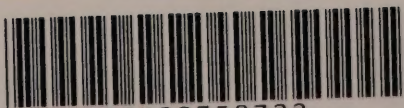


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APPENDIX

TO

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO CONSIDER AND REPORT UPON THE

CARE AND TREATMENT

OF THE

SICK AND WOUNDED

DURING THE

SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

WYNBERG.—No. 1 GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Anthonisz.

COPY OF CERTAIN CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER AND
MRS. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Copy.)

Dear Colonel Anthonisz,

Vineyard Hotel, Newlands, 25 November.

I HEAR you have kindly arranged with Colonel Stevenson that I should visit your Hospital three times a week.

I will come on Monday at three o'clock unless I hear you will not be there—as I want to see you to arrange with you about the bookcases, pictures, &c.—also the hours you think best for my visits.

I remain, &c.
(signed) RÁHMÈH CHAMBERLAIN.

Certified true Copy.

No. 1 General Hospital, Wynberg.

A. H. ANTHONISZ,
Colonel R. A. M. C., Officer in Charge.

(Copy.)

Madam,

No. 1 General Hospital, Wynberg, 8 March 1900.

I BEG to request that you will kindly limit your actions in this Hospital solely to the distribution of books, for which purpose only you have been given access to the wards. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 3 to 5 p.m., I may remind you, were the days and hours arranged for your doing so.

As the staff of the Hospital have strict orders that no visitor is to be admitted without a written permit for each occasion, will you kindly call at my office on each day you wish to visit the wards to obtain the necessary permit.

I regret I am unable to give you permission to distribute to the patients anything whatsoever with the exception of books and periodicals.

I beg, also, to inform you that I cannot allow any visitor to interfere in any way with the treatment of patients or the management of the Hospital.

Mrs. R. Chamberlain.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. H. ANTHONISZ,
Colonel R. A. M. C.

True Copy.

A. H. ANTHONISZ,
Colonel R. A. M. C.

Bale.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID OF SICK AND WOUNDED PIETERMARITZBERG.

REPORT OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

Approximate expenditure, £200.

C. W. P. D. DE F., Hon. Secretary.

Report, &c., Hospitals,
12 June 1900.

ROBERT TOPHAM.

Hon. Secretary, Association for Aid to Sick and Wounded,

13 June 1900.

MR. TOPHAM's report herewith. Be so good as to give effect to Mr. Topham's recommendations as quickly as possible. The Committee is under obligation to Mr. Topham.

HENRY BALE, A.G.,
Chairman of Committee.

To Mr. H. Bale, Chairman Committee Sick and Wounded.

Dear Sir

12 June 1900.

NEWCASTLE.—I proceeded to Newcastle on Friday night; upon arrival I visited the Hospital, and after a careful inspection and interview with Sister Russell, the Superintendent Nurse, I arranged the notes as per list marked Newcastle. I need hardly say how perfect under the circumstances every possible arrangement had been made for the treatment of and comfort of the inmates.

LADYSMITH.—On Monday I conferred with the representative of the Red Cross Society, who gave me much information, and also showed me the stock of various stores, which have been very heavily drawn upon, and at present are unable to supply further warm clothing; more may arrive, but what is needed is prompt help.

I proceeded to the General Hospital at Tin Town, containing about 1,000 patients. Major Westcott, P.M.O., received me with the utmost courtesy, but I felt there was an impression that the Committee thought less about the needs of Tommy than volunteers. However, I explained that our efforts had hoped to reach all classes, and if he would advise me of needs I was sure every effort would be made to meet them.

With his guidance I then visited all the wards, conversed with a few in each, asking them about their general comfort and as to any special needs or wishes. There was perfect freedom and no reserve, but cheerful response. I further visited cook-house, inspected food, &c., and I can only say I was greatly impressed by the general comfort of the wards, the cheerful devotion of nurses, the smart attention of the various men connected with the medical staff.

The Sanitary Arrangements.—In fact the general surroundings and evidences of knowing what to do and how to do it reflected the highest honour upon not only the Principal Medical Officer, but the many able assistants. I could but feel that more help was needed and that there should be a sufficient reserve in the various departments, so as to give an opportunity of rest and change from the tremendous strain of caring for such masses of sick and wounded.

It is not only our pleasure but a grave duty to do all possible to help, and that at once.

ROBERT TOPHAM,
Deputy Chairman Sick and Wounded, P.M.B.

Enclosures to Report.

NEWCASTLE HOSPITAL.

(Sister Russell, Superintendent.)

About 130, but expected wounded from last engagement.

Three dozen cups and saucers.

Pepper pots and salt ditto.

Few small trays.

Few pounds of good tea and lump sugar.

Plain arrowroot biscuits.

Woollen caps.

Pyjamas, socks, sheets, pillow-cases, flannel shirts.

Madeira chairs.

Small enamelled trays. about 6 in. by 9 in.

Feeders, enamel if can.

Measures, glass, three dozen.

Clinical Thermometer.

Few note-books.

Paper, envelopes, pencils, ink.

Half dozen Alpha, or other make, paraffin stoves, cost about 5s. and, if can manage it, two tins oil, paraffin.

(continued).

Association for the Aid of Sick and Wounded, Pietermaritzberg.—Report of Deputy
Chairman—*continued.*

Bale—
continued

Enclosures to Report—continued.

MODDER SPRUIT HOSPITAL.

About 400.

Greatly in need of all warm clothing and general comforts.

GLENCOE AND DUNDEE.

Warm clothing.

LADYSMITH HOSPITAL.

About 1,000 inmates at present.

Wants :

Wood pipes.
Tobacco.
Cigarettes.
Warm slippers, size eight and nine.
Flannel belts.
Few warm dressing-gowns.
Pictures for walls, just unframed, almanacks, &c.

Warm clothing greatly needed, and as large quantity as can

Cardigan jackets.
Blue jerseys or sweaters.
Pyjamas,
Flannel shirts.
Socks.
Pants.
Under vests.

100 Prayer-books, special.
Say three dozen good razors, brush and soap.
Three dozen thermometers.
Madeira chairs.

(Flags, Sister Waugh, Ward 29.)

Beamish.

NO. 8 GENERAL HOSPITAL.

NUMBERS remaining in HOSPITAL, APRIL 1900.

Date.	Numbers.	Deaths.
23	13	-
24	60	-
25	64	-
26	132	-
27	199	1
28	205	1
29	321	2
30	509	1
— Average for 8 days 0·62.		

NUMBERS remaining in HOSPITAL and DIED during MAY.

Date.	Numbers.	Deaths.	Date.	Numbers.	Deaths.
1	509	3	17	1,191	6
2	634	4	18	1,150	7
3	1,122	2	19	1,157	2
4	1,113	2	20	1,296	5
5	1,089	2	21	1,314	4
6	1,245	3	22	1,240	3
7	1,298	8	23	1,350	2
8	1,160	3	24	1,286	3
9	1,250	5	25	1,245	4
10	1,398		26	1,138	7
11	1,355	2	27	1,305	4
12	1,397	4	28	1,243	4
13	1,353	6	29	1,263	-
14	1,177	2	30	1,262	2
15	1,221	4	31	1,222	3
16	1,183	9	— Average 3·9.		

NUMBERS remaining in HOSPITAL and DIED during JUNE 1900.

Date.	Numbers.	Deaths.	Date.	Numbers.	Deaths.
1	1,296	5	16	780	3
2	1,234	5	17	783	2
3	1,248	3	18	701	-
4	1,069	2	19	716	1
5	1,074	1	20	721	1
6	1,071	-	21	721	2
7	1,109	3	22	715	1
8	1,157	1	23	660	5
9	1,030	2	24	630	-
10	1,070	5	25	622	1
11	971	3	26	625	2
12	965	5	27	628	2
13	865	2	28	636	1
14	844	2	29	647	1
15	849	5	30	556	-
			— Average 2·1.		

No. 8 General Hospital—*continued.***Beamish—**
continued.

NUMBERS remaining in HOSPITAL and DEATHS for JULY 1900.

Date.	Numbers.	Deaths.	Date.	Numbers.	Deaths.
1	532	1	17	593	—
2	534	—	18	489	3
3	535	1	19	572	—
4	598	—	20	572	1
5	633	1	21	658	1
6	640	—	22	706	—
7	646	—	23	677	—
8	750	1	24	678	1
9	755	1	25	654	—
10	680	—	26	649	—
11	700	1	27	653	—
12	751	3	28	674	
13	760	1	29	656	
14	762	1	30	655	—
15	593	1	31	550	
16	583	—			

NUMBERS remaining in HOSPITAL and DEATHS for Month of AUGUST 1900.

Date.	Numbers.	Deaths.	Date.	Numbers.	Deaths.
1	548	1	18	481	
2	528	—	19	481	—
3	526	—	20	480	—
4	541	—	21	560	—
5	542	—	22	561	1
6	543	—	23	522	1
7	544	—			6 deaths in August.
8	491	—			
9	441	2	24	496	} No deaths.
10	473	—	25	508	
11	564	—	26	587	
12	567	—	27	584	
13	568	—	28	669	
14	453	—	29	593	
15	453	—	30	592	
16	452	1	31	—	— Average for 31 days 0·1
17	454	—			

No death in last week of month.

Bedford 1.

COLONIAL AND LOCAL MEDICAL AIDS, AND INDIAN BEARERS

COLONIAL AIDS.

TABLE showing COLONIAL MEDICAL AIDS sent to SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1900.

COLONY.	Medical Officers.	Nursing Sisters.	Subordinates.	TOTAL.
Australian :				
Queensland - - - - -	4	3	—	7
Victoria - - - - -	4	10	—	14
New South Wales - - - - -	20	24	214	258
South Australia - - - - -	4	8	—	12
Tasmania - - - - -	1	—	—	1
Western Australia - - - - -	3	10	—	13
New Zealand - - - - -	6	14	—	20
Canada - - - - -	7	8	—	15
Lumsden's Horse - - - - -	2	—	—	2
TOTAL - - -	51	77*	214	342

* Several nursing sisters, in addition, came from different colonies of their own accord, and were engaged out here.

This Return is exclusive of medical officers serving with local corps raised in South Africa. (For numbers vide following Returns).

Bloemfontein, 21 September 1900.

W. G. A. BEDFORD,
Major, R.A.M.C.

(Note.—For Local Aids and Indian Bearers vide next page.)

Colonial and Local Medical Aids, and Indian Bearers—*continued.*Bedford 1--
continued.

LOCAL AIDS, AND INDIAN BEARERS.

(i.) Number of Indian bearers :

(a) With Indian Field Hospitals - - - - -	502
(b) Indian Ambulance Corps raised in Natal - - -	797
TOTAL - - -	1,299

(ii.) Number of officers and men engaged locally as stretcher bearers :

Colony.	Officers.	Men.	TOTAL.
Cape Colony - - - - -	10	768	778*
Natal - - - - -	16	2,015	2,031
TOTAL - - -	26	2,783	2,809

(iii.) Number of medical officers, nursing sisters, and hospital subordinates of the hospital establishments attached to colonial contingents which have been sent to South Africa :

Medical officers - - - - -	51
Nursing sisters - - - - -	77
Subordinates - - - - -	214
TOTAL - - -	342

(iv.) Number of medical practitioners, nursing sisters, and subordinates engaged locally in South Africa :

Personnel.	Cape.	Natal.	TOTAL.
Civil surgeons - - - - -	108	78	186
Nursing sisters - - - - -	260	145	405
Subordinates - - - - -	35	1,260	1,295

v.) Other information which may be of use to the Commission regarding voluntary aid to the sick and wounded in South Africa.

(a) The British Red Cross Society, with the affiliated Canadian Branch (the former under Sir John Furley and the latter under Lieutenant-Colonel Ryerson of the Canadian Medical Service), did everything in its power to supplement the army supplies of clothing, comforts, and luxuries. Depôts were established at the important military centres, and the stores disbursed to the troops by appointed agents of the society.

(b) The Good Hope Society was a locally established body which worked on similar lines to, and in association with, the Red Cross Society. Its members were ladies and gentlemen of Cape Town.

(c) The Durban Ladies Patriotic League and the Maritzberg Aid Society were similar societies organised in Natal.

(d) The Jews of Cape Town raised among themselves a section of a bearer company and paid the members of it.

(e) The "Absent-Minded Beggar" Fund also assisted.

Fuller accounts of the work of these bodies will be made in the General Medical Report of the War.

* Note.—For further detail vide *Supple 2—page 356.*

Bedford 2.

DATES OF ARRIVAL AND OPENING OF STATIONARY AND GENERAL HOSPITALS.

UNIT.	Date of Arrival in South Africa.	Station.	Date of Arrival at.	Date of Opening.	Remarks.
No. 1 General Hospital -	25 Oct. 1899	Wynberg - -	26 Oct. 1899	30 Oct. 1899	
No. 2 „ „ -	16 Nov. „	Wynberg * - -	22 Nov. „	1 Dec. „	
No. 3 „ „ -	24 Nov. „	Rondebosch † -	(circ.) 6 Dec. 1899	11 Dec. „	
No. 4 „ „ -	10 Dec. „	Natal - - -	(circ.) 5 Jan. 1900	?	
No. 5A „ „ -	16 Mar. 1900	Woodstock - -	18 Mar. „	20 Mar. 1900	
No. 6 „ „ -	17 Feb. „	Naauwpoort ‡ -	21 Feb. „	23 Feb. „	
No. 7 „ „ -	13 Mar. „	Natal - - -	(circ.) 20 Mar. 1900	?	
No. 8 „ „ -	21 Mar. „	Bloemfontein -	9 Apr. „	23 Apr. 1900	Equipment arrived by 13th.
No. 9 „ „ -	4 Apr. „	Bloemfontein -	7 Apr. „	19 Apr. „	Equipment arrived by 22nd.
No. 10 „ „ -	8 Apr. „	Bloemfontein -	11 Apr. „	29 Apr. „	Equipment arrived by 20th.
No. 11 „ „ -	20 Apr. „	Kimberley - -	(circ.) 30 Apr. 1900	(circ.) 15 May 1900	
No. 13 „ „ -	4 July „	Wynberg - - -	5 July „	(circ.) 8 July „	
No. 14 „ „ -	22 July „	Natal - - -	?	?	
No. 1 Stationary Hospital	17 Oct. 1899	Natal - - -	?	?	
No. 2 „ „ -	23 Nov. „	East London § -	(circ.) 11 Dec. 1899	(circ.) 14 Dec. 1899	Waiting events at Cape Town.
No. 3 „ „ -	16 Nov. „	De Aar - - -	24 Nov. „	(circ.) 26 Nov. „	
No. 4 „ „ -	13 Nov. „	Natal - - -	30 Nov „	?	Waited at Cape for a time.
No. 5 „ „ -	22 Feb. 1900	Bloemfontein -	28 Mar. 1900	30 Mar. 1900	Waiting at De Aar till it could get on.

* Since moved to Pretoria. *Personnel* arrived there 30th June, having been detained for eight days at Kroonstad. All equipment not up till 26th July.

† Since moved half to Springfontein (5th May), and half to Kroonstad (27th May).

‡ Since moved to Johannesburg; left Naauwpoort 11th July but did not reach Johannesburg until 18th, on account of block on railway.

§ Subsequently moved to Johannesburg, arriving there 14th July.

(Note.—For particulars regarding Private Hospitals vide Jameson 5—page 268.)

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF BEDS EQUIPPED AND NUMBER OF SICK IN HOSPITAL BY MONTHS
IN SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE, EXCLUSIVE OF NATAL.

Bedford 3.

[This Return is approximate only, and merely shows 100 "Beds" per Field Hospital. These Hospitals frequently expanded to much larger numbers.]

UNIT OR STATION.	December 1899.	January 1900.	February 1900.	March 1900.	April 1900.	May 1900.	June 1900.	July 1900.
No. 1 General Hospital -	600	630	630	715	742	1,200	} 2,200	1,100 Moving. 800 700
" 2 " " -	550	550	600	605	605	605		
" 3 " " -	300	520	520	620	620	Moving		
" 5 " " -	—	—	—	600	600	600		
Naauwpoort - - - -	—	100	500	600	750	850	850	100
No. 8 General Hospital -	—	—	—	—	—	520	920	920
" 9 " " -	—	—	—	—	—	770	970	970
" 10 " " -	—	—	—	—	—	770	770	770
Kimberley - - - -	50	50	200	200	520	1,100	1,100	1,100
No. 13 General Hospital -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Woodstock - - - -	250	250	450	—	—	—	—	—
Orange River - - - -	100	200	200	250	250	250	250	200
De Aar - - - -	250	250	350	350	350	300	300	200
Modder River - - - -	100	100	100	75	75	75	75	—
Sterkstroom - - - -	50	100	100	100	100	100	—	—
Queenstown - - - -	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Port Elizabeth - - - -	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East London - - - -	100	200	200	250	250	250	250	250
Green Point - - - -	80	100	100	250	250	300	350	350
Norval's Pont - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	50	100	150
Springfontein - - - -	—	—	—	—	400	500	500	500
Claremont - - - -	—	—	—	50	60	60	60	60
Matjesfontein - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	40
Hospital Ship "Trojan" -	130	130	130	130	130	130	—	—
" " "Spartan" -	—	—	130	130	130	130	—	—
Portland Hospital - - -	—	100	100	100	150	150	150	100
Irish - - " - - -	—	—	—	—	100	100	100	400
Edinburgh " - - -	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	150
Welsh " - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	150
Langman " - - -	—	—	—	—	100	100	120	120
Scottish Red Cross Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	100	260	260
Deelfontein: Imperial Yeomanry.	—	—	—	250	500	500	700	800
No. 5, Stationary - - -	—	—	—	—	170	170	170	170
Winberg - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	60	200	300
Boshof - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	150	150	150
Prieska - - - -	—	—	—	20	20	20	20	20
Stellenbosch - - - -	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Dewetsdorp - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	60
Elandsfontein - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	70
Johannesburg - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unknown.	1,428
Pretoria - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Unknown.	1,600
Field Hospitals - - - -	1,000	1,300	1,600	1,750	2,150	2,300	2,300	2,300
TOTAL - - - -	3,675	4,745	6,075	7,210	9,187	12,515	—	15,455
Numbers remaining in Hospital - - - -	2,380	2,834	3,828	6,107	9,215	10,856	10,757	9,545

Bedford 4.

ARMY ORDER DATED 29TH JANUARY 1900.

ARMY ORDERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town, 29 January 1900.

1—APPOINTMENTS—

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War, Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. M. Sinclair, Royal Engineers, whilst employed on Army Transport Duties, is graded as an Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 27th January 1900.

2—TRANSPORT—

With reference to South Africa Army Order, No. 4, of 24 January 1900, the following vehicles only will remain with units; all others will be available for General Transport:—

CAVALRY—EACH REGIMENT:—

1 Water Cart. Muled by Transport.
1 Machine Gun }
3 S.A.A. Wagons } Horsed by unit.

ARTILLERY:—

R.H.A. and R.F.A.:—

Vehicles now horsed by Batteries and for which Mules will not be provided.

AMMUNITION COLUMN—EACH COLUMN:—

1 Water Cart }
*1 Forge Wagon } Muled by Transport.
1 Spare Gun Carriage }
Ammunition Wagons } Horsed by unit.

MOUNTED INFANTRY—EACH REGIMENT:—

1 Water Cart. Muled by Transport.
2 Machine Guns }
4 S.A.A. Carts or Scotch Carts } Permanently muled.

COLONIALS AND YEOMANRY:—

Same as Mounted Infantry. Four Companies or Squadrons count as a Regiment unless provided with Regimental Transport from sources other than Army.

ROYAL ENGINEERS:—

FIELD TROOP.

6 S.A.A. wagons with technical equipment. Horsed by unit.

TELEGRAPH SECTION.

4 air line and cable wagons. Permanently muled.

BRIDGING TROOPS—EACH TROOP.

*26 Pontoon and Trestle Wagons }
*1 Forge Wagon }
*2 Mark VIII. wagons } Oxen to be provided by Transport.
1 Water Cart }

FIELD COMPANY.

1 Water Cart }
2 Pontoon Wagons } To be muled permanently.
4 Tool Carts }
*1 Forge Wagon. To be muled by Transport.

BALLOON SECTION.

*6 Balloon and Tube Wagons. Oxen to be provided by Transport.

FIELD PARK.

*9 Double Tool Carts. Oxen to be provided by Transport.

INFANTRY—EACH BATTALION:—

2 Water Carts. To be muled by Transport.
1 Machine Gun }
4 S.A.A. Carts } To be muled permanently.

BEARER COMPANY—EACH COMPANY:—

2 Water Carts }
2 Ambulances } To be muled by Transport.

FIELD HOSPITAL:—

2 Water Carts per Field Hospital. To be muled by Transport.

SUPPLY COLUMN:—

3 Water Carts per column. To be muled by Transport.

* Vehicles marked thus will only be provided with Transport Animals when unit is ordered to move.

When a move is ordered, necessary additional Transport to carry Baggage, Stores, Equipment, Ammunition, &c., will be detailed from Transport Companies placed at the disposal of G.O.C. or O.C. Force to meet the requirements of the force for that move, and this Transport will remain during the move with units as long as military requirements permit, and be rationed by them for that period.

On completion of the move the above Transport will without unnecessary delay return to O.C. Transport of the Force, and be available for general transport work.

3—RATIONS—

The following will be added to the instructions relating to Supplies, issued with Army Order, No. 4, of 6th November last, after the paragraph relating to rations for civilian employees:—

The daily ration for Indian Natives will be:—

Rice, Flour, or Meal, or a proportion of each, 1½ lbs.
Ghi or Butter (when available), 2 oz.
Groceries (tea in lieu of coffee) }
Vegetables } as for Imperial Troops.
Fuel }
Meat (mutton or goat only for Hindus) specially killed. Two lbs. on Fridays only.

By Order,

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

RETURN SHOWING APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NURSING SISTERS IN BLOEMFONTEIN,
MARCH AND APRIL 1900.

MARCH.									
Present in civil institutions and utilised by the military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 *
Arrived on 23rd from Base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
„ few days later from Base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
TOTAL									56

APRIL.									
Remaining from last month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Arrived on 8th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ 11th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
„ 14th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
„ 20th and 22nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
„ 25th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
„ 29th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
TOTAL									123

* Greenhill Convent	-	-	-	-	-	6
St. Michael's Home	-	-	-	-	-	8
Volks' Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTAL						24

Bedford 6.

COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS OF HOSPITALS.

MILITARY.

- (i.) A general hospital for 520 beds weighs approximately 500 tons.
- (ii.) A stationary hospital for 100 patients on stretchers weighs approximately 35 tons.

CIVIL.

- (i.) The Edinburgh Hospital for 100 beds weighs 400 tons.
- (ii.) The Langman Hospital for 100 beds weighs approximately 45 tons.
- (iii.) The Portland Hospital for 160 beds was approximately 70 tons, without hospital clothing.
- (iv.) The Welsh Hospital for 100 beds--approximate weight 60 tons.

Bloemfontein,
3rd September 1900.

RETURN SHOWING DEATHS AND INVALIDING OF OFFICERS AND MEN, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE,
FROM COMMENCEMENT OF WAR TO THE END OF JULY, 1900.

WEEK ENDING.	CAPE COLONY, ORANGE RIVER COLONY, and TRANSVAAL.							
	INJURIES.				DISEASE.			
	OFFICERS.		MEN.		OFFICERS.		MEN.	
	Died.	Invalided.	Died.	Invalided.	Died.	Invalided.	Died.	Invalided.
6 October 1899 - -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13 " " - -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20 " " - -	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
27 " " - -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3 November " - -	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
10 " " - -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
17 " " - -	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---
24 " " - -	1	---	8	---	---	---	5	---
1 December " - -	2	---	23	---	---	---	3	---
8 " " - -	1	---	9	---	---	---	2	---
15 " " - -	4	---	30	182	---	---	2	92
22 " " - -	1	---	9	---	---	---	3	---
29 " " - -	---	---	5	---	---	---	5	---
5 January 1900 - -	---	6	5	209	---	1	10	193
12 " " - -	---	---	4	---	---	---	3	---
19 " " - -	---	---	4	77	---	---	12	84
26 " " - -	---	---	---	---	1	---	15	---
2 February " - -	---	---	2	---	1	---	26	---
9 " " - -	1	---	---	181	1	---	21	140
16 " " - -	---	---	3	64	1	---	33	135
23 " " - -	10	---	29	88	4	---	30	109
2 March " - -	---	5	21	37	1	1	32	251
9 " " - -	---	1	7	7	2	4	24	92
16 " " - -	1	14	23	86	2	10	33	244
23 " " - -	---	---	7	44	1	1	67	56
30 " " - -	---	4	2	67	---	6	53	58
6 April " - -	1	3	15	136	---	10	79	218
13 " " - -	---	2	3	52	---	15	99	245
20 " " - -	---	5	---	61	---	5	95	141
27 " " - -	2	11	3	117	4	33	131	641
4 May " - -	---	4	4	227	---	4	107	218
11 " " - -	3	5	6	59	6	33	168	702
18 " " - -	---	11	2	92	5	24	199	772
25 " " - -	---	5	---	43	9	16	184	439
1 June " - -	1	8	3	8	7	53	198	867
8 " " - -	1	---	6	41	8	47	215	1,061
15 " " - -	---	---	5	64	3	15	155	1,022
22 " " - -	1	13	4	19	3	20	145	321
29 " " - -	1	3	6	92	2	58	131	2,039
6 July " - -	---	7	3	74	2	71	108	730
13 " " - -	---	---	3	---	1	6	99	---
20 " " - -	---	5	4	26	1	40	69	1,086
27 " " - -	---	---	2	50	---	10	58	958
TOTAL - - -	31	112	261	2,203	65	483	2,623	12,914

(continued).

Bedford 7—
continued.

Return showing Deaths and Invaliding of Officers and Men, South African Field Force, from
Commencement of War to the end of July, 1900—*continued.*

WEEK ENDING.	NATAL ARMY.							
	INJURIES.				DISEASE.			
	OFFICERS.		MEN.		OFFICERS.		MEN.	
	Died.	Invalided.	Died.	Invalided.	Died.	Invalided.	Died.	Invalided.
6 October 1899 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 " " - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
20 " " - -	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	29
27 " " - -	6	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
3 November " - -	1	—	13	—	—	—	2	—
10 " " - -	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
17 " " - -	2	—	6	—	—	—	4	—
24 " " - -	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—
1 December " - -	1	—	9	7	—	—	7	30
8 " " - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
15 " " - -	—	—	16	—	—	—	10	—
22 " " - -	2	—	42	2	—	—	27	26
29 " " - -	—	2	2	137	—	1	28	170
5 January 1900 - -	1	—	4	—	1	—	23	—
12 " " - -	—	—	6	—	3	—	69	—
19 " " - -	—	—	5	—	1	—	56	—
26 " " - -	4	2	63	13	1	3	40	17
2 February " - -	3	10	26	22	1	1	46	56
9 " " - -	—	—	19	—	1	—	69	—
16 " " - -	—	1	11	—	—	—	66	—
23 " " - -	—	1	22	17	3	1	76	33
2 March " - -	3	4	73	—	2	8	65	—
9 " " - -	1	1	17	78	1	—	63	20
16 " " - -	—	3	9	82	4	3	74	66
23 " " - -	1	9	7	168	2	9	87	170
30 " " - -	—	15	—	207	—	2	88	137
6 April " - -	1	3	3	127	1	1	109	129
13 " " - -	—	—	—	1	1	—	97	98
20 " " - -	—	4	—	116	3	6	85	189
27 " " - -	—	2	1	19	—	6	69	125
4 May " - -	—	1	2	60	—	6	88	446
11 " " - -	—	1	2	59	1	6	73	630
18 " " - -	—	—	3	9	—	15	69	168
25 " " - -	—	—	—	26	—	13	70	593
1 June " - -	—	—	—	10	3	21	49	407
8 " " - -	—	—	1	—	—	4	49	—
15 " " - -	—	1	—	47	2	27	35	747
22 " " - -	—	—	5	2	—	—	32	277
29 " " - -	—	—	1	26	—	15	25	742
6 July " - -	—	—	1	15	—	—	21	705
13 " " - -	—	1	1	5	—	4	12	199
20 " " - -	—	1	—	34	1	14	20	390
27 " " - -	—	—	—	5	—	2	24	75
NATAL TOTAL - -	27	62	397	1,294	32	169	1,841	6,674
CAPE TOTAL - -	31	112	261	2,203	65	483	2,623	12,914
GRAND TOTAL - -	58	174	658	3,497	97	652	4,464	19,588

In addition to above there are 190 officers and 1,010 men who have been sent to England and who cannot be classified as medical or surgical, the information not being forthcoming.

S U M M A R Y.

Deaths - - -	<div> <div>Officers - - - 155</div> <div>Men - - - 5,122</div> <div>Total - - - 5,277</div> </div>	Exclusive of casualties in action.
Invalids - - -	<div> <div>Officers - - - 1,016</div> <div>Men - - - 16,127</div> <div>Total - - - 17,143</div> </div>	

Bloemfontein, 21 September 1900.

W. G. A. BEDFORD,
Major, R.A.M.C.

NOTE.—*Letters Nos. II., VIII. and IX. only are printed herein as they are the only ones specially referred to by Mr. Burdett-Coutts in his evidence before the Commission.*

Extract from the "Times," April 11, 1900

OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED.

II.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cape Town, March.

The relation of the existing strength of the Army Medical Department to the probable needs of a great war as estimated by all former experience was illustrated in the first letter. It is obvious that for many years the department of healing has not advanced *pari passu* with the department of maiming. The vast improvements that have taken place in quick-firing weapons, their longer range and greater penetration, represent a large increase in the number of wounded in actions pushed to a definite result, while brave Army surgeons and bearer companies who move in the fire-swept zones of modern warfare are subjected to greater risk than before. The theories of Reger and other German authorities as to the small-bore bullet with its great penetration being a humane invention have been amply vindicated in this war; but the very fact that more wounded men are capable of cure demonstrates the need of increased means of curing. Three methods of improvement present themselves. With regard to the first two little need be said here; another time and place will be more convenient and effective for their discussion.

1. Whether the existing system is preserved or not, an increased vote for the Army Medical Service can hardly be avoided. On the last addition to the forces before this war it was urged that the medical service should have a proportionate place in the Estimates; it was refused then, but it will be difficult for the most obstinate Chancellor of the Exchequer to persevere in such an attitude. Numerically this service has gone back instead of forward; but, apart from that, the removal of certain disabilities and burdens which a discreditable parsimony imposes on Army medical officers is urgently called for.

2. The outcome of this war will be a great development and extension of the Reserve and Auxiliary forces rather than a big standing army. Such a method of Imperial protection and strength is not only consistent with the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, but this war has proved its practicability, for the civilian element has sprung to arms as never before in our history, and has been mobilised without difficulty. How far this movement can be accompanied by a proportionate increase of the present slender Army Medical Reserve should be a matter for careful consideration. Nor does an auxiliary medical force seem out of the question. If medical men will not risk established practices by making themselves liable to serve in time of war, certainly a large proportion of the staff of a medical war establishment could be supplied by men trained in connection with the Auxiliary forces. In an ordinary base hospital of 520 beds there is a staff of 146 men who are not medical officers.

3. There remains a third method, of certainly not less importance than the other two—an improved elasticity in the existing organisation to enable it in time of war to take in a far larger supply of civil aid than is sanctioned by its present rules or agreeable to its traditions and prejudices. For a change in this direction there are the strongest reasons, both economic and practical. To maintain a standing Army Medical Department fully up to the strain of a great war would be a wasteful expenditure of public money. For the alternative suggested the supply, by a happy coincidence, is always equal to the demand. Medical and surgical science, nursing (if more female nursing is accepted), and a *personnel* capable of performing many of the remaining duties now allotted to Regulars in a war establishment are readily to be found in civil life. The military framework may, and probably should, remain; but the active forces within it can at any time be largely drawn from a civil sphere in just such proportion and for such a period as necessity dictates. No other department of the Army is so fortunately situated in this respect, and a satisfactory solution of the difficulty depends largely on the extent to which this principle of reform is accepted and the manner in which it is applied. Surgeon-General Wilson has not lacked initiative in this direction, but his operations, though 6,000 miles from home, have been carried on amongst an English population possessing all the resources of civilised life. In any other circumstances the initiative would have to come from Pall Mall, and the civil auxiliaries must be drawn from England.

The distinction between this war and others we might

have to wage, in respect to local aid, cannot be too clearly drawn. For the present it may ease the minds of people at home to know that, once the policy of utilising all available means has been adopted and a free hand given to the principal medical officer out here, the natural resources of a civilised, and in a large part friendly, population would probably be equal to any sudden strain. If the *matériel* gave out it could be supplemented on the spot; tents and marquees could give place to houses, schools, public rooms, and even churches; one of the latter was filled with wounded at Jacobsdal; food—of sorts—could be readily obtained; medical and other stores could be supplied in sufficient quantities, it is hoped, from the base depôts. Where the skilled staff could come from is another matter altogether. A coach-and-four would have to be driven through all the Medical Service regulations; in fact it started some time ago. But even then the supply of local surgeons is neither unlimited nor of the highest quality; the same may be said of local nurses, while, if male nursing was adhered to, the trained orderly of course does not exist outside of the Army Medical Corps; the "administrative" duties to which so much attention is now given by the staff of Regulars would have to go to the wall. Still, the sick and wounded would be cared for in one way or another. Once more the good old English policy of "muddling through" would be vindicated, and the best of all Army Medical Departments would only have followed in the footsteps of the best of all War Offices.

The subject of local aid must not be left without paying a tribute to the loyal inhabitants of this country for their very remarkable and generous efforts on behalf of the sick and wounded. Not only at the bases but all along the lines of communication of the four columns, and especially in Cape Town and its suburbs and in Pietermaritzberg on the Natal side, the pro-British population, rich and poor alike, white and coloured, have maintained a constant stream of comforts and luxuries to the military hospitals. Books, papers, periodicals, easy chairs, framed pictures, bales of clothing and linen, pillows, socks, handkerchiefs, meats fresh and potted, fowls, fish, flowers, fruit, vegetables of all kinds, milk, eggs, butter, home-made bread, buns, cakes, pastry, tins of biscuits, jams, jellies, custards, wine, beef tea, lemon and other syrups, lime-juice, cocoa, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and all other things which the ingenuity of a domestic and warm-hearted people could suggest are carried by the donors in person every day to the hospitals, or passed through the collecting depôts of the Red Cross Society, or handed in to the hospital trains along the railway. Within the hospital much discretion has to be exercised in their distribution, which is left in some cases to the nursing sisters and in others to the chief medical officer. Visitors are only rarely permitted to carry eatables direct to the patients; and with good reason. "Look at that," said the P.M.O. of a base hospital to me one day. "Mrs. — must die." That was a large plum pudding found in an enteric tent; and the enthusiastic donor's name was forthwith struck off the visitors' list. The help comes not only in kind but in hard cash, and many societies and funds have been started, whose contributions amount in the aggregate to many thousands of pounds, made up of very small as well as large donations. In one case a poor village painter was engaged to paint the huts of a general hospital. The bill amounted to £27, a small fortune for him. No persuasion could induce him to take a shilling; he left it for "comforts for Tommy," and walked away the proudest man in Cape Colony. To all this help to the sick and wounded must be added the widespread and liberal local efforts made for the refugees, in money contributions, voluntary housing, and personal attention, by which the Mansion House Fund has been supplemented. The whole affords a really noble spectacle of recognition, generosity, and active personal work on the part of the loyal population of these colonies, which needs only to be known to our people at home to awaken a new chord of sympathy between them and their fellow-subjects in South Africa. It remains only to add that in many respects, and to a large extent, it has been woman's work, and the women of Cape Colony and Natal have certainly not lagged behind the women of England in the path of mercy.

In the first letter it was stated that the then available hospital accommodation for sick and wounded did not exceed 5,000 beds. It may be interesting to those who have followed the campaign to know how these were distributed at that date (February 20). The following table is fairly complete; naturally, in the

(continued).

Burdett-Coutts 1

continued.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts's Letters to the "Times"—continued.

midst of great pressure on the various administrative staffs, which in all cases are now undermanned, a few details are wanting. No general survey of the subject can be made till the war is over. It would be wanton cruelty as well as a material injury to the interests of our sick and wounded to ask for statistical returns at this moment, when the headquarter staff and all under them are fighting day and night to meet the emergencies arising in every direction. The third column of the table

is not added up; the total would not be a safe guide as to the aggregate of sick and wounded, partly because similar details are not to hand for Natal, and also because many of the inmates of stationary hospitals have passed down into general hospitals and would be counted twice over. On the other hand, field hospitals, which generally have to be evacuated at once, have treated many slightly wounded and temporarily sick till they were fit for duty.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Location.	Beds.	Date of opening.	Number of Patients treated.
At Cape Town.			
"General" Hospitals:—			
No. 1. Wynberg - - - -	631	1 Nov.	2,040
No. 2. Wynberg - - - -	520	27 Nov.	1,020
No. 3. Rondebosch - - - -	415	15 Dec.	1,212
"Portland" (1) - - - -	105	7 Jan.	—
Woodstock (2) - - - -	200	20 Oct.	1,489
Green Point Camp (Privates convalescent) (3) - - - -	100	14 Nov	—
Claremont (Officers convalescent) - -	46	—	—
In Cape Colony.			
"Stationary" Hospitals (4):—			
De Aar - - - -	200	12 Jan.	1,512
Orange River - - - -	200	9 Feb.	463
Modder River - - - -	100	—	—
Port Elizabeth - - - -	50	1 Dec.	205
Naauwpoort - - - -	100	9 Feb.	215
East London - - - -	200	22 Dec.	385
"Trojan" (5) - - - -	120	31 Oct.	—
Sterkstroom - - - -	100	15 Dec.	338
Queenstown - - - -	50	3 Nov.	314
	3,137		

(1). Attached to No. 3 as an extra section.
(2). An old hospital used for sick soldiers arriving from England. The number of sick coming off transports is noticeable.
(3). A "non-dieted" tent hospital, practically a convalescent home for privates.
(4). A stationary hospital consists of 100 beds; it is divisible into two sections, each of 50 beds. Those showing more than 100 have been enlarged.
(5). Hospital ship used for some time as a stationary hospital at East London; it perhaps should hardly be included in a list of permanent beds.

As to Natal the figures are less complete. From the first there have been two or three stationary hospitals at work, with 100 beds each. No. 4 General Hospital, with the normal strength of 520 beds, was established two months ago at Mooi River. The town hospital at Pietermaritzberg, which, started with 250 beds, has been gradually enlarged. Making a liberal allowance for the latter and for some accommodation at Durban, it will be seen that the estimate of 5,000 beds as the total available hospital accommodation was, at the time it was made, say four months after the war began, over rather than under the mark.

As this letter closes the process of enlargement foreshadowed has already begun, in fact, is going on rapidly. Local aid is being utilised to the utmost. The local professional resources, and necessarily not

the highest or most proficient portion of them, are being drawn into temporary service; 75 local nurses, some of whom are inferior to highly trained English nursing sisters, have been engaged. The personnel of existing units is being decimated to form the nucleus of new ones. For this purpose No. 5 General Hospital, complete with its 520 beds, was broken up as soon as it arrived, some time ago. Bearer companies are being emptied of their orderlies to supply male nursing in hospitals, fresh contingents of bearers being drawn from the regimental ranks, or made up of volunteers from the base who cheerfully face this arduous and often perilous work. King Muddle Through is holding carnival; and only the unremitting energy, quick judgment, and organising powers of the Army Medical Staff here will succeed in evolving order out of chaos.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts's Letters to the "Times"—*continued.*

Extract from the "Times," June 30, 1900.

OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED.

VIII.

Bloemfontein, April 14.

A famous march must always pay its withering toll; and behind the victorious columns that move through the market place with flying colours and bands playing there drags like a lengthening shadow the long trail of yellow, hollow-cheeked, enfeebled men, in every stage of physical suffering and depression, who disperse silently into such quarters as they may find, like moles into the ground. It is a melancholy and thankless task to follow them into their varied hiding-places; but is it too much to ask of people at home who have supped full of joy and "demonstration" at the combined feast of Paardeberg, Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Bloemfontein? Perhaps not, now with the anti-flavour of Koorn Spruit and Reddersberg to remind them that all is not over yet, and that possibly the real Boer war is only about to open.

At present there are fully 2,000 sick and 200 wounded in the hospitals of the town and the field hospitals around it. The former have come from the march, growing day by day, and borne along as best they could be in field hospitals, whose ambulance transport was from the first cut down by four-fifths—two ambulance wagons per bearer company in place of the normal ten. Many of those wounded in the advance were sent back to Kimberley in bullock-wagons, and we can well imagine the excruciating sufferings caused by such method of conveyance. "Bullets first, pills afterwards," was the grim military order, until the morning after Driefontein the "Chief" saw 30 wounded men still lying out on the ground, although the bearer companies and doctors had been working for 20 hours without cessation and had gathered in 400. Then he said he thought the rest of those ambulances had better come up. But they were a long time coming. The fact is now recognised that few modern campaigns have involved such hardships to the fighting and marching forces as the recent advance to Bloemfontein, and every excuse must be made for military exigencies which have been rendered more pressing by a distant base and a single line of railway. Yet those who have read the foregoing letters will be prepared to hear the opinion expressed that at least the normal ambulance transport should have been provided from the first, whatever the difficulties of the case, and that a lack of adequate provision for the sick and wounded in these days cannot fail to tarnish the glory of military successes.

However, they have got here somehow, these 2,000 sick men. They include from 400 to 500 enteric cases, the remainder being cases of dysentery and various forms of low fever. Dysentery is well known to be one of the most common and obstinate complaints in every campaign. Rations mostly of meat, little bread, and no vegetables, heavy marches by day, sleeping out night after night, without cover, on cold ground and often in soaking rain, are conditions under which the symptoms must be allowed to grow long after they have set in. As far as can be ascertained, enteric is not on the increase, although opinions differ on this point. Nearly all the cases at present in hospital here have contracted the disease on the march, some even as far back as Paardeberg, which was a veritable pest-hole. The cause in almost every case has been bad water, the one curse which nature has laid on this fair land, and the greatest difficulty the medical staff have had to deal with certainly in the western campaign.

In contemplating the future of the country, it need hardly be pointed out that a proper system of well-sinking could do much to obviate this natural defect, just as irrigation in various forms could change its whole face, and transform what are now arid wastes dotted with scanty mimosa bush into rich pasture and fertile agricultural land. The apparently barren soil contains natural properties of great value, which only require moisture for their rapid development. In a few places, however, even a properly-sunk well does not produce palatable water. At De Aar, where from its strategic position a stationary hospital has been located from the beginning of the war, the water is so saline that boiling only makes it worse, and a glassful is equal to a dose of Epsom salts. Add to this frequent and furious sand-storms, which in a few minutes cake patients, beds, clothing, and food with dirt, and an equipment always insufficient for the great pressure of patients at the rail-head, and it is small wonder that few of the thousands of sick and wounded who have passed through the hospital at De Aar can have pleasant memories of that name.

Enteric is known as the "scourge of South Africa," another proof, if any were wanted, of the connection between that disease and bad or insufficient water. These natural difficulties are greatly increased by the conditions inseparable from marching, particularly if the progress of the Army assumes the nature of a forced march, as was the case from Paardeberg to Bloemfontein. In many cases water must be obtained from "dams," ditches, or small nullahs, where the water is mostly stagnant, and horses, mules, and oxen have already drunk and wallowed. As already stated, most of the enteric at present in and around Bloemfontein has been brought, not generated, here; but new cases are arising every day, though not in such numbers as to cause immediate alarm. What will happen in the near future may well give rise to anxiety, for more than one reason. The water difficulty still remains. Ever since that fatuous disaster when the convoy of wagons and six guns walked blindly into the ambuscaded drift, the drivers and gunners one after another silently dismounted under a deadly semi-circle of Boer rifles at point-blank range, the waterworks, the main source of supply to the town, have been in the hands of the enemy.

At present there is an adequate supply of fairly good water from the wells in the town; but in most cases this has to be carried to the outlying camps, and to the field hospitals contained in each, in water-carts every day. All washing has to be done in the dams and stagnant pools adjacent to the camps, or the water for that purpose drawn from them. The water supply therefore still remains a potential cause of increased sickness at Bloemfontein. To this must be added a growing scarcity of fresh milk—so essential for the treatment of enteric and many other prevalent forms of sickness. If the waterworks are retaken—an effort which, considering its importance, has been unaccountably delayed, and are found not to have been materially tampered with, and if the surrounding country is cleared of the enemy, enabling the rural population to resume their normal life, the two difficulties already mentioned will be greatly relieved.

There remains a third, of hardly less moment. The town is surrounded on all sides by huge military camps at distances varying from one to ten miles. A proper system of sanitation, always difficult where water is scarce, is much obstructed by the Kafir encampments which accompany every brigade, and are almost beyond control from a sanitary point of view. The eye is not the only sense that leads a visitor approaching a camp to make a wide detour round these kraals—black clusters of flat wigwams formed of wagons outspanned, and bucksails stretched over them. Soldiers who die are buried in the cemeteries. But there are other soldiers of the Queen by thousands in every camp—four-footed ones these, as loyal, strong, and patient as their masters—many of whom die every day, and must be buried with little trouble and less transport. Horses, mules, oxen, their graveyards are never far from where they fall, and the graves are not dug deep.

Beyond the railway, at the lower end of the town, a great level plain stretches wide and far into the distance; a green prairie on which hundreds of herds and flocks could pasture, and as fine a gallop as Newmarket Heath can offer. Five miles away a white farmhouse is almost the only feature that arrests the eye, and close to this is the camp of the 12th Lancers. Returning from there late in the afternoon—riding into the sunset, against which the low roofs of Bloemfontein looked like a toy city—a sickening odour, two miles at least in breadth, had to be traversed. For beasts must be buried, and sunset time in a war-worn land does something more, or less, than please the eye.

It must necessarily happen that when the army moves forward it will leave a wide belt of poisoned ground encircling the town. The large general hospitals which are now coming up, none too soon, and even the smaller private or voluntary one, will have difficulty in finding locations for their camps free from contamination and at the same time within reasonable distance of their necessary centre. Nor is the town itself in any sense a pure oasis in the midst of this questionable area. On the contrary, it lies at the bottom of a vast shallow basin of open veldt, and many of these camping grounds naturally drain into or under it, while just now it is dotted all over with extemporized hospitals, hastily equipped under the pressure of the moment, insufficiently manned, and at present crowded with sick.

(continued).

Burdett-Coutts 2.

Burdett-Coutts 2—
continued.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts's Letters to the "Times"—continued.

Such are the possibilities which a careful survey of existing conditions compel us to consider in connection with this advanced base of the largest British Army that has been mobilised in any country. Three reasons, however, justify the hope that this sombre picture may take on lighter and more cheerful colours. First, the ground-plan of the town and the construction of its buildings, the broad open avenues and streets, to which there is hardly an exception, and the low houses, many of them single-storeyed and with garden spaces, are calculated to prevent the atmospheric congestion which in an ordinary

city is favourable to the spread of disease. Secondly the climate is magnificent, and the air pure, fresh, and exhilarating. Thirdly, the cold season is coming on, and will bring with it not the rains of the south, but light frosts and clear, cold weather. Add to this the daily improvement in hospital arrangements, sanitation, and food which a freer railway service and a release from strategic pressure will soon facilitate, and we may await, not without anxiety, but with some hope, a better rather than a worse state of things.

Burdett-Coutts 3.

Extract from the "Times," June 27, 1900.

OUR WARS AND OUR WOUNDED.

IX.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cape Town, May 29.

A long time has elapsed since the despatch of the last preceding letter. During that period the growing scenes of neglect and inhumanity, of suffering and death, which have been the lot of the British soldier in the closing chapter of this war have made up a picture which it is impossible any longer to conceal from the eyes of the British public.

A natural aversion to hasty criticism or exaggeration, and still more to anything approaching sentiment when dealing with hard necessities of war time; a hope that a lamentable disorganisation and inefficiency of our medical system under the sudden strain of sickness at the front was only temporary, and that the gaps in its personnel and equipment which left thousands of stricken men unnursed, on the ground, in the most painful stages of a deadly disease would quickly be filled up; these combined to arrest my pen until, just returned from the front and within touch of news from home, I read that which proves that truth concealed serves the same purpose as falsehood and that the time has come to speak out.

To a mind stocked with scenes which would sicken the hardest heart it comes like a blow between the eyes, leaving one dizzy and bewildered, to learn that at the very moment when these horrors were at their worst and when men were dying like flies for want of adequate attention, a large company of intelligent and well-meaning gentlemen at home, both lay and professional, were feasting on—amongst other things which the war-worn soldier out here would have been equally glad to have—the perfection of the medical and hospital arrangements in this campaign!

On that night (Saturday, the 28th of April) hundreds of men to my knowledge were lying in the worst stages of typhoid, with only a blanket and a thin waterproof sheet (not even the latter for many of them) between their aching bodies and the hard ground, with no milk and hardly any medicines, without beds, stretchers, or mattresses, without pillows, without linen of any kind, without a single nurse amongst them, with only a few ordinary private soldiers to act as "orderlies," rough and utterly untrained to nursing, and with only three doctors to attend on 350 patients. There was none of the conditions of a forced march about this. It was a mile from Bloemfontein, the capital of the Free State, a large town which we had occupied for more than six weeks, with a line of railway to two seaports, along which thousands of troops and countless trainloads of stores and equipment of all kinds, and for everyone except the sick, had been moving up during the whole of that leisurely halting time. About the same day a convoy of wounded men were being subjected to nameless torture for want of any ambulance transport or the simplest comforts, huddled together in rough springless ox-wagons, jolted over spruit and drift for 40 miles; the road being strategically safe and their destination this same Bloemfontein, provided with most things except humane appliances for the wounded. These are two typical instances of the state of things here on April 28.

From morning to night the gloomy processions followed each other across the Market Square at slow march with arms reversed, bearing shapeless figures sewn up in blankets to unknown crowded graves in the cemetery on the southern hill, day after day and week after week in ever-growing numbers. How many of these might-to-day be strong men full of life rejoicing at their near return to home and friends is a terrible speculation which must be left to those who consider the conditions attending their sickness and death.

By what incredible ignorance of then current facts, by what bankruptcy of insurance against patent dangers, were such funeral bakemeats permitted to furnish forth

that ill-timed feast at the Reform Club, where the spirit of congratulation filled the atmosphere, and nothing was heard but eloquent and highly authoritative statements that "it would not be possible to have anything more complete or better arranged than the medical service in this war." Next morning very naturally the Press took up the chorus, and a comforting sense of satisfaction and pride settled down on the public mind. Amidst all the chequered course of this war here at last was one white illumined square, one just and righteous cause of national congratulation. The reputation of England for humanity had been vindicated, for all was well with the sick and wounded.

It is a painful and thankless task to rob the British public, ever ready and generous, of that cherished consolation; but the bubble must be pricked, and they must wake up and look the troublesome things that lie beneath straight in the face; for these are lives of men. It is a stern duty to tell the truth, "lest we forget," or, worse still, go out of this campaign misled and uninformed as to the capacity of our present medical system to meet the exigencies of a great war.

Neither the audience who heard, nor the public who read, nor the Press which commented so favourably on the speeches referred to, could be expected to go behind their high authority, or to question their reiterated assurances. All took their cue from the same prompting, an experience of the medical arrangements which closed when the war was half over, in volume of human press sure if not in time, when its only victims were the wounded, and sickness was but just appearing, yet in forms suggestive of terrible possibilities in the near future.

Up to that time things had been fairly, but not wholly, satisfactory. The favourable note had been sounded from the first, from the plains of Colenso and other lesser battlefields where the splendid bravery of our Army doctors under fire seized and engrossed the public imagination. In that quality, indeed, the record of the R.A.M.C. shows no flaw, but it can no more provide a proper medical system in war than the bravery of our troops can supply tactics and strategy. When the talk is of "perfect medical arrangements" it is only misleading to keep the attention fixed on acts of heroism in the field. Then came the pleasant descriptions of the base hospitals at Cape Town to complement the general satisfaction. To the latter these letters did full justice as the writer saw them. But was there nothing else witnessed by or known to those who "had an opportunity of examining the medical arrangements both throughout Cape Colony and Natal, and did not believe it would be possible to have anything more complete or better arranged," and who did not leave this country till March? Even at Cape Town was the Woodstock Hospital, old, condemned, and running over with vermin, a fit place for sick soldiers to be moved into from arriving transports? Were the hospitals at De Aar and Orange River "stationary hospitals" formed early in the war, and always certain from their position to be largely used, perfect in staff and equipment? Let the inmates answer. Was the medical service on the line up from East London to Sterkstroom perfect? Ask the civilians of Queenstown, who, in the absence of all military provision, received a telegram on the morning of the Stormberg disaster, to take in 100 wounded that afternoon, or the New South Wales Ambulance contingent, who as late as February rescued the column from an almost complete dearth of medical arrangements. And Paardeberg? This, too, was within the limits of the first chapter on which the speeches were founded. Was the medical service at Jacobsdal and Paardeberg included in the sweeping eulogy? The horrors of those scenes, the tortures suffered by our wounded there owing entirely to shortcomings of medical equipment, staff, and transport, were a by-word in every mouth before that first chapter closed.

So far as the sick are concerned these have been two plagues in South Africa—the plague of blindness and the plague of whitewash. Whitewash can easily be got rid of, but if allowed to remain it doubles the dangers of

blindness when that supervenes. Just as there was no quaver in the note of absolute perfectibility about the past, so there was no warning as to the future. Read the two speeches through from end to end, and no whisper of it is to be heard. The past accounted for the extreme limit of patients which the Army Medical Department could deal with efficiently—say 5,000. There had been no sickness to speak of. Yet the lesson of every war that ever occurred is writ large in history and carved on a million tombstones—three sick, at least, to one wounded. Was there no place for reservation as to the 15,000 and more to come, and how they were to be dealt with by an organisation suitable to 5,000 and already full? Was it fair to the British Army, was it just to the British public, to go on thumping the tub of "perfection," and to pronounce the verdict before the real trial had begun? Would it not have been common prudence to wait and see what would happen? It was no longer even a matter of speculation. Already typhoid had opened her deadly wings, and spread them like some monstrous vulture over march and camp and field and town, from front to base. But typhoid is the known "scourge of South Africa." The danger was always patent. Was it not one's duty to think, to warn, to prepare?

Your readers will remember the calculations presented in the first letter of this series showing the hospital accommodation which it would be prudent to supply for this war. They were based on previous facts and experience open to anyone interested in the subject—10 per cent. of the whole force under arms was taken as a *minimum*—say, 20,000 beds. If from the first these requirements had been fearlessly laid down and provided for in time, what disasters might not have been averted! The Government would not have refused; the people would have poured out money like water. The second letter described the feeble and confused process of "muddle through" by which enlargement was being attempted, and its results on the efficiency of units, arising not less from the inadequacy of *personnel* and equipment than from the inelastic nature of the system. It would be as easy to stretch an old glass bottle, tied up with red tape and sealed with official stamp, as effectively to adjust the present system to a sudden pressure of numbers. The new measure can only flow over and lie on the ground, and be lost. We shall see that this is more than a parable.

There are 20,000 sick and wounded troops this day in South Africa, and more than half of these are down with typhoid. The figures are not official; but they may be relied on. From the Vaal River by Kroonstad to Bloemfontein; through Springfontein and Norval's Pont to Naauwpoort; on to De Aar; then up by Orange River to Kimberley; down again from De Aar through Deelfontein—all these being great centres of sick—to Cape Town, which is full now, in spite of its 800 shipped home every week; back from Naauwpoort down to East London; at Port Elizabeth; at Durban, Maritzberg, Mooi River, Ladysmith—20,000 British soldiers sick and wounded, not a man less, and probably some thousands more. It is a respectable British army, larger than we have won some wars with, and about the strength people said at first that we should require for this one; but it is an army of sick men. At Bloemfontein a few days ago there were 5,000 sick on one day left after another 5,000 had been sent down the line in the previous fortnight; this is official. How have these stricken thousands, or most of them, been housed and tended? How have they been nursed? How have they been moved? An indication has been given; a few specific instances will follow in this and the succeeding letter.

For a month after our occupation of Bloemfontein, where, it will be remembered, our forces remained seven weeks before the general advance, the hospital accommodation there consisted of two kinds—(1) the field hospitals situated in the various camps about the town; and (2) the extemporised hospitals in the town itself in various public buildings commandeered for the purpose. These latter, according to the official list, contained about 700 beds. The conditions of the town and the surrounding country were explained and the possible danger of an epidemic clearly intimated in the last letter, although the authorities maintained that typhoid was not on the increase. In that letter the sick was given as 2,200, which, with 700 in the town, would leave some 1,500 in the field hospitals.

We will deal with the latter establishments first. It was difficult to ascertain their number, and it would be useless to state it at any given time, as those hospitals were constantly being evacuated as brigades moved away. The large exodus of troops in the direction of Dewetsdorp and Thabanchu on the fruitless attempt to cut off the enemy in the south-east closed many field hospitals, and the

later general advance caused nearly all to be evacuated. It will be better, therefore, to take one of them as an illustration. It was the first I visited on my arrival, it remained after the others, passed through the highest pressure of sickness, and was on the point of being abolished a few days ago.

An ordinary field hospital contains 100 beds—a *façon de parler*, because it has no beds. When stretchers are available they are sometimes used as beds in the tents. The theory of a field hospital is that it is to be always moving with troops. When troops make a long stay in one place it may be used as a "stationary" hospital, and its equipment should be improved for that purpose. It is an axiom laid down by an accepted authority that "if the hospital is to be long in occupation every effort should be made to raise the patients off the ground." Ten weeks existence of this hospital in one spot is certainly a period satisfying the condition; but no attempt was ever made to supply beds or even mattresses for it. Situated within a mile of Bloemfontein, nurses could have been accommodated in it just as well as in a "general" or "stationary" hospital, where they are allowed. There were never any nurses in it, or, indeed, in any field hospital. The distinction between a field hospital used as this was and a stationary or general hospital is rendered merely nominal by strategic security, permanence *in situ*, and enlarged accommodation. In these respects some of the field hospitals around Bloemfontein differed in no way from general hospitals, and least of all in the necessity for proper nursing. But hardly any nurses at all came to Bloemfontein for a month after our occupation of it. Of this anon.

The staff of a field hospital comprises 40 all told, apart from those engaged solely in transport, which is supplied by the Army Service Corps. There are four medical officers, two wardmasters, 14 trained nursing orderlies, and six supernumeraries—for 100 patients. The field hospital in question before it arrived in Bloemfontein had been broken into two, one half having been sent in another direction, leaving this hospital with half its equipment and staff. It should consequently have accommodated 50 patients. On my first visit to it (April 9) there were 250 in its tents, 90 of whom were typhoid cases. It was such a condition of crowding, insufficient equipment, and general misery that I hesitated to describe it in my last letter, hoping for a speedy improvement which the authorities promised.

More than a fortnight later another visit disclosed the following state of things. With no further equipment than two marquees and a few bell-tents, no addition of staff or anything else, there were 316 patients, of whom half were typhoids. Their condition was almost indescribable. The tents were bell-tents such as were mentioned in a former letter as affording sleeping accommodation for from six to eight orderlies when working and in sound health. In many of these tents there were ten typhoid cases lying closely packed together, the dying against the convalescent, the man in his "crisis" pressed against the man hastening to it. There was not room to step between them. Think of this, you who know the sort of nursing a typhoid patient requires. With no beds or mattresses, and only 42 stretchers in the whole hospital, it followed that 274 patients had to be on the earth. There was a great scarcity of blankets, and no patient could have more than one, with a waterproof sheet, between his body and the ground. The ground is hard as stone, and at night the temperature falls to freezing point. Besides other deficiencies which cannot be described there were no sheets or pillow-cases or pretence of bed linen of any kind only the coarse rug grated against the sensitive skin burning with fever. The heat of these tents in the midday sun was overpowering, their odours sickening. Men lay with their faces covered with flies in black clusters too weak to raise a hand to brush them off, trying in vain to dislodge them by painful twitching of the features. There was no one to do it for them. Seventeen orderlies had come with, or been raised for, the half-section of the field hospital; 10 had been taken from it, the number being made up from the Bearer Company; but they had other duties to perform than brushing flies off patients' faces. At night there were not enough to prevent those in the delirious stage from getting up and wandering about the camp half naked in the bitter cold. In one tent, where some slept and others lay with eyes open and staring, a case of "perforation" was groaning out his life huddled against his neighbour on the ground. Men had not only to see, but often to feel, others die.

It was a sad and sickening spectacle this, which I describe exactly as my eyes saw it, and without exaggeration or excuse. I leave it and other similar facts it will be necessary to relate to the consideration, not of wives

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continued.

and mothers—we will put them out of sight—but of hard, practical men, accustomed to the hospitals of the poor, of the medical profession, of the great nursing community, of the whole British public, who at the moment when this sight was to be seen out here were reading those comforting words spoken at Calais on April 26, as an avant-courier of the speeches two days later at the Reform Club:—"Nothing that provision could suggest or that money could purchase was wanting anywhere. The supply was simply lavish. . . . Here everything was sent up with the utmost promptitude and medical stores and comforts were always on the spot."

We have hardly come yet to the question of local responsibility. Certainly in the case of this particular field hospital it did not lie with its chief medical officer, who was an energetic, painstaking member of the R.A.M.C., working day and night, never leaving his hospital, and sitting down each evening to his blue paper "returns" after 14 hours' work in the tents. "Yes," he said simply, as we parted, "we do our best, but it makes one's heart sick to look at them."

There is no need to pile on the agony, but worse remains behind which must be told. Therefore I will pass over an incidental visit to the hospital after a heavy rain, when many of the patients—typhoid had increased—were to be seen lying three inches deep in mud, and come to my last visit, four days ago, on my way down to the front. The chief medical officer had been changed; from all reports this one was as painstaking as the last. He told me that at one time his patients had increased to 496! Three hundred of these were typhoids. The few trained orderlies had been mostly taken away; in their place were 25 untrained and ignorant privates from an infantry regiment, most of whom were themselves "convalescents," to do the whole of the nursing. The medical staff remained always at three. Let the "Manual" throw its own light on this. The patients here were within 24 of the number (520) allotted to a general hospital. A general hospital has 20 medical men, 78 trained nursing orderlies, 27 untrained privates, and nine nurses. The sick require far more attention and nursing than the wounded; the general hospitals at Cape Town, equipped as above, were mostly occupied by wounded. Here was this hospital crowded with typhoid left to three doctors, 25 untrained privates, and no nurses.

With one more incident graver than all the rest the dark history of a field hospital at Bloemfontein must close. On the occasion of my last visit the hospital had been mostly emptied, as it was to move on to the front. In the course of this process 20 of the worst cases were removed to a more permanent hospital a mile and a half off. How were they taken? They were lifted out of their tents and put into rough ox-wagons—all typhoids and many of them dangerously ill—and then jolted across the veldt, which in this place is much broken by spruits and gullies. One case was in a state of "hæmorrhage" when removed. The order had come to evacuate the hospital; the medical officer had no choice but to obey; there were no ambulances. In three days four of these 20 were dead men.

It must be remembered that these events occurred at Bloemfontein, and mainly during the second month of its occupation by our Army. The town had always been marked down as our advanced military base, and from the day we entered it became, what it will never cease to be, a British stronghold. The strategic conditions surrounding the scenes described must therefore be clearly differentiated from those which attend a continuous march, in order that we should not be misled by talk about "military exigencies" and the like. No practical man will question the prior claim of military exigency over humanity where the interests of the two are irreconcilable; but whenever the former is not really endangered by the latter humanity cannot, and must not, be entirely neglected. This raises a question of policy, apart from and above that of the disorganisation of a medical system. It need not be discussed here—but in the writer's opinion there were no military exigencies really involved that could necessitate, there were none so pressing that they can excuse, the sufferings and horrors to which our sick and wounded were subjected at this time and place. To relieve these, and others which must be related, there were certain obvious methods, none of which could have seriously interfered with military exigencies.

Before indicating these or completing the medical history of Bloemfontein, I must beg leave to offer a few words of personal explanation. Your readers will remember that towards the end of last year your special Correspondent at Cape Town called attention to certain imperfections in the Army medical system, and particularly in the base hospitals. Those reports, denied in some quarters, supported in others, were the proximate cause of my visit to South Africa. Immediately on arriving I applied for leave to go to the front, being anxious to follow the treatment of the sick and wounded in its natural sequence from the field down to the base. Considerable delay occurred before I could obtain the requisite facilities, and this, while it lengthened my stay at Cape Town, necessitated my reversing the process of examination. The time, however, was not altogether wasted; first, because it enabled an analysis of our Army medical organization to be made under conditions most favourable to it, the base hospitals being then in admirable order; and, secondly, because had I left South Africa before the pressure of sickness occurred my mission would have been less than half completed. Although in my analysis I confined myself to describing what I actually saw at Cape Town, much subsequent evidence arose, not only to support the earlier criticism of your regular Correspondent, but to create uneasiness as to the future and to strengthen my determination to see the system through to the front. The reverse side of the picture has, however, presented a contrast which it was impossible to anticipate.

As there are statements contained herein the gravity of which I fully appreciate, while I hold myself responsible for their accuracy, I beg to subscribe my name.

W. BURDETT-COUTTS.

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EXTRACT FROM "THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES (AUTHORISED EDITION)," 29TH JUNE 1900.

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS' Speech in the House of Commons.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts (Westminster): I feel that I must in one respect ask the indulgence of the Committee. I was perfectly well aware that I returned single-handed to face a tremendous combination of influences and impressions. I am aware that I have taken upon myself a great and grave responsibility. But it is not on that account that I ask the indulgence of the Committee. I am not afraid of the responsibility. What I ask is that, in stating a case so important from a national and every other point of view, any personal shortcomings of mine should not be allowed to interfere with the Committee in judging the question upon its merits. I am bound to make one or two preliminary remarks. In the first place, with regard to Lord Roberts, I desire to take this the only opportunity I have had after having seen Lord Roberts's work, to pay my tribute to the great services rendered to his country by that distinguished soldier, and to say I believe that no kinder or more humane heart breathes than his, who braced himself to a great public duty under very painful circumstances. But I must refer to Lord Roberts in regard to another matter. I observe that in his published correspondence Lord Roberts makes a

personal reference to myself. I must therefore ask to be allowed to make a personal explanation in regard to that. Lord Roberts states that if I had called upon him at Kroonstad he would have explained certain matters to me. Immediately after my arrival at Cape Town I wrote to Lord Roberts a somewhat long letter fully explaining the objects of my visit to South Africa, and asking permission to join the troops at the front. I received no reply to that letter; but I am bound to say that at the time Lord Roberts received it he was fully occupied with other and more important matters. The day after my arrival at Bloemfontein I called upon Lord Roberts, but was unable to see him. I did see a member of his staff, and that gentleman argued very strongly against my being with the troops at all, stating, amongst other things, that if Lord Roberts desired to make a report to the public upon this matter he would make it, founded upon reports sent to him from his principal medical officers. I could not avoid replying that that theory would do away with all correspondents at the front, adding that this was a matter in which the public were deeply interested, and with regard to which they might possibly be glad

to have some independent and full information. However, I quite accepted the position, and was not altogether sorry, because it left me free to make my inquiries in a perfectly independent manner. With regard to Lord Roberts I wish to say one thing more. However generously he may take upon himself the responsibility for all these things, I do not believe that anyone will allow it to rest upon his shoulders. When we consider that the Commander-in-Chief of an army of 200,000 men, operating in different columns in divers parts of the country, has to hold in his head and his hands all the complicated plans and threads of these operations, it is absolutely impossible to expect him to supervise, or even to inform himself, as to details of a medical system. There is another remark I ask leave to make, because I see that one of my public critics—one of those two gentlemen I have felt compelled to criticise very strongly—began an answer to my statements by saying that he thought the public ought to know that the doctors and nurses had not acted with brutality. Has there ever been a suggestion of that kind in any letter or published utterance of mine? On the contrary, I have given every possible credit to the loyalty and devotion with which those who have had the care of the patients have acted, and I take this opportunity of expressing my deep regret that many—far too many of them—have lost their lives in the performance of their noble task. Unfortunately, in the course of my informing the public upon this subject, the last chapter, so to speak, was not completed. The article upon which this debate is founded broke off at a field hospital at Bloemfontein, and it has not been possible for me to put forward the rest of my account of Bloemfontein, which was to have started with a description of the town hospitals. There were eight hospitals in that town, and they accommodated at first about 700 patients. Some of these hospitals were then in a fairly good condition; there were three which had nurses resident in them at the time the troops arrived, who confined their duties to these hospitals. I heard a great many complaints of the imperfections of the other town hospitals, and a great many accounts of the sufferings of the patients in the early days. I never had the slightest intention of giving any publicity to those accounts, simply because I knew that the equipment of those hospitals was the outcome of a forced march, and because, until the railway was opened, I did not think it fair to criticise them. The hon. member who has just sat down made a great point of the forced march and the difficulty of carrying equipments for hospitals, but I might state here that, after the railway was opened, there was one of the hospitals containing typhoid patients which had no disinfectants of any kind, and another in which the corpse of one of the patients who had died during the night had been stuffed into the only lavatory there was in the hospital. It was found by the patients who went to use the lavatory in the morning. That is a question of management. But as to these hospitals, they were, on the whole, in a fair condition when I arrived at Bloemfontein. Most of the sick or wounded officers went into them; but some officers went into the private hospitals, which were moved up to Bloemfontein after the first month. A few officers went into the general hospitals. The private hospitals, as the right hon. gentleman has said, all did admirable work, but I may say they were considerably hampered by the absence or deficiency of nurses; a deficiency solely due to the objection of the Department at home to allow them to take out sufficient nurses in the first instance. They had all been anxious to have a proper quota of nurses, but their request had been refused by the Army Medical Department here. Now, may I venture to say a word with regard to myself? I went out to South Africa because I believed that this was a question which greatly interested hundreds of thousands of people, and I was determined that if the treatment of the sick and wounded was satisfactory the public should know it, and that if it was not satisfactory they should also know it. I want to ask two questions in my own defence. In the first place, am I a sentimental witness? My experience of war was gained in the Russo-Turkish war. That was a barbarous war—a war in which there was practically no medical service on the Turkish side. I only recall this to show that I am the last person to be *exigent* with regard to the treatment of the sick and wounded in war. Then, am I a prejudiced or an unfair witness? I appeal to the series of articles I have published and which described the base hospitals at Cape Town. Those hospitals were in an admirable condition when I arrived at Cape Town, and I appeal

to everyone whether I have not given every possible credit to, and the most favourable picture I could possibly portray of, those hospitals. There is an article of mine published this morning which gives a long account of one of them. The detail into which I have entered proves, I think, that I have been careful in my examination of the hospitals, and the favourable view I have expressed proves the fairness with which I have acted. Now I come back to Bloemfontein. There is one word in my published letter which I regret, and only one; and that is where I speak of the field hospital I have described as an "illustration," without having guarded that phrase by saying it was the worst field hospital there. It was undoubtedly much the worst, but the other field hospitals had no attempt at beds, not sufficient stretchers, insufficient staffs, and were altogether, if they were to be occupied for any length of time, unfit, to my mind, for that purpose. Now I want to explain to the Committee a point which I think has been missed in treating of these field hospitals. The Under Secretary gave a description of the use to which a field hospital is put when it accompanies troops, and how impossible it is to equip it with the equipment of a stationary hospital. I quite admit that that is the case when the hospital accompanies troops, but the Committee must remember that this hospital was not accompanying the troops. It was stationary outside Bloemfontein, within less than a mile of the town, and it has frequently happened in this campaign that where a field hospital was to be used as a stationary hospital it was treated and equipped as such. The chief authority on this subject, Colonel Stevenson, states most emphatically that "where a field hospital is going to be occupied for any considerable time, every effort should be made to raise the patients from the ground." With regard to this particular hospital, there is no need to labour the point, because on the occasion of my first visit to the hospital the officer in command of it told me it was going to be a stationary hospital. With regard to that hospital, and as regards the question of overcrowding, I think my description has been read by most members of the Committee, of the state of things which I witnessed there. Well, I declare that every word of that description is absolutely true, and a picture of what I saw with my own eyes. But I cannot examine the reasonableness of the impression produced upon my eyes except by an appeal to figures. As I stated, there were ten men crowded into a bell-tent. The measurement of a bell-tent is known; I cannot give it to you exactly. But I see it is stated in a letter in to-day's "Times" that bell-tents hold sixteen people. All I can say is that they do not hold sixteen patients. Possibly sixteen people might be crowded into them, but how I cannot imagine. Ten patients, at any rate, are so crowded that when you want to speak to a sick person—a man whose voice is so weak that it cannot reach you standing—and you kneel down and put your face close to his, you have to kneel on one knee and put the other foot behind, because there is not room to put both knees side by side. I am told by one of my critics that it is not true that patients lay upon the hard ground. All I have to say is this—that there were 316 patients in the field hospital, and I saw the greater number of them lying on the ground on a single blanket each and a thin waterproof sheet. I doubt if all the patients had waterproof sheets. I adduce in support of this statement the fact that that field hospital had half the equipment of an ordinary field hospital. It had been divided into two on the march. An ordinary field hospital has 100 stretchers, and therefore this should have had fifty; but eight of these had disappeared, and there remained forty-two stretchers in the hospital. There were 316 patients, and therefore, as I stated, there were 274 patients who had to lie on the ground. I have further to state that these figures and all the figures which appeared in my article on this subject were given to me by the medical officer commanding and in charge of the hospital. I observe that in the cabled messages, of which we have heard quotations just now, Lord Roberts states as the reason for not vacating these hospitals that the patients were not fit to be moved. I have given an instance where, unfortunately, at the close of the career of the hospital, twenty patients who ought never to have been moved were moved—three or four of them in a most critical stage of a dangerous disease. Anyone who knows about typhoid knows about the local conditions of it. They were put into ex-wagons. There were no ambulances. This was two

(continued).

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continued.

months after our entrance into Bloemfontein. The men were put into these wagons and jolted over the veldt, over the roughest possible ground, and one man was in that stage where his case was hopeless. They were taken to another and more permanent hospital. I have stated in the press that four of these men died in a few days. There is another remark I might make under the head of the field hospitals, and that is with regard to the insufficiency of the *personnel*. Such was the insufficiency of orderlies that patients could not be prevented when in a delirious state from getting up and wandering into the cold air at night. The hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for War has referred to a case, and for some reason or other—I did not quite catch the argument—inferred that it was a solitary case. Why, it happened not only in this hospital but in many other hospitals night after night, solely on account of the insufficiency of the *personnel* and the insufficiency of men to take care of the patients. I could give the hon. gentleman other instances, but I will not detain the House. I can only take the hon. gentleman's arguments and reply to them by facts, which I must state in the interest of bringing out the truth in this matter. I greatly regret if I have erred in decorum, or in the judgment of the House, in not rising first to speak. I considered the subject, and it appeared to me that I had laid a charge, and I thought that I might reasonably expect to hear what explanation the Government had to give. I desired to give them an opportunity of making a statement of their case. Of course, it is perfectly competent for the hon. gentleman to reply to me, as we are in Committee. The first thing that struck me when I saw the crowded state of these field hospitals surrounding Bloemfontein was why more houses and more buildings were not taken to supply hospital accommodation. As I have shown, there were seven or eight buildings taken, which contained an aggregate of 700 patients at a time when there were 2,200 patients in and around Bloemfontein. There were three considerable hotels in the place, there was the Town Hall, there were large stores, all of which might have been turned into hospitals. In addition to these there were a considerable number of most comfortable private houses which were not occupied by their owners. Their owners had left the town. The houses had grounds around them, in which tents for the attendants might have been placed. Why were they not taken for hospitals? Houses were taken, and legitimately taken—I am not making any complaint—for staff officers and military authorities. [Opposition cheers and Ministerial cries of "Oh, Oh!"] I do not make that remark—[Opposition cheers and renewed cries of "Oh!" and an hon. member: "Shame!"] Well then, I repeat—and I say it without any *arrière pensée*—that such houses were taken as residences for military officers, and I could not see any reason why many more of them should not have been taken for the men who were allowed to remain ill in the tents. I am not saying that the staff and the military officers and authorities should have given up the houses that they were in; I am only arguing that there were other houses there that could be taken for hospitals. The real reason was that there was no one and nothing to put into them in the way of medical *personnel* or medical equipment. With regard to *personnel*, I do not claim that the *personnel* suitable to these hospitals should have come with Lord Roberts on the forced march to Bloemfontein. But a comparatively few days after, the road to Bloemfontein—for the deviation at Norval's Pont was open—was clear, and troops were constantly coming up in numbers, even supplies were coming up. It would have been perfectly possible to have sent up doctors and orderlies. I also say it would have been possible to have sent up nurses, because the road was safe and Bloemfontein was safe at that time. With regard to nursing I considered myself, like a great many others, that the evils which occurred at Bloemfontein were owing to the absence of a proper female nursing staff. They might have gone there if they were in the country in sufficient numbers. They might have been there by 1st April, and they might have been there in greater numbers by 15th April, and hundreds of them might have been there at the end of April, the date at which I saw what I have described. There was no possible reason patent to the eye there why they should not. The nurses of the three extemporised hospitals were there. The women of the town population were there going about their normal occupations. But the women nurses of England were not there to attend to those soldiers, and if they had been I believe a great many lives might have been saved. I now come

to the question of the equipment of these hospitals, which involves the question of transport. The hon. gentleman has given a very graphic and, in some respects, a powerful account of the difficulties of transport to Bloemfontein. I had myself made some very careful calculations on this subject, but I will not trouble the Committee with them, because I think the hon. gentleman has eased my way. The Under-Secretary said that 1,000 tons of material came up to Bloemfontein every day for forty days. I ask, supposing one train a day—I believe there were twelve luggage trains per day—had contained some hospital equipment, what an enormous boon it would have been to those poor people who were there? As far as I can make out there was no provision for hospital equipment coming up to Bloemfontein at that time. I have stated very clearly what my own position is, and what I feel, with regard to the relation between military exigencies and humanity—that, where military exigencies are entirely incompatible with the proper treatment of the sick and wounded, military exigencies must come first, but that where considerations of humanity can be carried out by a reasonable inroad upon military exigencies—that is to say, by something that will not endanger your military success—humanity ought to be considered. I want the Committee to consider for a moment what the position was in Bloemfontein. The greatest pressure of sickness came, I think, in about the second week of May; I was with the troops on the march at the time. For six weeks previous to that time the railway had been running freely, and all these luggage trains and troops had been moving up. Many of us, and, I fancy, many other people in the world, were very much astonished at the long delay at Bloemfontein. I do not say it was unnecessary; it is not for me to express an opinion upon that. All I say is that there was no apparent necessity, and I cannot conceive anybody showing a positive reason why the general advance from Bloemfontein seven weeks after the troops arrived there should have taken place on the 1st rather than on the 2nd or 3rd of May. My point is that one day's trains on that railroad would have saved the whole position as regards the sick and wounded, and unless it can be shown that there was an imperative necessity for the general advance taking place on that particular day, I think the facts show that the necessities of the sick and wounded were postponed for considerations which were not in any way vital or important from a strategic point of view. I have spoken of what seems to me to have been a very unnecessary delay in sending up the equipment. I am bound to weary the Committee somewhat, because I am dealing with the facts of the case, which are rather full. No. 9 General Hospital arrived in Bloemfontein on the 8th April, and the tents were erected. They stood there perfectly empty until the 22nd April, because there was no *personnel* and no equipment of any kind to put into them. The heaviest parts of the hospital had been brought up; the lightest part was kept back or not brought up for a whole fortnight, although every day the working of the railway was becoming easier. I cannot conceive any reason, except disorganisation, which separated that hospital, which might have contained 520 patients, from its equipment, which was necessary before the patients could go into it. I should be the last to minimise the difficulties of transport to Bloemfontein, and it has been suggested that there were broken bridges and all that sort of thing; but the time with which I have dealt covers a period from the 1st April to the end of May, during the whole of which the railway was open, at first by a deviation, and afterwards over the bridge. From the great number of trains which came up every day to Bloemfontein, and the character of the material which they carried, I myself was more and more astonished that the equipment of these hospitals was not brought up. Now I come to another question. I have spoken of the two general hospitals, one of which came up on the 22nd April, and the other somewhat later. Those general hospitals were capable of holding, in the first instance, 520 patients. I think the limit of 520 which has been applied by the Army Medical Department to a general hospital is a very wise one; I do not think it is advisable to crowd more than that number together in one locality and with one set of tents. But these two general hospitals were stretched in the extent, in one case of 1,500, and in the other 1,700, patients. No. 8 with 1,500 patients was placed in a good position about a mile from the town, and I cannot speak of it from personal observation, because before I left Bloemfontein it was hardly ready, and I had not time to see it on my way down from the front as I

passed through Bloemfontein. But No. 9 General Hospital, by containing 1,700 patients, to my mind was a tented city of pestilence. There was no attempt at classification. You had men carried or staggering in, one under a disease called "N.Y.D." and another under a disease called "S.C.F." "N.Y.D." means "not yet diagnosed"; and "S.C.F." means "simple continuous fever." These patients were placed one on either side of a typhoid patient. I ask what hope or chance had these two men of escaping the deadly disease of the man between them? In many of the hospitals there was this absence of classification. I do not say that in all cases it was possible, but at least in a hospital where the patients could be placed in separate tents, it was possible, and this want of classification was one of the greatest evidences of the want of management that I saw under the Army medical system there. This hospital had no kitchen; the food had to be cooked outside in pits. It was what is called a non-dieted hospital, which means that it had no special arrangements for making those delicate diets which are necessary to fever patients. At the end of two months after we got to Bloemfontein it had only twenty nurses for 1,700 patients. Of course, it is open to anyone to object to female nurses in military hospitals altogether—that is a perfectly legitimate position to take up; but if you have female nurses at all I am justified in complaining of the number of nurses that were in this and many other hospitals. It is a number founded on the old Army medical theory that a nurse is not to nurse, but is simply to superintend the men in nursing. I do not know exactly the number of orderlies there were in the hospital, but the great proportion of them were entirely untrained private soldiers taken from infantry regiments. I want the Committee to consider for a moment what this means. I do not know that I can put it better than by suggesting that if any hon. member here had a typhoid patient in his house it would be an absurd thing for him to go into the street and call in a navvy and say to him, "Nurse me that typhoid patient." I do not say that a private soldier who is used as a hospital orderly does not do his best. Of course he does his best. But he has absolutely no knowledge, and absolutely no training, and no one will suggest that he has the natural tenderness of touch which would make him any more suited to be a nurse than any other man from the working classes. And a great many of these orderlies—these untrained private soldiers—were convalescents. I protest against the use of convalescent soldiers as orderlies in a fever hospital. What does it mean? It means that a man who has only just got up from a serious illness, who is still ill and weak and unable to concentrate his attention, who wants rest, fresh air, and quiet, is sent back into these fever-stricken tents to breathe the same bad air and to see these horrible sights, when he is too weak to perform the proper duties of a nurse, and when his faculties of watchfulness and attention are so enfeebled that he goes about his work drowsily, and is really incapable of discharging the duty. All over the hospitals at the front convalescent private soldiers were employed as nursing orderlies, and it seems to me it was a most inhuman practice. If there had been a sufficient number of properly-trained attendants, it would have been absolutely unnecessary. The hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary of State for War said something about my not bringing forward any new matter. I have a great deal more new matter which I think the Committee ought to hear, but I wish to submit myself entirely to the judgment of the Committee. I will be as brief as possible. ["Go on."] I started with the troops from Bloemfontein, but unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, I did not succeed in seeing any real action. I wanted to see the treatment of the wounded on the field, in order to complete my inspection. I did my best, but with a front extending so many miles, and the enemy not holding any position very strongly, I found it very difficult to find any real action going on. But as far as I could see the ambulances and doctors with the troops while on the march were fairly sufficient. I do not say they were absolutely sufficient, but they were fairly so. However, I do not feel really qualified to express an opinion about that. But I feel bound to state that on one occasion the following incident came to my notice: I heard some firing a few miles off on the left, and some other firing on the right. I went in the latter direction—but on the left there had been a very serious mishap to our troops—the disaster to the mixed squadron composed of Inniskillings and Scots Greys, who were cut up by an abuse of the white flag at a Kaffir kraal. They were only four miles from their

brigade. It was known, of course, by their brigade that they were to occupy this position. The action took place at nine o'clock in the morning, and the Boers retired shortly afterwards. But no one came near these wounded soldiers until half-past four in the afternoon. The firing could be heard, and I could not understand why, if the brigade was properly supplied with ambulances and doctors, these wounded soldiers should not have been attended to. As a matter of fact, about half-past four the bearer company of the New South Wales medical contingent came up. I may tell the Committee this contingent is one of the finest specimens of medical service seen in the war. It consists of a bearer company and field hospital, perfectly disciplined and wonderfully efficient. Great use has been made of it wherever it has been, and its units have been broken up and taken in different directions. It is entirely composed of civilians, and the most eminent doctors in Australia are serving freely upon it. The particular officer in command of this bearer company which came to the rescue of these men was a certain Major Eames, who was always, if his own brigade was not fighting, cruising about with his bearer company to assist anybody in distress, and, fortunately, he found these men. He took them to a tin house on the railway, and formed a temporary hospital there. He supplied all the necessaries he could, and then left the men in charge of a medical officer and rejoined his own brigade. I came across these wounded later on. Many of the men were in a very dangerous condition, four of them died that night. Two days afterwards the doctor who was left in charge of these men received an order to evacuate this hospital and send the wounded away, and ox-wagons were sent for the purpose. He was a civilian doctor, and he protested, but his orders were very express. He did, however, insist on keeping three officers there. It seemed to me to be a strange thing that the men who were dangerously wounded—for he did not disguise the fact that the lives of these men were endangered by their being moved—should be taken away from that hospital while officers should be left in it. Of course, I can understand circumstances under which it would be necessary to evacuate a hospital of that sort, but if the doctor was compelled to send the men away while he was allowed to keep the officers, there seems to me to have been some unfair distinction. I now come to Kroonstad. We arrived at Kroonstad on a Saturday. On the Thursday after, an endeavour was made to equip two buildings—a church and a hotel—as hospitals; but there was absolutely nothing to put into them. There were 300 patients, but there were only two doctors; there were no nurses and no trained orderlies. There were four untrained orderlies in the church with 115 patients, and there were four more in the hotel with about 160 patients. I remind the Committee that I went up with the troops; dozens of other correspondents went up with the troops; innumerable attendants and nondescript people of different positions in addition to the regular army went up with the troops; why, then, could not doctors and orderlies have gone up with the troops? If, as it has been maintained by the Under-Secretary of State for War, there had been a sufficient *personnel* in South Africa, there was no possible reason why that *personnel*, putting aside the nurses if you like, should not have been at Kroonstad on the day we arrived there, ready to take their place in these hospitals. Then we come to the question of equipment—that is to say, beds, and so on. I will not detain the Committee by stating certain facts concerning the beds. There are very light, collapsible beds, which can be used in emergencies, hundreds of which can be packed into one wagon. I would suggest that in this matter there has been a great want of prevision and a great amount of obstinacy on the part of the Army Medical Department. They use a tent which is called a marquee, but it was perfectly well known to them from the first that there is another hospital tent, called the "Tortoise" tent, which weighs half as much as a marquee, and yet holds two more patients. The Department knew that transport was going to be the great difficulty—that is the argument of the Under-Secretary of State; they also knew that the tents formed more than half the weight of the hospital, and yet they did not take the trouble to provide themselves with the class of tent which would lessen the weight by one-half. I want to make my point quite clear about these hospitals at Kroonstad. We were followed by the army supplies, the transport service, and so on. There was a long train of bullock-wagons, each wagon capable of carrying between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds nett.

(continued).

I cannot say how many bullock-wagons there were, but I made a calculation that if the army started with rations and forage for five days supply—and I believe that was considered to be the minimum with which they ought to start—there would be something like 360 bullock-wagons in the Army train. Will anybody tell me that a train which contained 360 bullock-wagons could not have contained four or six more for hospital equipment? The proposition is absurd. There is no fixed limit at 360. If the Department had had the prevision to prepare these hospitals for Kroonstad it would have been perfectly easy to obtain the equipment and *personnel*. The great vice, the great fault and error at the front, has been the absence of a proper system of stationary hospitals—that is to say, hospitals which may possibly want tents, but which can generally be put into buildings on the line of march. An army advancing under ordinary circumstances does not leave its communications in danger; therefore the line between the army and its base is a continuous line of stations which are fairly safe, strategically speaking, and in these stations what are called stationary hospitals naturally find their place. On the question of preparation, I want to ask why, in all that idle time after the black week in the middle of December, if this equipment was there, was it not pushed up that 500 or 600 miles to De Aar, the rail-head? If it had been there when the communication was established with Bloemfontein the greater part of the distance would have been traversed, and it would have been perfectly possible and easy to have got that equipment further on. But during that period, as far as I know, nothing was done in the way of moving up any equipment to the front. It is not as if there was any uncertainty about our progress. The way was marked out clearly before us; we knew we were going to pursue it to the end; and certainly the equipment might have been got up to the rail-head, as it then was, in order that when the road was open, the road being practically a railroad, these stationary hospitals could have been established. I saw all through the ultimate result of this neglect of prevision. But I have not done with Kroonstad. There I saw the patients brought in from the field hospitals. They were carried by untrained hands. They were put down on the floor with no one to attend to them, although many of them were in dangerous stages of illness. The doctors themselves complained bitterly of the want of assistance. In consequence of the absence of stationary hospitals there, or of any proper hospital accommodation, convoys of sick and wounded moved off in ox-wagons—not ambulances, but ox-wagons, the bottoms of which are shaped like a V, so that the men cannot lie flat. I saw convoys of 150 sick men in various stages of illness, and many wounded men, put into these ox-wagons and sent a journey three days and nights over the veldt, with its burning heat at midday and its freezing cold at night, without any extra clothing, without any pretence of medical comforts, without any medical man, without any trained orderlies to accompany them. I saw one of these convoys stop at a station on the railway, and the man in charge of the convoy came to a doctor who was there and said, "I have got a man here who is dying; I have got no medicine, and I do not know what to do with him." The doctor, who knew something of the regulations, and that even under the Army Medical Department it was not only illegal, but a crime to send a convoy of sick and wounded away without a doctor, asked the man, "Are you in charge of these patients?" The man said, "No, I am not in charge of the patients; I am in charge of the list." That was the only attendant sent with this convoy for three days and nights over the veldt, and there was another convoy of 150 sick and wounded who were treated in exactly the same way. ["Shame!"] I do not want to pile on these accounts, but at the same place there was a man came into the house whose history I will tell the Committee. He had had enteric fever; he had been on milk diet for three weeks; he was sent immediately from that to rejoin his regiment. He was sent with a detail, of course by road, and he stopped at this particular place I am describing. As soon as he got on his horse the first day he tumbled off; he tumbled off his horse five times; the next day he kept tumbling off, but the men helped him on again, and he tumbled into this tin house a dead man. He had been sent on this journey to rejoin his regiment after he had been on a milk diet for three weeks, without the slightest rest or period of convalescence. These are incidents which I could go on multiplying, but not by my own wish I have already taken up so much time. I will come back to Bloemfontein once more for a moment. This was on the 23rd May. The troops, you will understand, were at Kroonstad. Bloemfontein was perfectly well equipped by that time, except that it

was the scene of the pressure of enteric which I have described. On the 23rd May I was informed there were eight wounded men lying on the platform at Bloemfontein station. I went down and saw those men lying on the platform. They had arrived at Bloemfontein after a fifteen hours journey in open trucks, at six o'clock in the morning; they were out on the platform, and there they lay until half-past three in the afternoon with absolutely nobody to attend to them. ["Oh, oh!"] Bloemfontein was as safe and comfortable then as Bloomsbury. The Railway Staff Officer telegraphed at eleven o'clock to the Principal Medical Officer in the town saying these men were there; but no one, doctor or orderly, came near them the whole of that time. Early in the morning there happened to be a hospital train in the goods station close by; some of the Sisters heard of these wounded men and went to them, and gave them two tins of condensed milk and a tin of beef-tea, and these were shared by the eight sick men and several others. The station was in full swing; porters, passengers, and so on were walking about, but these men were left unnoticed. Four of them were dying. I knelt down and put my face close to theirs, but could hardly hear their whispers; I tried to get names and regimental numbers. I say that to allow those men to lay there from six o'clock in the morning until half-past three in the afternoon was a disgrace. At last, the ambulance of the Irish Hospital—which is a magnificent hospital, and has the great advantage of having its own transport—came down to the station, and took these men away. I believe that two of the men died afterwards. I do not know that I want to argue the case further with the Under Secretary of State for War. He has given a contrast between the *personnel* in South Africa on the 15th January and that on the 15th June. By the 15th June the tragedy was over. It is no use to quote the number of people there on the 15th June. What I want to know, and what the Committee and the country want to know, is when these people went out. It throws no light on the occurrence to tell us that there were so many people there on the 15th June. My whole point is that we have not been prepared, that there has been no prevision. I think that point ought to have been answered by stating whether, on the 1st March—to take a very easy date—there was a *personnel* in South Africa sufficient for the requirements of the situation. If the hon. Gentleman can tell me that, I, as a loyal member of his party, should be only too glad to hear it.

Mr. Wyndham was understood to say he had not the figures for any particular date, but that he had already given one figure with regard to the 16th April, and that medical equipment and *personnel* had proceeded on the same scale throughout—namely, 10 per cent. of beds to the numbers despatched to South Africa.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts: I am glad to have made this point clear. I shall be all the happier if we can localise the responsibility for these deficiencies in South Africa. My own personal opinion is that the fault lay not here, but in South Africa. But I think I was within my right in calling attention to the fact that to contrast the number here on the 15th January with the number there on the 15th June does not really answer the question whether they were there in time. The epidemic and the great pressure was in the month of May. I have come back to Bloemfontein. I will not pause on the long journey between there and Cape Town. With regard to Cape Town, as I found it on my second visit in the first week in June, I have not a very favourable report to make. The two general hospitals at Wynberg had been admirable, and, I think, remained so. The normal number of patients in each was 520, but they had been extended so that at one time one accommodated 1,400 and the other 1,200 patients. The staff and nurses of No. 2 hospital at Wynberg have now been ordered to Bloemfontein, with the result that the twenty-five nurses in No. 1 hospital have now to attend to the 2,000 patients at present in both hospitals. There again, it seems to me, with hundreds and almost thousands of nurses in this country ready and willing and anxious to go out to South Africa, a position of that sort might have been relieved by a little care and attention on the part of the authorities. A convalescent home has been established at Maitland Camp, about two miles from Cape Town. I have urged throughout the establishment of convalescent homes in order to relieve the hospitals of their patients. I visited that at Maitland Camp, then only just established, and these are my notes. "Saw convalescents in new huts. There are huts erected for 150 men—ten huts—but they are bare and miserable. There are no beds or conveniences, and the men lie in blankets on the floor. How far these men are convalescent I

Mr. Burdett-Coutts's Speech—continued.

Burdett-Coutts 4—
continued.

cannot say; I found several of them in bed at three o'clock in the afternoon. The ordinary idea of an Army convalescent is that he is a man fit for duty. I found one of these, a man in the Australian Horse, with a very high temperature and quick pulse. He had had enteric and bronchitis, and spoke with difficulty. He had been at Wynberg for a few days, and was then sent on to Maitland Camp. He was formerly at No. 9 at Bloemfontein"—which happens to be the general hospital I described. Another man was suffering from dysentery. He was on a milk diet, and had had no milk for four days. All this was happening within two miles of Cape Town, where every convenience might have been provided. Now, who were these people in charge of? They were in charge of a sergeant—not a trained sergeant of the Army Medical Corps, but an untrained man, himself recovering from enteric. I had a long talk with him. He told me no doctor attended them unless he (the sergeant) went for him. Therefore it was left for this untrained man, knowing nothing at all about medicine, to say whether the man on the floor required a doctor. After a conversation with the man on the floor I sent a doctor to him, but the sergeant did not know that he wanted one. I afterwards heard that he was dangerously ill. In the same camp there is an institution called the Yeomanry Hospital. I want to distinguish this entirely from the magnificent hospital at Deelfontein, which is one of the best managed and ordered hospitals it is possible to see. The one in Maitland Camp is called the Yeomanry Hospital because it is filled with yeomanry patients; it holds fifty patients. It consists of one Cape hut with 6 inches of draught under its roof, and six bell-tents, one tortoise tent, one doctor, and no trained nurses of any kind, orderlies or otherwise. Sir Howard Vincent (Sheffield, Central): Has the Yeomanry Hospital at Maitland any connection with that at Deelfontein?

Mr. Burdett-Coutts: It has nothing to do with the Yeomanry Hospital at Deelfontein, which, as I have said, is excellent. There is one thing I must call attention to here. There was a hospital at Cape Town, on my first visit, which was a disgrace to any army or any community, called the Woodstock. The building in which it was housed was an old building, condemned over and over again, yet it was taken to be used as a hospital for the troops who arrived from England in the transports sick. Everybody who came off a transport ill was put into this hospital. It was a horrible place, and full of vermin. I will read you a passage from a letter written by a surgeon-general, which appeared in the "Times" this morning:—

"As regards the 'Woodstock' hospital he speaks the truth. The building is a discredit to any Government. When I reported on it in 1894, I stated that it was situated on the sea shore, that close in front one of the main sewers of Cape Town discharged its contents, which were driven back on the beach when the wind set that way, and sent stench through the wards so bad that it was frequently necessary to close the windows."

"Immediately behind ran the railway. On the right, within a couple of hundred yards, is the military cemetery; on the left some open ground, the resort of the bad characters of Cape Town."

"As regards vermin, I say there were none present during my incumbency, though the Cape Town barracks warmed with bugs."

Now in spite of its situation this hospital has been taken as a centre to create and establish around it a large tented hospital. Anything more injudicious than to choose such a position, when you have miles and miles of beautiful suburbs around Cape Town, I cannot conceive. I have only one more remark to make. The Under Secretary of War referred to the fact that no other accounts had come home of all these imperfections. I do not think that is absolutely true; but I want to point out to the Committee—and this is a very important point—that we have had a great many favourable accounts of, a great many letters have appeared in the papers from patients in hospitals who have been well treated. But I want to point out that those letters coming from other places stated at other times with regard to favourable treatment cannot do anything to shake the specific statements which have been made. With regard to the correspondents, when the Under Secretary of State referred to the fact that there were no accounts from the war correspondents, some-

one interpolated the words "Press Censor." The right hon. Gentleman replied that letters were not censored. All I have to say is that if a correspondent wrote and published a letter showing the sort of thing I have shown, and its purport was telegraphed back there within perhaps two weeks and a-half, I should not envy the position of that man as a war correspondent, the performance of whose duty largely depends upon the authorities whose conduct he might have impugned. There is one other point with regard to evidence. I do not deny it, and I think it is a very good trait in the British soldier—that he is very sensitive with regard to sickness. He does not like to make complaint with regard to his treatment in hospital. In the first place, he is even ashamed of being sick. Then he does not want to be thought namby-pamby, and does not want to be talked about for having made complaints as to his treatment in hospital. It is a sort of *esprit de corps* amongst them. Moreover in the old days there was in the ranks an absolute terror of the authorities in the hospital. I do not know if any such feeling exists now in the Army, but I believe the tradition of it still prevails. Sir, you will get plenty of evidence when men know that it is not unmanly, that it is not cowardly, and that it is not unpatriotic to come forward and tell the truth in this matter; and when they are assured that it is their bounden duty to their comrades, to their country and themselves, in order that these things may be remedied and may not recur. I have not troubled the Committee with any of the innumerable letters I have received, but I cannot refrain from reading one short letter I received this morning, dealing with this point:—

"Dear Sir,—I arrived in England the 10th of this month, being invalided home from Africa, having had enteric. I feel very pleased, and must thank you very much for the plucky manner by which you have exposed the state of things which existed at Bloemfontein. I am one of those that must consider myself lucky in having lived to get back to dear old England, and can give my evidence as a proof of what you have written, for I laid on the ground for three weeks without a change. If you consider my evidence of any use, I should be pleased to give it you at any time; at the present I trust you will keep my name anonymous, as my term of service has not expired and am on sick furlough."

I call attention to the last words. I hope, at any rate, that this House of Commons, which is higher than any Department or authority in this country, will be willing to see that any such man who comes forward is protected, and that his future is not prejudiced by reason of the story he has to tell. I must apologise most humbly for having detained the Committee all this time. I have not said half of what I wanted to say, but I presume that I have said enough to show that there has been disorganisation, and a want of prevision, and a want of proper management somewhere. I am not myself inclined to think that the blame rests upon the individual personnel of the Army Medical Corps; I feel pretty certain that it does not. I am afraid it rests upon a system which is entirely inelastic, and from deficiencies in that system which result in unnecessary want of prevision. I do not wish, and I do not intend, to lay blame upon individuals, or to lay it all upon the Army medical system. I feel myself that the policy which has governed the question of transport has not shown sufficient consideration for the needs of the sick. I cannot but say that; otherwise the whole responsibility would rest upon the Army Medical Corps. To go back once more to the question of evidence, I say with pain that my best evidence lies in South Africa, in the men who are buried there, brave men, many of whom, I believe, if a different system had prevailed, would have returned to their homes and their friends. It has been a notable war. In a few days I hope it will have been a successful war. I do not know whether it has been a glorious war. [Cries of "No, no!"] Yes! it has been made glorious by the bravery of those men on whose behalf I speak here—the men and their regimental officers. But for my part, having seen what I have seen, its darker side will ever be present to my mind. I shall think always of those silent, though not, I hope, forgotten, witnesses, men to whom we can raise but one real monument—the determination that such errors as I have described shall never occur again.

Burton.

EXPENDITURE ON HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

STATION.	Designation of Hospital.	Amount.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	
Wynberg - - - - -	1, 2, and 13 General Hospitals -	20,253 12 2	—
Rondebosch - - - - -	No. 3, Portland Hospital and Convalescent Depôt.	6,420 7 1	—
Claremont - - - - -	Sanitarium - - - - -	295 17 -	—
Rosebank - - - - -	Depôt - - - - -	5 17 -	—
Cape Town (Woodstock) - - -	No. 5A General Hospital - -	8,602 13 2	—
Green Point - - - - -	Depôt and Indians - - -	3,711 19 11	—
Maitland - - - - -	Depôt - - - - -	44 16 -	—
Simons Town - - - - -	} Boer Prisoners' - - - {	997 17 4	—
Green Point - - - - -		888 1 7	—
De Aar - - - - -	- - - - -	3,959 17 6	—
Deelfontein - - - - -	Imperial Yeomanry - - -	260 7 -	—
Victoria West - - - - -	Convalescent - - - - -	8 3 4	—
Kimberley - - - - -	No. 11 General Hospital - -	63 - 6	—
Bloemfontein - - - - -	Nos. 8 and 9 General Hospitals	7,527 8 6	—
Springfontein - - - - -	Convalescent - - - - -	1,110 2 4	—
Naaupoort - - - - -	No. 6 General Hospital - -	10,037 5 11	—
Orange River - - - - -	- - - - -	1,804 7 9	—
Stellenbosch - - - - -	Depôt and Natives - - -	458 6 6	—
	TOTAL - - - - £.	66,450 - 7	

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION, REGARDING MILITARY BASE HOSPITALS.

Chamberlain.

Mount Nelson Hotel, Cape Town,
August 7th, 1900.

To the Right Hon. Lord Justice Romer,

My Lord,—I regret that the unavoidable necessity which compels me to go home without further delay, obliges me also to ask permission of your Lordship to appear before the Commission on Military Hospitals, on the return of the Commissioners to England.

I wish to give evidence from my own personal knowledge of the condition of the hospitals in the Cape Peninsula, particularly No. 1 General Hospital, Wynberg, and No. 5 General Hospital, Woodstock, in the period of five months (from November 1899 to May 1900), during which I was actually working daily at No. 1 Hospital, Wynberg, and in the subsequent three months when having been excluded (in consequence of my complaints and representations) from the wards of the hospital, I continued to carry on the distribution of hospital and other comforts which I had organised at Wynberg.

The subjects I wish to touch upon in my evidence are:—

1. The incapacity as administrators of the army doctors, notably, Surgeon-General Wilson, Colonel Supple, Colonel Anthonisz, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connor, and Major Tuke, to whom was entrusted the organising and direction of the base hospitals.

2. The inadequacy of the nursing staff.

3. The insufficiency of necessary appliances.

4. The dirt and disorder consequent on bad administration.

5. The absence of efficient supervision of the cooking and feeding of patients, both officers and men.

6. The insufficient feeding of convalescents.

7. The neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions.

8. The determination of the army doctors in charge of the hospitals not to avail themselves of the means within their reach to remedy defects and make good deficiencies.

9. The absence of efficient inspection by the military as distinguished from the medical authorities, or by any qualified sanitary inspector.

10. The reckless manner in which doctors of unsteady habits were selected to take charge of invalids returning home on transports.

11. The manner, amounting to intimidation, in which complaints were received.

12. The opposition of the army doctors to measures for the amusement and healthy occupation of convalescents and wounded, and the bad effects of the enforced and unnecessary idleness.

13. The want of discipline amongst the officers' servants and hospital orderlies.

My evidence with regard to No. 3 General Hospital, Rondebosch, will be limited to the information gained in a single visit of inspection. I am of opinion that while this hospital suffered in common with the others from the faults of the army medical system, these were to a great extent neutralised by the greater activity and the more liberal and enlightened views of Major Keogh, R.A.M.C.

My permanent address in London is:—"Mrs. Dick Chamberlain, 24, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, S.W."

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

RÂHMÈH THEODORA CHAMBERLAIN.

NOTES BY DR. CHURCH (COMMISSIONER) ON HOSPITALS AND HOSPITAL SHIPS
VISITED BY COMMISSION.

Church.

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NOTE.—*The entire Commission as a rule visited the hospitals. But in certain cases, to expedite the work, they divided into two sections for this purpose.*

BLOEMFONTEIN.—*Notes on No. 8 General Hospital.*

In charge of Lieut.-Col. Beamish.

Visited 1st and 2nd September.

The site appeared excellent : about a mile and a half from the town.

The general slope of the ground was towards the south-east. A plan of the camp was put in. It was arranged in the usual way, the officers' quarters at the S.E. entrance, the bell-tents at the N.W. end of the camp.

At the time of our visit the camp was in excellent order, but many of the trenches round the marquees had only just been dug. Colonel Beamish informed us that even in wet weather the slope of the ground and the nature of the soil make them almost unnecessary.

The latrines were now arranged in sheds of corrugated iron, and the open ones discontinued.

The kitchen was clean, arranged on the usual camp principles.

Water was laid on from the waterworks, but the best water was obtained from the well near the willows, some few hundred yards from the camp. All the water was boiled before use for drinking.

(For mortality in hospital—*Vide Beamish, page 12.*)

BLOEMFONTEIN.—*Notes on No. 9 General Hospital.*

In charge of Major Barrett.

Visited August 31st.

Site faces south-east, with the slope in that direction—150 yards from Volks' Hospital. Sisters' and nurses' quarters immediately below kopje; beneath that, on north side of donga, officers' quarters; between officers' quarters and hospital there is a donga which catches any surface water from the kopje. The camp is

arranged on a quadrilateral plan with two main streets. One, the old main road across the middle of the camp, and the other the camp road. Forty tents (marquees) on medical side, and forty on surgical. Five tents reserved for special cases. Main avenue divides the camp into two, the old high road cuts it at right angles. Down the centre is the administrative block. Orderlies' quarters on the north side of the camp. Bell-tents—120—in the east corner.

Prevailing winds, north-east and north-west. Mortuary and latrines to the east of camp on the lower ground.

Enteric patients kept separate. The stools are taken to a separate iron building, and treated there with perchloride of mercury. One set of latrines is kept for convalescent enterics. The bell-tents were empty excepting a few in which were the few venereal cases they had.

Fresh milk obtained from the Army Service Corps, Major Barrett not being allowed to provide his own supply.

The baths in which the condensed milk is mixed are really ablution tubs, which are kept for that special purpose. All the water that is used for mixing it is now boiled.

I was told that at the worst of times there was always sufficient tins to send out the dinner food in. (I doubt it.)

Filters are provided throughout the camp, but the drinking water is obtained from the town well, a short distance off on the way to the town.

The remount establishment is below the level of the camp, and it is impossible that drainage could sink into the camp from it. The remount compound is some 300 yards away.

General Remarks.—The site of the hospital proper is good, but the slope of the ground from the lower portion is very slight, and the bell-tents are pitched on nearly flat ground, and it would have been advantageous could they have been placed towards the north-west corner; but the ground there was private property.

Although the site of the hospital was not an ideal

Notes by Dr. Church on Hospitals; &c.—*continued.*Church—
continued.

one, it seemed to be quite a suitable place, and its proximity to the railway was a great advantage; its bell-tents were used as a portal for admission to all the hospitals in Bloemfontein. The bell-tents immediately adjoin the railway-siding which has been made up to the camp.

BLOEMFONTEIN.—*Notes on Parts of No. 10 General Hospital.*

Artillery Barracks.

The Artillery Barracks were beautifully situated on the hill by the obelisk and adjoining the cemetery. It was not visited, as it contained at that time only five patients.

Convent Hospital.

Visited September 2nd.

The Convent under the same superintendence as the Dames' Institution. The two principal wards were originally schoolrooms, and were very well adapted for hospital wards; the rest of the building was rather cramped and confined. Attached to it was a very excellent compound in which were the orderlies' tents; the cooking and latrine arrangements.

*Cottage Hospital.—See under St. Michael's Home.**Grey's College.*

In charge of Major Peard.

Visited September 2nd.

The building was quite suitable for its purpose, the rooms lofty, well ventilated, and light. It contained about 120 beds.

Industrial Home.

In charge of Major Watson.

Visited September 1st.

This was a comparatively new building, and its class rooms made most excellent wards. The ablution room and kitchen were in the building. The latrines, etc., had been erected outside in the ground to the back. It was, taken altogether, almost as well suited for a hospital as if it had been built for the purpose. The main rooms had large windows, with a verandah in front.

Residency Ward.

The Residency Ward (the ball room) was not visited, as it was empty.

St. Andrew's College, New St. Andrew's.

In charge of Major Watson.

Visited September 2nd.

This was situated some distance away from the town, nearest to No. 9 General. It opened on March 25th, and was equipped for 69. Lately all patients had been medical—mostly enterics.

The resident officer was Lieutenant Crawford. Major Watson visited it daily. Sisters, 3; orderlies, roughly, 24; never overcrowded; sufficient equipment; never short of food; always got some fresh milk; washing at first done by orderlies, now sent away to be done. Two or three cases of enteric admitted with bed sores from 13th and 18th Brigades' Field Hospitals.

St. Michael's Home.

In charge of Major Wright.

Visited September 2nd.

The building was an Anglican Sisterhood's which had been used as an orphanage (?), and was well adapted for its present purpose.

BLOEMFONTEIN.—*Notes on Parts of No. 10 General Hospital—continued.*

The two large wards had been schoolrooms, and were lofty, with boarded ceilings, and windows on opposite sides; the floors were not in very good order. Two smaller wards, the floors of which were good.

The water of the old well was not used, excepting for washing purposes. The old latrines were not used at the time of our visit.

Attached to St. Michael's Home is the Cottage Hospital, which was worked by the same medical and nursing staff, and had in common the sanitary and cooking arrangements.

The wards when we visited them were more fully furnished than civil hospitals at home.

Upper Dame's and Lower Dame's Institutes.

In charge of Major Greenaway.

Visited September 2nd.

The upper building was used for officers' quarters. The lower for non-commissioned officers and men. I did not personally inspect Lower Dame's.

The Upper Dame's Institute made excellent and most comfortable quarters for the officers; some of the single rooms were rather small and confined.

BLOEMFONTEIN.—*Notes on The Raadzaal—No. 5 Stationary Hospital.*

In charge of Major Tuckey.

Visited September 2nd.

This building was surrounded by a verandah. The house of assembly formed the principal ward; the non-commissioned officers and men were in it. The officers in the two smaller rooms.

The Assembly Hall formed a most excellent ward. It is perhaps a little dark, from the windows being high up, but its large space and abundant top ventilation secured its being well ventilated, and the unbroken walls below assisted in keeping the building cool.

The Hospital was very complete, the wards containing a superabundance of furniture.

An operating room and an X-rays room were attached. The old latrines were used, supplemented by others.

The ablution room and the kitchen were within the building.

It might well be compared with a civil hospital at home.

CHARLESTOWN.—*Notes on No. 1 Stationary Hospital.*

In charge of Major F. A. B. Daly.

Visited September 15th.

This hospital only opened in its present site on August 16th.

The hospital camp is situated with a slope to the N.W. The commanding officer has as headquarters a house formerly an hotel, then a private residence, which is made use of for wards and for office work. The total number of beds in the hospital was 520.

An ice pit was being made at the back of the building at the time of our visit.

The tents used were Indian ones of E. I. P. pattern, and struck me as excellent, although they are heavy for transport.

The water was laid on from springs near the foot of Majuba Hill.

Enteric stools were disinfected and taken out and buried some distance below the camp.

The other arrangements were much as at Standerton.

Major Daly was baking his own bread in an oven of his own designing. The bread appeared excellent. He also kept a herd of 120 cows for supplying fresh milk. In the dry season they were not sufficient to supply all the milk required.

(continued).

Charlestown.—*Notes on No. 1 Stationary Hospital—continued**List of Staff: handed in by Major F. A. B. Daly:—*

Major F. A. B. Daly, R.A.M.C., in charge.

Lieut. J. I. W. Morris, R.A.M.C.

Lieut. and Quartermaster P. Macintosh, R.A.M.C.

Assistant-Surgeon A. Roderigues.

Civil-Surgeon R. P. Samut.

" " E. B. Jones.

" " E. W. Keys-Wells.

" " T. Kerr-Bell.

" " E. B. Pope.

" " A. N. Grieve.

" " L. G. Irvine.

" " S. H. White.

Nursing Sisters:—

A.N.S., 2, trained.

A.N.S.R., 8, trained.

Civil nurses, 11, trained.

R.A.M.C., 22, trained.

Vol. R.A.M.C., 21, trained.

St. John's Ambulance, 30, trained.

Imperial Hospital Corps, 23, untrained.

Regimental orderlies, 12, trained.

Estcourt.—*Notes on No. 7 General Hospital.**In charge of Colonel MacNeece, R.A.M.C.*

Visited September 17th.

The hospital is situated on rising ground north-west of the town.

It consists partly of E. I. P. tents and partly of marquees; the former have been found to withstand the wind much better than the English marquees. The cotton ropes are found also to act much better than hemp, as they do not tighten on becoming wet. Indian Hill tents are used for convalescents.

The hospital is on nicely sloping ground, the fall being to the south and west, the hospital generally facing north-east.

Col. MacNeece has adopted the plan of lacing two or three E.I.P. tents together, which make admirable wards and economise labour.

The solid *excreta* are treated on the bucket system, the contents being buried in pits. Enteric stools are boiled and burnt after disinfection.

The slop water is removed in carts and carried to settling pits. The overflow passes down open channels, and then irrigates a portion of the town lands. A garden is also in existence for use of camp, but not irrigated.

The whole camp was beautifully kept and everything appeared in the best order.

Col. MacNeece complained of having to start with a very small number of trained orderlies.

The washing is done by contract in Estcourt, near the river, some way from camp. Thresher, disinfectant used for linen, beds and kits.

(For other particulars regarding this hospital, vide following pages.)

Notes by Dr. Church on Hospitals &c.—continued.

Church—
continued.

Estcourt.—Notes on No. 7 General Hospital—continued.

The following particulars regarding the hospital were handed in by the Principal Medical Officer
Lieut.-Colonel J. P. MacNeece.

Officers, Royal Army Medical Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Civil Surgeons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Army Nursing Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Army Nursing Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Civilian Nurses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Royal Army Medical Corps, Warrant Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
" " Rank and File	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Volunteer Royal Army Corps, Non-Commissioned Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" " Rank and File	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Militia Medical Staff Corps, Rank and File	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Supernumerary Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
" " Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Imperial Hospital Corps, Leaders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
" " Orderlies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Civilian Cook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Civilian Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									287
Number of admissions and transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,330
" deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Percentage of deaths to admissions and transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.22
Number constantly sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507.93
Patients on diet, 17/8/1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277

Estcourt, 24 August 1900.

OFFICERS.

From the commencement of the Campaign to the 24th August 1900.

		Total Number.	REMARKS.
1	Total number of admissions - - - - -	10	
2	" " transfers from other hospitals - - -	38	
3	" " " " " with enteric -	19	
4	" " " " " with other di- seases, afterwards changed to enteric.	1	
5	Total number of deaths - - - - -	Nil.	
6	" " invalids - - - - -	25	
7	" " admissions from enteric fever - - -	2	
8	" " deaths " " " - - -	Nil.	
9	" " invalided after enteric fever - - -	17	
10	" " returned to duty after enteric fever - -	1	
11	" " admissions from wounds received in action -	Nil.	
12	" " transfers " " " -	6	
13	" " deaths " " " -	Nil.	
14	" " operations - - - - -	1	
15	" " officers who have died after operations -	Nil.	
16	" " " " " invalided after operations - - -	1	
17	" " " " " returned to duty after operations -	Nil.	
18	" " admissions for S. C. fever - - - - -	1	
19	" " " " " remittent fever - - - - -	Nil.	
20	Result of inoculation against typhoid :		
	1. Preventative - - - - -	2	One officer got enteric of a severe type.
	2. Mitigation - - - - -	Nil.	

(continued.)

Church—
continued.

Notes by Dr. Church on Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Estcourt.—Notes on No. 7 General Hospital—continued.

Particulars regarding the hospital ; handed in by the Principal Medical Officer, Lieut.-Colonel J. P. MacNeece—continued.

MEN.

From the commencement of the Campaign to the 24th August 1900.

		Total Number.	REMARKS.
1	Total number of admissions - - - - -	202	
2	„ „ transfers from other hospitals - - -	2,054	
3	„ „ „ „ „ with enteric -	654	} 690
4	„ „ „ „ „ other di- seases, and afterwards changed to enteric-	36	
5	Total number of deaths - - - - -	75	
6	„ „ invalids - - - - -	895	
7	„ „ admissions from enteric fever - - -	18	
8	„ „ deaths „ „ - - - - -	59	
9	„ „ invalided after enteric fever - - -	304	
10	„ „ returned to duty after enteric fever - -	47	
11	„ „ admissions from wounds received in action -	—	} 1. Septic on admission from wound. 2. Abdominal operations for perforation during enteric.
12	„ „ transfers „ „ „ -	118	
13	„ „ deaths from wounds received in action -	1	
14	„ „ operations - - - - -	39	
15	„ „ men who have died after operations - -	3	
16	„ „ „ invalided after operations - - -	15	
17	„ „ „ returned to duty after operations - -	3	
18	„ „ admissions for S. C. fever - - - - -	2	
19	„ „ „ remittent fever - - - - -	3	
20	Result of inoculation against typhoid : 1. Preventative - - - - - 2. Mitigation - - - - -	84 10	
	From the patients' statements, out of a total of 713 admissions and transfers suffering from enteric fever, 97 state they were inoculated—of these three died. The remainder of the cases were mitigated by inoculation.		} These are men of No. 7 General Hospital.

GREEN POINT HOSPITAL.—Notes on.

In charge of Major Trevor.

Visited August 22rd.

This was a purely military hospital of huts, arranged on a sandy plain, in immediate connection with a new isolation hospital that had been built for the use of the municipal authorities. The isolation hospital was used for the few severe enteric cases they had. Some of the rooms in the Administrative block were used as isolation rooms for cases of erysipelas, measles, etc.

Most of the patients in Green Point have been comparatively slight cases, and came off the transports from England. Many were venereal cases.

The huts were all in good order and clean.

A range of huts for baths, separate ones for venereal and non-venereal cases, were placed on one side of the encampment. There was a good-sized mortuary in the camp.

If a post mortem was required it was made in the adjoining town hospital.

One of the blocks of huts had been provided and fur-

nished by the actors and actresses of London, and was fully furnished.

The matron informed us that there was an abundant supply of linen for the hospital. It was washed outside the hospital laundry in the town.

There was no lack of utensils of any sort.

The kitchen for the huts was distinct from that for the enteric wards, which was in the isolation block.

The camp being in proximity to the town system of drainage, all the slop water, rain water, etc., was led by pipes into the town drainage.

The water supply was obtained from the municipal mains.

HOWICK.—Notes on the General Hospital.

Visited September 18th.

The site appears admirable.

The general slope of the ground is towards the N.-E.

Concreted channels have been made to take off the surface water and the bath water. The hospital consists almost entirely of E. P. tents, but there are permanent huts for stores, etc., ablution rooms and some wards.

Notes by Dr. Church on Hospitals, &c.—*continued.*Church—
continued.

The water is pumped by means of turbines from the Howick River.

The hospital is arranged for 1,034 beds, of which 400 were occupied at our visit.

The solid excreta, slop water, and kitchen refuse are all carted away and buried in pits.

The overflow from these pits is used for irrigation.

The disinfection of enteric linen and stools is carried out exactly as in the other Eastern hospitals.

The hut wards which were being put up struck me as particularly good; they had canvas ceilings and sides. I don't feel quite sure how they would be kept clear of germs in surgical wards or in infectious wards.

JOHANNESBURG.—Notes on No. 2 Stationary Hospital.

Visited September 13th.

The Masonic Hall is still used as a hospital, and forms part of No. 2. It has 99 beds, but they are to be evacuated into No. 6 General Hospital and the place closed. The hall did not make a bad ward. Beds arranged all round it and a row down the centre. Besides this large hall was a smaller room with 20 beds, and I think another one with a less number.

The linen was good and sufficient. The kitchen was in the building, being that of the Masonic Hall. The back premises, in which were the latrines, etc., were small

and confined, and it is desirable that the place should be wholly evacuated before the hot weather. The staff consisted of two medical officers, four Sisters, and 37 orderlies. Major James, R.A.M.C., was the head, assisted by Mr. Harding, a local civil surgeon.

JOHANNESBURG.—Notes on No. 6 General Hospital.

Visited September 13th.

It is situated in the grounds of the Wanderers' Club, and makes use of the club buildings, and when first opened, on July 23rd, the gymnasium and other buildings were used as wards; now they have all the patients under canvas. The Medical and Surgical Divisions are pitched on the football and cricket ground. The Enteric Division is pitched on a separate piece of ground, which was intended to form a lake. Another portion of the ground is still kept as a cricket ground. The whole makes a most admirable site for a camp, and there are trees all round, which give some shade and protection from dust. The kitchen was large, and was fitted with smaller stoves than usual, all locally obtained. The arrangements in the Enteric Division for disinfection of the stools and linen seemed to me the best I had seen, but the Johannesburg plan of having all the slop water carried away in carts, as well as the solid excreta and refuse, must add to the difficulties of sanitation.

The hospital at present is fitted for 800, but can be increased to any extent.

Notes on No. 6 General Hospital—continued.

The following particulars regarding the hospital were handed in by the Principal Medical Officer,
Lieut.-Colonel B. W. Somerville-Large.

Colonel Large, R.A.M.C., in command.

Major Osburne Jennings, Secretary.

14 Civil Surgeons and 6 R.A.M.C.

28 Nursing Sisters.

120 Orderlies and N.C.O.'s.

TABLE of SICKNESS and MORTALITY amongst DETACHMENT.

CORPS.	Average Strength.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Average Constantly Sick.	Average Deaths.	REMARKS.
Royal Army Medical Corps -	104	11	29	14	10.57	
St. John's Ambulance Brigade -	51	2	16	7	3.92	
Regimental Orderlies - - -	12	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL - - -	167	13	45	21	—	

RETURN of SICK treated in No. 6 GENERAL HOSPITAL, South Africa, and DEATH PERCENTAGE.

STATION.	Total Admissions	Enteric Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Percentage.	Enteric.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
Naauwpoort - -	5,061	1,213	175	3.45	143	11.78	
Johannesberg - -	2,607	579	*19	.72	5	.86	

* Two died out of hospital.

12th September 1900.

KIMBERLEY.—Notes on No. 11 General Hospital.

In charge of Colonel O'Connell.

Visited September 30th.

The hospital occupies a fine site some distance, 1½ miles, from the station. It has hut buildings, some having lately come up from Orange River Hospital, but the bulk of it consists of marquees, and some bell-tents for isolated cases. The kitchen dispensary, pack stores, etc., are on a larger scale than any we have seen.

The number of beds are appended in the returns. Under-drainage is provided to the kitchen and wash-
3892.

house, and the slop water is led into a tank, whence it is pumped into carts and carried away.

The latrines are as usual on the bucket system, but canvas shelters are provided for each seat.

The enteric excreta are treated in the usual way, and after disinfection are carried away by a different cart from that which takes the other excreta and slops.

Izal and perchloride are the disinfectants used.

The hospital is much affected by dust storms, but the general arrangement appeared to me to be as good as any we visited.

The water is obtained from the town water supply.

(continued).

Church—
continued.

Notes by Dr. Church on Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Kimberley.—Notes on No. 11 General Hospital—continued.

The following particulars regarding the hospital were handed in by the Principal Medical Officer.

TABLE showing Number of Patients in Hospital, and Number of Beds available.

Number of Patients.	Number of Beds.
685	885

TABLE showing Number of Officers, Royal Army Medical Corps, Volunteer Royal Army Medical Corps, and Civil Medical Officers and Nursing Sisters employed.

Number of Royal Army Medical Corps Officers.	Number of Volunteer Royal Army Medical Corps Officers.	Number of Civil Medical Officers.	Number of Superintendent Sisters.	Number of Army Nursing Reserve Sisters.	Number of Civilian Sisters.
6	2	9	1	22	5

TABLE showing Number of Royal Army Medical Corps, Volunteer Royal Army Medical Corps, Cape Medical Staff Corps, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Compounders, and Regimental Men employed.

	Warrant Officer.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Lance Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
Royal Army Medical Corps -	1	2	1	6	1	2	32	45
Volunteer Royal Army Medical Corps.	—	—	4	8	4	—	28	44
Cape Medical Staff Corps - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	10
St. John's Ambulance Brigade -	—	—	4	—	—	—	14	18
Compounders - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Regimental Men - - -	—	1	3	5	2	—	60	71
GRAND TOTAL - - -	1	3	12	20	7	2	148	193

1st October 1900.

TABLE showing Number of Admissions to No. 11 General Hospital, and Mortality per cent.

Period : From 11th May 1900 to 28th September 1900.	Imperial Troops.		Colonial Troops.		All Troops.		Decimal Percentage of Officers and Men admitted.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Total number of admissions -	105	3,909	14	692	119	4,601	—
„ „ deaths -	1	91	Nil.	11	1	102	—
Mortality per cent. - -	·95	2·33	Nil.	1·59	·84	2·22	1·53

No. 11 General Hospital—Notes on—continued.

Particulars regarding the hospital; handed in by the Principal Medical Officer—continued.

TABLE showing Number of Admissions for Enteric Fever at No. 11 General Hospital, and Mortality per cent.

Period: From 11th May 1900 to 28th September 1900.	Imperial Troops.		Colonial Troops.		All Troops.		Decimal Percentage of Officers and Men admitted.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Total number of admissions -	35	765	1	56	36	821	—
„ „ deaths -	1	74	Nil.	4	1	78	—
Mortality per cent. -	2·86	9·67	Nil.	7·14	2·8	9·5	6·15

Peritonitis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Tubercle of lung } - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phthisis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Abscess of liver - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nephritis - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
V. D. H. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
G. S. W. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

KROONSTAD.—Notes on No. 3 General Hospital.

In charge of Lieut.-Colonel Wood, R.A.M.C.

Visited September 27th.

The site was an excellent one, immediately above the railway siding on which we were shunted.

The slope of the ground was to the south and east, and was a nice continuous slope throughout.

The general arrangement of the camp was similar to the three we have already seen, and similar arrangements for the disposal of excreta and the disinfection of linen was found as in the other military hospitals.

I noted that in a portion of the camp two marquees were pitched together, this gives more floor space than two separate ones, but the drawback is that in heavy rain, it is difficult to prevent the rain coming through where the canvas of the two are rolled up together.

We saw the operating theatre and the X-rays rooms attached. The accumulators have to go either to Bloemfontein or Johannesburg for recharging. Everything at No. 3 was in excellent order.

I remarked on the water barrels for drinking water, stationed about the camp. It will be difficult to keep the dust out of them and to keep them cool.

The buildings used as hospitals before No. 3 General came up were:—

The Dutch Church, very well suited for a hospital, with a large compound about it. The upper panes in the windows had been knocked out to give ventilation.

The Grand Hotel, near the station, a largish building of two storeys, both with a broad verandah on two sides and a narrow one on a third side. The coffee and billiard rooms were the largest. The upper rooms were very nice bed rooms, and suitable for patients; at the time of the pressure the verandahs and passages were also used.

The Kroonstad, or Harman's Hotel, had one large room excellent for a ward, but the other rooms were all small and not so suitable. This was the older building, and was built on the Dutch plan, small rooms surrounding a small garden square.

The school rooms had been used for the Russo-Dutch ambulance by the Boers. The old school rooms were not very well suited for the purpose, being neither well lighted nor ventilated. At the time of our visit they were being used for the Boer prisoners. The new school rooms were better, and were much better lighted and ventilated.

The only other available building was the English Church. This was built of iron, and would be hot. It had also very small windows, and to render it really available for hospital purposes extra ventilation would be wanted by cutting away some openings in the iron sides. I wonder rather that it was not taken, as it almost adjoined the Russo-Dutch ambulance buildings, and could have been worked by their administration.

The following particulars regarding the hospital were handed in by the Principal Medical Officer, Lieut.-Colonel O. Wood.

Strength of personnel,

Officers, R.A.M.C., 5; civil surgeons, 9; nursing sisters A.N.S., 1; nursing sisters, A.N.S.R., and Colonials, 16; R.A.M.C., W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s, and men, 88; regimental N.C.O.'s, and men, 70; S.J.A.B., 13; Cape M.S.C., 18.

MOOI RIVER.—Notes on No. 4 General Hospital.

In charge of Major Lucas.

Visited September 18th.

The general slope of the ground is towards the north, and the ground falls on to the sides from the centre of the camp. The orderlies' quarters are to the south of camp and the isolation tents behind them.

The water is pumped up from the river by steam power. Filtered and passed into tanks.

The solid excreta, camp refuse, and all the slop water are carted away to pits sunk on the side of a hill to the east of the camp. Disinfection of typhoid stools, linen, etc., are treated in the same way as at Standerton.

The ground round the enteric tents, and occasionally round the others, is watered daily with a solution of Izal. This is the first camp in which I have found this done.

For staff, etc., see returns put in by Major Johnston.

This hospital struck me. The arrangement of official buildings in the centre, dividing the medical and surgical sides, was convenient and good. The officers' quarters and the Sisters were on opposite sides of the camp.

(continued).

Mooi River.—Notes on No. 4 General Hospital—continued.

RETURN showing Average Monthly Strength of *Personnel* doing Duty in No. 4 General Hospital, Mooi River, between 6th January 1900 and 31st August 1900.

Mooi River,
1st September 1900.

Notes by Dr. Church on Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Church
continued.

Mooi River.—Notes on No. 4 General Hospital—continued.

Particulars regarding the hospital; handed in by the Principal Medical Officer, Major H. H. Johnston—continued.

RETURN showing changes of European Personnel of No. 4 General Hospital, Mooi River, between 6th January and 31st August 1900.

Personnel of a General Hospital of 520 Beds.

Officers, R.A.M.C.	Officers, R.A.M.C. or Civil Medical Officers.	Nursing Sisters.	Other Ranks, R.A.M.C.
7	14	9	145

DATE.		Officers, R.A.M.C.		Civil Surgeons.		Nursing Sisters.		Other Ranks.								Grand Total.			
								R.A.M.C.		Regimental.		St. J. A. B.		I. H. Corps.				Total.	
		Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.		
1900.																			
January -	6th	7	-	9	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	150	-
	7th to 31st	1	1	2	6	9	-	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50	14	57
February -		-	-	8	1	4	4	23	-	137	43	-	-	-	-	160	43	174	48
March -		-	-	1	1	11	4	-	-	131	40	-	-	-	-	131	40	143	45
April -		-	1	-	-	8	1	-	6	92	99	-	-	81	1	173	106	181	108
May -		-	-	3	1	2	2	1	9	11	80	41	-	10	11	63	100	66	103
June -		-	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	9	30	-	-	6	6	12	50	15	52
July -		-	1	2	2	7	1	-	5	8	25	-	1	6	6	14	37	23	41
August -		-	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	28	73	21	2	-	23	50	101	51	103
September -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -		8	4	26	12	41	14	170	87	416	390	62	3	103	47	751	527	826	557
Remain 31st August -		4*		14		27		83		26		59		56		224		269	
Strength on 18th September -		5*		13		24		85		18 †		41		70		214		256	

NOTE.—Average strength of European Personnel - - - - - 276.

* Includes 1 Quarter-Master.

† Includes 14 Officers' Batmen.

Mooi River,
1st September 1900.

NEWCASTLE.—*Notes on No. 14 General Hospital.**In charge of Colonel Martin, R.A.M.C.*

Visited September 16th.

The hospital is situated close to the railway station; on a nice slope, falling two ways down to the river. Prevailing wind west. The hospital consisted entirely of E.I.P. tents, and some Indian Hill tents.

There were no enteric patients at the time of our visit, but there were the ordinary preparations for treating the stools. The slop water was carted off to pits below the camp, the kitchen slops ran into a tank, and the overflow from it by open channel towards the river.

The washing of the linen was done by the hospital in an establishment (tents) at the river side.

The orderlies here, as at Standerton, only placed the stools outside the tents. They were carried away by Indian coolies. This is universal in Natal.

The following particulars regarding the hospital were handed in to the Commission.

Officers, R.A.M.C., 8: civil surgeons, 9; nursing sisters, 20; beds, 520.

STRENGTH OF DETACHMENT.

1 Warrant Officer.
1 Staff Sergeant.
1 Sergeant (Volunteer).
2 Lance Sergeants (not Comdr.).
7 Corporals.
4 Lance Corporals.
1 Boy.
4 Specially Enlisted Comdrs. (Privates).
80 Privates. (Recruits, 67.) (Trained, 13.)
 { Vols. and Regls. } { 3—1st. 7—2nd. 3—3rd. }
 { 3rd grade. } { grade. }
51 St. John's Ambulance Brigade. (1—1st grade. 50—2nd.
2 I. H. Corps.
3 Militia M.S.C. (1 Corpl. and 2 Privates, 3rd. grade.)

157 Total of all ranks.

3 St. John's Ambulance Brigade } In Hospital.
7 R.A.M.C. }

10 Total.

RETURN showing number of cases of enteric fever under treatment from August 10th to September 15th, 1900.

Enteric fever, 57. Deaths, nil.
Newcastle, September 9th, 1900.

ROLL of cases of enteric fever under treatment from August 10th to September 15th, 1900.

Admissions - - - - -	7
Transfers - - - - -	50
	<hr/> 57
Discharged to duty - - - - -	13
Invalided to England - - - - -	23
1 changed to tub. of lung - - - - -	1
	<hr/> 37

NORVAL'S PONT.—*Notes on Stationary Hospital.**In charge of Major Moffett.*

September 29th.

The hospital occupies a very convenient site alongside the railway siding. Everything appeared in excellent order. From the testimony of all witnesses who knew the hospital in Colonel Falvey's time great changes for the better had followed Major Moffett's appointment.

PIETERMARITZBERG.—*Notes on Fort Napier Hospital.**In charge of Colonel Johnston.*

Visited September 18th.

This hospital stands close to the station. It was a makeshift one, put together to meet the sudden emergency, when it was necessary to enormously increase the forces sent into Natal.

For this purpose not only the hospital proper, which existed for the military formerly stationed in Natal, was used, but also the cavalry officers' mess room, and the church, and from time to time portions of the old barrack rooms were taken and converted into wards. It was in these that the complaints as to bugs were made. It soon became apparent that still more hospital accommodation would be required, and the college and its grounds on the opposite side of the valley were taken in addition and placed in telephonic communication with the other buildings.

A further drawback to the old Fort Napier buildings was that two public roads ran through them, and it was impossible to exclude the public from the hospital precincts, and drink could be conveyed in to the orderlies.

In my opinion every possible praise and credit is due to Colonel Johnston for the manner in which he surmounted the difficulty of arranging such unsuitable buildings and sites for their purpose, and for the way in which he improvised kitchen and latrine arrangements.

The church was the best ward, and contained 40 beds. The college and the tents attached to it were fitted for 350.

Washing was done by contract.

PRETORIA.—*Notes on the Irish Hospital.**In charge of Captain Mould, R.A.M.C.*

Visited September 10th.

Sir Wm. Thomson, Dr. Stoker, and staff of seven other civil surgeons, six of whom were part of the original staff.

The hospital occupied the Palace of Justice, and formed one side of Church Square, being exactly opposite the Government Buildings.

The Central Hall consisted of four bays divided by columns. Around three sides were rooms, which were converted into wards and offices, and opposite the entrance were four courts of law; two large, which were converted into wards holding 24 beds apiece, and two smaller courts containing 14 beds each.

On the first floor were rooms corresponding to those on the ground floor round the Central Hall, and on that floor was the bath room, containing six baths.

The Central Hall and the rooms were warmed by hot water coils, which were in the building when occupied, but not in working order then. The baths were furnished with hot water by means of steam forced into the cisterns supplying them. The cold water was obtained from the town supply, and was laid on to the first floor, but not, I think, to the second floor, which corresponded in its main arrangements with the first floor. The kitchen was situated at the back of the hospital in an iron building. The latrines, disinfecting apparatus, and rubbish of the hospital were disposed of on the ground behind the kitchens.

The operating room was large and light, situated on the first floor, and furnished with X-ray apparatus.

Remarks.—The building was extremely well adapted for hospital purposes, and at the time of our visit its wards and their equipment would compare favourably with any modern hospital.

We examined one of the Irish ambulances; it was lighter, but I do not know that it was more convenient than the regulation one. The ambulance had been originally made for the Argentine Government.

A detailed account of the staff as it existed on September 10th is appended. The greater part of the beds (460) had been obtained in Pretoria itself, as had also the cooking stoves for the kitchen, the baths, and the greater part of the other equipment—bed covers, etc.

The orderlies occupied a house adjoining the compound attached to the kitchen, and the nursing sisters occupied another, and the tortoise tents on the other side of the road.

Notes by Dr. Church on Hospitals, &c.—*continued.*Church—
continued.

The following particulars regarding the hospital were handed in by Captain J. V. Mould.

RETURN showing Strength of Staff doing duty at the Irish Hospital, Palace of Justice, Pretoria, and how employed.

Ward Masters.	Clerks.	Ward Orderlies.	Cooks.	Porters and Messengers.	Pack Stables and Store-men.	Employed otherwise.	REMARKS.
8	5	50	12	5	5	31	84 N.C.O's and Men. 41 Irish Hospital Staff. <hr/> 125

Medical Staff consisted of eight in all, one of whom was a physician ; six were part of the original staff.

16 Day Sisters, 4 Night Sisters, 3 Sick Sisters, 1 Matron

Pretoria,

8 September 1900.

PRETORIA.—*Notes on No. 2 General, Convalescent, Welsh, and Langman Hospitals.*

Visited September 11th.

No. 2 General Hospital, with the Convalescent, Welsh, and Langman Hospitals, all under the general superintendence of Colonel Keogh, R.A.M.C.

The encampment was situated rather more than a mile out of Pretoria, and was placed on a most favourable piece of ground for the purpose, with a nice double slope.

The Convalescent Camp was situated on one side of No. 2 General, and was under the immediate superintendence of Captain Probyn, R.A.M.C. It consisted of what are called Cabul tents, which differ in shape and size from bell-tents, being nearly square, and permitting a wide opening in front. They will hold from eight to ten men, but had only five in them. They were presented by Rai Bahadur Boota Singh, of Rawal Pindi. There was accommodation for 400 men ; cooking, latrine, and ablution accommodation complete. Lady Roberts had provided a recreation tent.

No. 2 General Hospital was in excellent order and complete. The only remarks I need make are that Colonel Keogh was practising a different method of disposing of the excreta of the camp.

Enteric stools and linen and urine were disinfected by perchloride of mercury and formaline. The stools were then mixed with sawdust and burnt in a furnace erected for the purpose. All the slop water was led into a drain, which was to end in a septic tank under process of construction, and the overflow used for irrigating some garden ground.

Colonel Keogh also drew my attention to a marquee used for enteric patients. It was technically called an Ordnance Store marquee. It held with ease 18 beds and was not more than half the weight of three marquees. It required for general use in hot and cold weather an inner lining or outer canvas and two ventilating openings instead of one.

The general arrangements of the Welsh and Langman Hospitals were essentially the same as No. 2.

Men's kits were disinfected by prolonged boiling.

PRETORIA.—*Notes on No. 1 Model School.*

In charge of Major Cumming, R.A.M.C.

Visited September 10th.

A one-storeyed, red brick building, with stone facings, with two large wings at right angles to the front. The P.M. Officer's room was on the right of entrance, the operating theatre on the left.

One wing formed two large and excellent wards ; the corresponding wing was formed by what had been the gymnasium, and a large schoolroom ; these two were used as convalescent wards, and were admirably adapted for hospital purposes.

Along the back of the building ran a verandah, in which a bath room had been fitted up at each end, one for men and one for officers. The central portion of the building was divided by a corridor leading from wing to wing, and had seven smaller wards than those above mentioned opening into it.

The kitchen was arranged at the back, and was like other camp hospital kitchens. The milk was sterilised

in an ordinary steriliser. The enteric stools and urine, and in fact all stools passed in the wards, were taken to an enclosed iron shed and were treated by boiling and incineration.

The latrine arrangements were similar to those now in use everywhere throughout South Africa.

Remarks.—This building was where the officers taken prisoners by the Boers were confined. It was dirty when first taken, but think its buildings were very well adapted for hospital purposes. The rooms being excellently ventilated by roof extractors and inlets for fresh air below the window sills, as well as by the windows.

The orderlies had a house adjoining the compound as quarters. The nursing sisters were lodged out in several houses.

PRETORIA.—*Notes on No. 2 Model School.*

In charge of Captain Anderson, R.A.M.C.

Visited September 10th.

This building was similar in appearance and arrangement to No. 1, except that it was two storeys, consequently the lower wards had not ceiling extractors, the upper wards had. Both upper and lower were fitted with ordinary Tobin tubes.

The latrine arrangements and the disinfecting methods adopted were precisely similar to those of Nos. 1 and 2, and need no further remarks.

This building, like No. 1, could hardly have been better suited for a hospital if it had been built for the purpose.

There were baths in the building which had been arranged for school purposes.

Some difficulty had been found in connection with the drainage of Nos. 2 and 3, which were very faultily drained. Steps have been taken to entirely cut off the present drainage from the old drains, the slop water being carried away on the surface.

The following particulars regarding the hospital were handed in to the Commission.

ENTERIC FEVER.

June	-	-	-	58 cases—11 died.
July	-	-	-	54 „ 2 „
August	-	-	-	18 „ 1 „
				<hr/> 130 „ 14 „

PRETORIA.—*Notes on No. 3 Model School.*

In charge of Major Ford, R.A.M.C.

Visited September 10th.

This building was not so well adapted for hospital purposes as No. 1, its rooms being somewhat small and dark, and more or less difficult to ventilate. The operating room of good size, but not over light. The gymnasium made an excellent large and light ward. The officers' quarters were in a distinct building from the men, and only contained 10 beds. Like the other portion the rooms were somewhat small and dark. The kitchen in this hospital was the one belonging to the schools.

The school had been furnished with bath rooms, which were in the building. The latrine accommodation was arranged in the usual manner in the compound. Enteric linen and the stools were treated in an iron shed common to Nos. 2 and 3, and the stools and urine were sterilised by boiling.

Remarks.—This building had been used as a Boer hospital, and although the rooms were not so well fitted for hospital purposes as Nos. 1 and 2, there was nothing which in my opinion rendered them unsuitable for hospital purposes so long as care was taken not to overcrowd them.

Attached to this hospital was a nice shady garden, and it of all was the only one I saw which cultivated a kitchen garden, in which they had a good many vegetables growing.

STANDERTON.—Notes on No. 4 Stationary Hospital.

Situated on the slope of the hill facing north opposite the town.

The hospital to which we paid a surprise visit was in excellent order. It was fitted at the time for 320 beds. Having only got to Standerton on August 16th, the Engineers were still busy putting up the more permanent structures of kitchen, ablution room, etc.

The nursing sisters quartered at the top to the south.

The water was obtained from the Vaal River, pumped up, filtered, and boiled. The steriliser was not in use, as it had been injured in transit, but the Engineers had it in hand.

We saw here for the first time the McCormack-Brooke stretcher carrier, which appeared admirable. The stretchers were Indian pattern, and provided with hoods, and 5lbs. lighter than the ordinary ones.

[illegible]

No. 4 STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

		Total Numbers.		REMARKS.
		Officers.	Other Ranks.	
1	Total number of admissions - - - -	22	390	
2	" " transfers from other hospitals	190	5,637	
3	" " deaths - - - -	8	211	
4	" " invalids - - - -	8	198	
5	" " admissions from enteric fever	23	* 140	* Including 66 change of disease.
6	" " transfers " " "	16	589	
7	" " deaths " " "	4	104	
8	" " invalided after " "	2	96	
9	" " returned to duty after " "	2	227	One officer to C.D., 203 other ranks to C.D.
10	Percentage of deaths of those admitted and transferred from enteric fever.	-	14.06	
11	Total number of admissions from wounds received in action.	1	12	
12	" " transfers " " "	105	2,022	
13	" " deaths " " "	4	64	
14	" " operations " " "	6	142	
15	" " men who have died after operation.	Nil.	23	
16	" " invalided after operation -	Nil.	4	
17	" " returned to duty " " -	Nil.	Nil.	
18	" " admissions from S.C. fever -	10	52	
19	" " transfers - " " " -	-	602	Officers and other ranks.
20	" " admissions from remittent fever.	2	Nil.	
21	" " transfers from remittent fever	—	9	
22	Average daily sick for campaign, about - -	7	265	
23	Average death rate - - - -	-	3.50	
24	Result of inoculation against (1 Preventative typhoid - - - - (2 Mitigation	—	—	

Notes by Dr. Church on Hospitals, &c.—*continued.*Church—
continued.WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.—*Notes on.**In charge of Colonel Williamson.*

Visited August 22nd, 1900.

The hospital is situated close to the sea, the old building about 100 or 150 yards from the shore, and the huts arranged between the line of the old building and the shore. It is open on all sides to the wind. Immediately at the back of the hospital is the railway.

The old building consists of wards and administrative offices; the latter were small.

The wards are arranged in pairs, having windows on one side only, and numerous ventilating gratings in the walls and ceilings. The floors were in good order, ordinary deal floors, and fairly clean.

The beds were ordinary pattern hospital beds. Lockers between the beds.

The linen and bedding were clean.

Opening out of the wards were small pantries, in which were kept ward utensils, and taps for washing purposes.

There were no lavatories attached, and night-stools have to be made use of by those not allowed to leave the ward.

The walls of the ward are colour washed, and with the pictures hanging on them looked cheerful.

The new portion of the hospital consisted of military huts. Virtually they were all the same, although three different patterns were in use. The main difference being that some had the sides match-boarded and some not. All were ridge ventilated. The beds were similar to those in the building.

The kitchen, scullery, and washing-up accommodation appeared excellent and better, because newer, than that in the building.

No lavatories are attached. Night-stools are provided.

Baths are provided in a separate building for the use of both huts and the building.

There was one large hut used as dining-hall and day room.

All were clean and in good order, but the floors could not be kept as clean as in a building.

An operating hut had just been put up with the regulation operating table in it which might be improved on.

The latrines are on the bucket system. The seats were clean and the floors. No attempt seemed to be made to use the earth provided. The municipal authorities were responsible for taking away the buckets' contents.

The enteric stools were taken by the orderlies to the sea shore, mixed with quicklime, and emptied into pits dug in the sand well below high-water mark.

There was an ordinary Thresher's disinfecter (a movable one), good for disinfecting clothes, etc., from vermin.

All old dressings, paper, rubbish, etc., was burnt on the shore.

The city sewer runs out into the bay; its mouth is from 400 to 500 yards from the shore below low-water mark. The storm water drain runs out just at the end of the hospital grounds.

I walked along the firm, hard sand in front of the hospital grounds. At high-water mark a quantity of seaweed and other refuse from the sea was thrown up, but did not appear contaminated by faecal matter. It was quite inoffensive at the time of our visit, but smells in hot weather. Colonel Williamson told me that the municipal authorities collected it from time to time, and either burnt or buried it.

Adjoining the kitchen, in a separate compartment, were two milk sterilisers, in which all the milk used by the hospital was treated.

The slop water from the huts and from the kitchen was conducted by open drains to the shore.

The mortuary was not visited.

Colonel Williamson said that he always had a sufficient and excellent junior staff, but they were being constantly moved.

The washing of the hospital was done outside the hospital, at, I think, a municipal laundry.

Colonel Morris, R.E., subsequently handed in to the Commission a plan of hospital showing the position of the buildings and temporary huts, and also the position of the town drains, with the following note appended to the plan:—

"The foul drainage outfall extends 600 feet beyond low-water mark and 1,000 feet below high-water. Rather less than one-third of the drainage of Cape Town discharged through this outfall up to September 1900: from

September 1900, all the town foul drainage was cut off, and now discharges through the new outfall at Green Point. The drain is now used for surface water from the town and the foul drainage of the hospital only. The foul drainage of the hospital will be cut off from this drain and taken into the new outfall at Green Point almost immediately."

WYNBERG.—*Notes on No. 1 General Hospital.**In charge of Colonel Anthonisz.*

Other officers.—Lieut.-Colonel GRIER, Majors ELDERTON and ARCHER, Captains SMITHSON and O'REILLY, Dr. ENSOR.

Visited August 24th.

An excellent one. Soil light and sandy, with a good Site. slope, facing north. The hospital consists of the huts formerly used by the garrison troops and the hospital attached to them. The old officers' mess-house now used for sick and wounded officers. Rows of fresh huts, and at the time of our visit no patients were under canvas.

The sanitary arrangements are under the special supervision of Dr. Ensor, who is the sanitary officer for the hospital. Surface drainage only; by means of concrete channels, which carry the surface and slop water to filter beds placed well below the hospital.

The latrines are well placed, and consist of a series of automatic earth closets. They were all in good working order. Behind the latrines were a series of metal vessels for receiving the kitchen refuse.

The urine from the urinals is led into tubs half-filled with disinfectants. The latrine and refuse and urinal buckets are removed every evening by a contractor.

In the upper part of the hospital are isolation wards for infectious cases, and here the latrine is arranged so that the patients can be kept apart. Here also is placed the disinfecting building, divided into three compartments. The linen, etc., when disinfected, is sent to the town prison to be washed.

The enteric and dysenteric excreta are treated specially, and are incinerated. Each of the dysenteric and enteric wards is provided with a disinfecting room at the end of the verandah, and is provided with a night-stool, a sink with a good supply of water, and two covered vessels with disinfectants for the reception of the stools and urine.

At the door of each disinfecting room is placed a large tub containing solution of perchloride of mercury, into which the soiled linen is placed before being taken to disinfecting room.

The officers' hospital, the old mess-house, contains three wards—twelve, ten, and eight beds—and a small room holding two beds. An operating theatre, with concrete floor, is attached to the officers' quarters, and was fully equipped.

There is also a dining-room to seat twenty, and a special kitchen.

The older barrack huts consist of two wards, capable of holding 50 patients. In the centre the bath and ablution rooms are placed, so dividing each hut into two wards. On the sunny side is a broad verandah with concrete floor. The huts are well raised from the ground. The huts are not so well-ventilated as the new ones.

All the huts and the bedding appeared clean and in good order. The floors are scrubbed regularly, and a notice is placed on each door showing when they have been cleaned.

The newer huts have ridge ventilation, and the ablution rooms are at the end instead of in the centre.

The dysenteric and enteric huts were kept distinct from the others, and the nursing sister in charge had a room placed centrally between the two wards.

The kitchen arrangements appeared excellent; the kitchen tables being of zinc, heated by hot-water pipes beneath them.

The orderlies not being sufficient in number, much of the work of the camp is done by Kaffir boys.

Fifteen orderlies have contracted typhoid in the hospital.

At the time of greatest pressure there was undoubtedly a shortness of hospital equipment in the shape of utensils of all sort.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.*—*Notes on.*

The Commissioners visited also the Yeomanry Hospitals at Deelfontein and Pretoria, the Scottish Red Cross Hospital at Kroonstad, the Welsh and Langman Hospitals at Pretoria, and the Edinburgh Hospital at Norval's Pont. All of these hospitals were in excellent order and admirably equipped, and nothing but praise of them was heard by the Commissioners, either from patients who were or had been in them, or from the Military Authorities. The Portland Hospital was closed before the Commissioners reached South Africa, but abundant testimony of the excellence of its work at Rondebosch, and more especially at Bloemfontein, was furnished by many who had either been in the hospital as patients or had had ample opportunity of seeing it while at work. The Princess Christian's Hospital at Pine Town was not inspected by the Commissioners, but one of their number paid a brief visit to it whilst the Commission was at Durban, and was greatly pleased with its situation and appearance.

No useful result can be obtained from a comparison of the civil with the military hospitals as the conditions are different. The Yeomanry Hospital at Deelfontein, the Scottish Red Cross and the Edinburgh Hospitals, were equipped in such a manner as to prevent their being mobile. The Langman, Welsh, and Portland Hospitals, chiefly owing to the lesser weight of their tents, were lighter per 100 beds than a General Hospital, but very considerably exceeded the weight of a Stationary Hospital.

HOSPITAL SHIP "SIMLA."—*Notes on.*

Visited August 27th.

The medical staff consisted of Major Deeble (in charge), Drs. Napier, Worthington, Horwich, Bostock, and Collins; Nursing Sister Drury, superintendent.

The main deck and part of the deck below fitted as hospital wards. All the men in cots; about 120 in the ship were swing-cots, the rest fixed ones. The sick

are arranged in the wards according to the severity of their cases, and the wounded are kept distinct so far as can be from the sick. On the present voyage there are hardly any wounded. The strongest convalescents are placed on the lower or orlop deck, which is not fitted with w.c.s. or bath rooms. The other wards have w.c.s. and bath rooms attached; those on the orlop deck make use of the ones on the deck above. The quite convalescent men sleep in cots arranged in two tiers.

There is a lift both abaft and in front of the engine room, by which the men can be lowered down when brought on board, and by which the cots can be taken up for the men to be on deck.

Each ward is provided with its own ice chest, and steriliser for surgical instruments. The whole ship is lit by electric light, and the wards are ventilated by electric fans. The cooking is done by the ship's staff, and not by the orderlies. Fresh milk, sterilised before being brought on board, is used, and kept in cold chambers.

The ship is fitted with an operating room, having glass-topped tables, sterilisers, etc. There is a X-ray apparatus in a separate cabin, which has been found useful. The linen used for the enteric cases is first treated with disinfectants in a sink in the enteric lavatory, wrung out, and sent to the laundry on board; it is then put away until the ship arrives at Southampton, when it is again disinfected and sent to the Government laundry at Gosport.

The ship is equipped for 275 men (one cot was vacant) and 22 officers. The number of medical attendants, or orderlies, is 36. Nurses, six, and the superintendent sister. The orderlies were obtained from the Imperial Hospital Corps, raised in Natal; they were untrained men, but soon got accustomed to their duties, and have not been changed.

HOSPITAL SHIPS "DUNERA" AND "ORCANA."—*Notes on.*

The Dunera and Orcana, which we also visited, were in all, except minor details, the same as to fittings and general arrangements as the Simla.

* For notes on Irish Hospital, vide page 46, and for additional notes on Langman and Welsh Hospitals, vide page 47.

Including Tables Nos. 10A, 10B, 10C, and 10D, with additions and amendments.)

EMBARKATION OF FIELD FORCE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

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(Note.—For Lists of Transports and Freight Ships with dates of sailing and arrival, vide pages 158 and 159.)

(This Table and Table No. 10* of 28th February are to be substituted for previous issues.)

War Office, 9 April 1900.

CHAS. M. CLARKE,
Quarter-Master-General.

* Note.—For Table No. 10, vide page 93.
Table No. 10^J (vide page 169) was afterwards attached to this Table (No. 10^E).

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continued.

EMBARKATIONS from HOME between 16th February and end of April.

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				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.				
Glascon	Southampton	16th Feb.	Freight ship	30	-	1,130	-	Volunteer Cos. —	Edinburgh	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-				
								Royal Scots	Canterbury	3	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								East Kent Regt.	Warrington	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Royal Irish Regt.	Ayr	3	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Royal Scots Fus.	Chester	3	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Cheshire Regt.	Hamilton	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Scottish Rifles	Perth	3	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Royal Highlanders.	Devizes	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Wiltshire Regt.	Hamilton	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Highland L.I.	Stirling	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
								Total	-	32	-	1,131	-	-	-	-					
Servia	{ Southampton Queenstown	14th Feb. 16th Feb.	{ No. 31	150	4	1,700	8	3rd Bn. East Lancashire Regt.	Carragh	27	-	674	3	-	-	-	-				
								5th Bn. Royal Dublin Fus.	Portsmouth	24	-	497	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Draft 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.	Fort George	3	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								No. 7 General Hospital.	Portsmouth	8	3*	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								No. 3 Remount Depot.	Aldershot	4	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Details	-	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VOLUNTEERS.

MILITIA.

* Including a civilian cook.

+ Dets. in ss. "Nar-rung," "Pavonia," "Simla," and "Majestic."

VOLUNTEERS.

MILITIA.

* Including a civilian cook.
+ Dets. in ss. "Nar-rung," "Payonia," "Simla," and "Majestic."Cape Town
(for orders).

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.			
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Station.	Unit.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.	
Dunvegan Castle.	Southampton	17th Feb.	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	XIIIth Bn. Staff No. 47 Co. (D.C.O.) Details	London	6	1	18	3	-	-	-	YEOMANRY.	
				-	-	-	-	Total	16	1	134	3	-	-	-			
Pinemore	Southampton	15th Feb.	No. 67	20	-	500	360	Detachment, 17th Lancers,† "M" Battery, R.H.A.	Aldershot	2	-	98	46	-	-	-	* Ship proceeded to Liverpool to repair propeller, and sailed again on 23rd Feb. + H.Q. in ss. "Victorian." ‡ Embarked at Southampton. § Civil Surgeon, No. 7 General Hospital. || H.Q. in ss. "Norseman." ** Dets. in ss. "Nile" and ss. "Norseman."	Cape Town (for Orders).
	Queenstown*	17th Feb.		-	-	-	-	Curragh	4	-	180	201‡	6	1	11			
			-	-	-	-	Curragh	4	1	81	72	-	8	11				
			-	-	-	-	Curragh	1	-	59	40	-	-	-				
			-	-	-	-	Woolwich	1§	-	3	-	-	-	-				
			-	-	-	-	Total	12	1	422	361	6	9	22				
Sicilian	Royal Albert Dock.	17th Feb.	No. 57	25	-	540	300	1 Squadron 8th Hussars.||	Aldershot	4	-	151	133	-	-	-		
			-	-	-	-	Mounted Inf. 4th Cav. Bde.—Mixed Co. Machine Gun Section.	Aldershot	5	-	138	142	-	-	-			
			-	-	-	-	Drafts—1st Dragoons 19th Hussars No. 20 Field Hospital.** Details	Aldershot	1	-	48	2	-	-	-			
			-	-	-	-	Total	18	-	490	293	2	2	-				
			-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
			-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.							Destination.	Remarks.	
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.
															2-wheel.	4-wheel.	
Carthaginian	Glasgow (Prince's Dock).	23rd Feb.	—	24	—	400	238	No. 17 Co., Ayr and Lanark.	Ayr	-	5	-	116	104	-	2	1
								No. 18 Co., Lanark	Glasgow	-	5	1	125	65	-	1	3
								No. 19 Co., Lothian and Berwick.	Edinburgh	-	5	-	116	56	-	1	1
								Vth Bn. Machine Gun Section.	Newcastle	-	1	-	15	-	2	-	-
								Vth Bn. Staff	London	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	-
								Hospital Staff		-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
								Veterinary Staff		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Servants		-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
								Machine Gun Section.	-	1	-	16	2	2	-	-	-
								Total	-	23	2	400	227	4	4	5	
Sumatra	Royal Albert Dock.	23rd Feb.	Freight ship	32	1,000	6	3rd Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers.	Dover	-	24	-	409	4	-	-	-	
							Drafts--	Liechfield	-	2	-	220	-	-	-	-	
							2nd Bn. Royal Lancaster Regiment.	Woolwich	-	3	-	150	-	-	-	-	
							2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.	Aldershot	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
							Det., No. 5A General Hospital.*	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
							Details	Total	-	31	-	784	6	-	-		

YEOMANRY.

MILITIA.

* H.Q. in ss "Orotava."

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.							Destination.	Remarks.
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.
Orotava	{ Birkenhead (Woodside Landing Stage). Queenstown	23rd Feb.	{ No.	60	6	1,450	8	3rd Bn. Norfolk Regt.	Fernoy	24	-	510	4	-	-	-
		25th Feb					4th Bn. Cheshire Regt.	Tipperary	27	-	626	4	-	-	-	
							Draft—Derbyshire Regt.	Derby	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	
							No. 24 Field Hospital.*	Aldershot (Depôt, R. A.M.C.).	4	1	34	-	-	-	-	
Goorkha	{ Southampton Que	25th Feb.	{ Freight ship.	85	-	1,580	8	4th Bn. Bedfordshire Regt.	Dublin	25	-	453	1	-	-	-
		27th Feb.					3rd Bn. West Riding Regt.	Cork	27	-	490	2	-	-	-	
							Draft, Royal Engineers.	Aldershot	1	-	22	1	-	-	-	
							Remount Depôts—									
							No. 1	Aldershot	5	1	277	-	-	-	-	
							No. 4	Aldershot	3	1	40	1	-	-	-	
							No. 5	Aldershot	3	1	29	-	-	-	-	
							No. 6	Aldershot	3	1	28	-	-	-	-	
							No. 7	Aldershot	2	1	28	-	-	-	-	
							Det., No. 5A General Hospital.*	Aldershot	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	
							Details		5	-	3	-	-	-	-	
								Total	74	5	1,376	5	-	-	5	-

* Personnel only.

MILITIA.

Cape Town (for orders).

MILITIA.

+ H.Q. in ss. "Orotava."

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

Cymric	Liverpool (Canada Dock).	28th Feb.	No. 74	100	20	1,120	428	No. 1 Co., Wilt- shire.	Trowbridge	4	-	116	60	-	-	2
								No. 2 Co., Wilt- shire.	"	5	-	116	60	-	-	-
								No. 3. Co., Glou- cester.	Bristol	5	-	113	60	-	-	1
								No. 4 Co., Gla- morgan.	Newport, Mon.	4	-	116	51	-	-	-
								Ist Bn. Staff	{ Melksham	3	1	3	10	-	-	-
								Hospital Staff		1	-	2	1	-	-	-
								Servants		-	-	12	-	-	-	-
								Machine Gun Section.	Melksham	1	-	16	8	2	2	-
								No. 33 Co., East Kent.	Canterbury	5	-	120	39	1	-	1
								No. 34, Co. Mid- dlesex.	Knightsbridge	5	-	116	60	-	-	1
								No. 35 Co., Mid- dlesex.	"	5	-	116	28	1	-	1
								No. 36 Co., West Kent.	Chatham	5	-	116	30	-	-	1
								XIth Bn. Staff	{ London	4	1	4	9	-	-	-
								Hospital Staff		1	-	2	1	-	-	-
								Veterinary Staff		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Servants		-	-	12	-	-	-	-
								Machine Gun Section.		1	-	16	-	2	-	-
								No. 20 Co., Fife Light Horse.	Cupar	5	-	116	24	-	-	1
								Details		39	-	2	-	-	-	-
								Total		94	2	1,114	441	6	2	8

YEOMANRY.
Cape Town
(for orders).

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.					
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.			
Assaye	Southampton	28th Feb.	No. 5.	107	20	2,000	6	3rd Bn. York-shire Regt.	Aldershot	22	-	628	4	-	-	-				MILITIA.
								Drafts—1st Bn. Royal Scots.	Belfast	1	-	100	1	-	-	-				
								Devonshire Regt.	Exeter	-	-	192	-	-	-	-				
								1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	Mullingar	-	-	160	-	-	-	-				
								1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.	York	2	-	125	-	-	-	-				
								Durham L.I.	Aldershot	-	-	150	-	-	-	-				
								Royal Irish Fusiliers.	Colchester	2	-	140	-	-	-	-				Cape Town (for orders).
								Gordon Highlanders.	Edinburgh	5	-	120	-	-	-	-				
								A.O. Corps	Woolwich	-	-	20	-	-	-	-				
								Base Depot Staff	-	8	1	16	-	-	-	-				
								Remount Depot No. 2.	Aldershot	5	1	276	-	-	-	-				
								"Princess Christian" Hospital.*	-	7	1	32	-	-	-	-				* Presented by Mr. A. Mosely.
								A.P.D.	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-				
								Details	-	22	-	2	-	-	-	-				
								Total	-	80	3	1,961	5	-	-	-				

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.							Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.	
Cornwall	Royal Albert Dock Basin.	3rd March	Freight ship	21	-	650	190	No. 42 Co., Herts.	Watford	-	4	-	115	60	-	-	-	-
								No. 44 Co., Suffolk (2).	Norwich	-	4	-	116	7	-	4	-	-
								No. 63 Co., Wiltshire (3).	Trowbridge	-	4	-	116	118	-	-	-	-
								No. 46 Co., Irish (1).	Curragh	-	4	-	116	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 54 Co., Irish (2).	Belfast	-	3	-	116	-	-	-	-	-
								Hospital Staff	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
								Veterinary Staff	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Servants	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
								XIIth Bn., Machine Gun Section.	-	-	-	-	16	-	2	1	-	-
								Base Depot Staff	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-
								Total	-	-	21	-	639	185	2	5	-	-
Nmevel	Royal Albert Dock.	3rd March	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	Volunteer Cos—Duke of Cornwall's L.I.	Bodmin	-	3	-	87	-	-	-	-	-
								Border Regt.	Carlisle	-	3	-	117	-	1	-	-	-
								North Staffordshire Regt.	Lichfield	-	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
								Shropshire L.I.	Shrewsbury	-	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
								Essex Regt.	Warley	-	3	-	112	-	-	-	-	-
								Details	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Total	-	-	17	-	542	-	1	-	-	-
								YEOMANRY.										
Cape Town (for orders).																		
VOLUNTEERS.																		

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.	
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.
Avoca *	Royal Albert Dock.	12th March	No. 6.	-	-	-	-	No. 10 General Hospital,† Details	Aldershot - - - Total	12 - - 13	1 - - 1	118 - - 118	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	* Hospital Ship. † Dets. in ss. "British Prince," "Nile," "America," "Bri- tannic," 22 Nurs- ing Sisters also embarked.
				-	-	-	-	Am. Col., 8th Division. Regimental Staff, R.E., 8th Div. 5th (Field) Co., R.E. Draft, 10th Hus- sars.	Chatham - Aldershot - - Woolwich - - - - - - Total	3 2 7 1 - - - - 17	- - - - - - - - -	41 5 207 83 3 - - - 347	14 2 - - - 130 200 4 350	- - - - - - - - -	11 - 7 - - - - - 18	
				-	-	-	-	Det., No. 10 Gen- eral Hospital,† Remounts— Cavalry - Royal Artillery Details	- - - - - - - - - Total	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	
Winkfield	Royal Albert Dock.	13th March	No. 99	18	-	300	250	No. 55 Co., North- umberland, Veterinary Staff Servants - Base Depot Staff Servants - Remounts - Yeomanry Bearer Co. and Field Hospital.	Newcastle - on - Tyne. } London - } London							

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.						
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.					
Nile	Southampton	14th March	No. 82	£0	6	1,350	4	Rl. Engineers--	Beaumaris -	1	-	25	1	-	-	-	} MILITIA.				
								Royal Anglesey	Monmouth -	1	-	25	-	-	-	-		-	-	* Mounted Infantry Company in ss. "Sunda."	
								Rl. Monmouth -	Aldershot -	22	1	822	3	2	5	-		-	-		
								2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt. ^a													
								Drafts--	Shorncliffe -	2	-	100	-	-	-	-		-	-		
								2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt.													
								2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.	Parkhurst -	3	-	100	-	-	-	-		-	-		
								2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regt.	Bedford -	3	-	100	-	-	-	-		-	-		
								Detachments--													
								3rd Bn. Rl. W. Surrey Regt.		1	-	8	-	-	-	-		-	-		
3rd Bn. Rl. Lancaster Regt.		1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-											
6th Bn. Lancashire Fus.		1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-											
3rd Bn. South Wales Bdrs.		1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-											
4th Bn. Scottish Rifles.		1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-											
3rd Bn. E. Lancashire Regt.	Portsmouth (from Hythe)	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MILITIA.									
4th Bn. South Staffordshire Regt.		1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
3rd Bn. Welsh Regt.		1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
6th Bn. Middlesex Regt. [†]		1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
5th Bn. Royal Munster Fus. [‡]		1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
5th Bn. Royal Dublin Fus.		1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	† Late 4th Bn.									
Det., No. 10 General Hospital. [§]	Aldershot -	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	‡ Late 3rd Bn.									
Details		13	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	§ H.Q. in ss. "Avoca."									
	Total	57	1	1,265	4	2	5														

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

3892.	Britannic	Southampton	13th March	No. 62	100	6	1,100	6	16th Bde. Staff -	London -	-	3	-	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
									2nd Bn. Scots Guards.	"	-	30	1	1,079	3	1	5	-	-	-	-
Tags	Southampton	16th March	No. 101	50	6	1,200	4	Volunteer - En- gineers (Elec- trical).	Chelmsford	-	-	4	1	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Volunteer Cos. -- Royal Lancaster Regt.	Lancaster	-	-	3	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
K 2								Lancashire Fus.	Bury -	-	-	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Berkshire Regt.	Reading	-	-	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								W. Kent. Regt.	Maidstone	-	-	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								King's Royal Rifle Corps.	Gosport	-	-	3	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 51 Co., Paget	Colchester	-	-	5	-	116	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 52 Co., Paget	London	-	-	5	-	114	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 57 Co., Bucks.	Buckingham	-	-	5	-	116	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
								No. 58 Co., Bucks.	Reading	-	-	5	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 68 Co., Paget	London	-	-	5	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Machine Gun det., XIVth Bn.	Newcastle	-	-	1	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
								Det., No. 21 Field Hospital.†	Aldershot	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Details	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Total	-	-	-	35	1	1,102	6	1	5	-	-	-	-
								Chelmsford	-	-	-	4	1	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Volunteer - En- gineers (Elec- trical).	Chelmsford	-	-	4	1	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Volunteer Cos. -- Royal Lancaster Regt.	Lancaster	-	-	3	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Lancashire Fus.	Bury -	-	-	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Berkshire Regt.	Reading	-	-	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								W. Kent. Regt.	Maidstone	-	-	3	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								King's Royal Rifle Corps.	Gosport	-	-	3	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 51 Co., Paget	Colchester	-	-	5	-	116	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 52 Co., Paget	London	-	-	5	-	114	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 57 Co., Bucks.	Buckingham	-	-	5	-	116	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
								No. 58 Co., Bucks.	Reading	-	-	5	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 68 Co., Paget	London	-	-	5	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Machine Gun det., XIVth Bn.	Newcastle	-	-	1	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
								Det., No. 21 Field Hospital.†	Aldershot	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Details	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Total	-	-	-	49	1	1,198	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
								Chelmsford	-	-	-	4	1	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VOLUNTEERS.

Cape Town
(for orders).

YEOMANRY.

+ H.Q. in ss. "Gaika."

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Unit.	Station.	Allotment.					Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles. 2-wheel.	Vehicles. 4-wheel.
Bavarian	Southampton	16th March	No. 16	120	50	2,200	12	17th Bde. Staff	Aldershot	3	-	21	3	-	-	Cape Town (for orders).	MILITIA.	
								2nd Bn. Royal W. Kent Regt.	"	28	1	1,066	4	2	5			-
								2nd Bn. Manchester Regt.	"	26	1	857	3	2	5			-
								Drafts— 2nd Bn. South Wales Bdrs.	Brecon	-	-	100	-	-	-			-
								Detachments— 3rd Bn. Norfolk Regt.	Hythe	1	-	2	-	-	-			-
								4th Bn. Somersetshire L.I.		1	-	2	-	-	-			-
								4th Bn. Bedfordshire Regt.		1	-	2	-	-	-			-
								3rd Bn. York-shire Regt.		1	-	2	-	-	-			-
								4th Bn. Cheshire Regt.		1	-	9	-	-	-			-
								3rd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.		1	-	2	-	-	-			-
								3rd Bn. West Riding Regt.		1	-	9	-	-	-			-
								4th Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.		1	-	2	-	-	-			-
								3rd Bn. Leinster Regt.		1	-	7	-	-	-			-
								Det., No. 22 Field Hospital.*	Aldershot	-	-	2	-	-	-			-
								Details	-	20	-	6	2	-	-			-
								Total	-	86	2	2,226	12	4	10			-
								Remounts	-	-	-	-	393	-	-			-
Asanti	Southampton	17th March	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	YEOMANRY.			

* H.Q. in ss. "Gaika."

* H.Q. in ss. "Galka."

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.					Station.	Unit.	Destination.	Remarks.
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.					Vehicles.
Custodian	Southampton	17th March	No. 97	25	-	600	446	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	Cape Town (for orders).	* H.Q. in ss. "Galka."
								Vol. Engineers (Electrical).	Chelmsford	-						
								Drafts—	Woolwich	-						
								Royal Artillery	Woolwich (Glencorse)	-						
								1st Bn. Royal Scots.	1	100	-	-	-	-		
								2nd Bn. Royal West Surrey Regt.	1	100	-	-	-	-		
								2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers.	2	100	-	-	-	-		
								2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regt.	2	100	-	-	-	-		
								2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.	-	100	-	-	-	-		
								Det., No. 23 Field Hospital.*	1	3	-	-	-	-		
Braemar Castle.	Tilbury Dock	18th March	Freight Ship	50	6	1,550	6	22	1	1,001	2	2	5	Cape Town (for orders).	* H.Q. in ss. "Galka."	
								1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt.	Aldershot	-						
								Drafts—	Windsor	-						
								3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards.	1	100	-	-	-			-
								1st Bn. Coldstream Guards.	1	100	-	-	-			-
								2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards.	1	100	-	-	-			-
								1st Bn. Scots Guards.	1	100	-	-	-			-
								A.O.C.	4	68	-	-	-			-
								Det., No. 21 Hearer Co., R.A.M.C.*	1	3	-	-	-			-
								Details	3	1	1	1	1			-
Total	34	1	1,473	3	2	5	-									

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

* H.Q. in ss. "Avoca."

† Det. in ss. "Silerian."

‡ H.Q. in ss. "Aurania."

Dunera	Southampton	18th March	No. 1.	63	10	1,160	7	2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards. Det., No. 10 General Hospital.* Details.	London	29	4	1,131	5	1	2	1,082	2	1	5	-
								Det., 8th Div. Staff.	Total	33	4	1,131	5	1	2	1,082	2	1	5	-
Aurania	Southampton Queenstown	17th March 19th March	No. 20	150	4	1,600	6	1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt. Drafts—	Aldershot	25	1	1,052	2	2	2	1,052	2	2	5	-
								1st Bn. Royal Irish Regt.	"	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								1st Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.	Belfast	2	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								1st Bn. Oxfordshire L.I.	Buttevant	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.	Fernoy	1	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								No. 22 Bearer Co., R.A.M.C.†	Aldershot	2	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
								Details	"	27	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
								Total	Total	61	5	1,583	3	2	3	1,583	3	2	6	10
								Drafts—												
								Royal Artillery	Woolwich	1	-	82	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-
Siberian	Royal Albert Dock.	21st March	No. 46	15	-	280	172	1st Bn. Essex Regt.	Warley	3	-	98	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
								1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.	Dover	2	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
								Det., No. 22 Bearer Co., R.A.M.C.‡	Aldershot	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
								Remounts—												
								Cavalry												
								Royal Artillery												
								Details												
								Total	Total	9	-	283	167	-	-	283	167	-	-	-

Cape Town
(for orders).

(continued.)

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.	
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.
Briton	Southampton	24th March	Freight ship	40	30	1,400	6	Drafts— Royal Engineers 1st Bn. Liverpool Regt. 1st Bn. Devonshire Regt. 1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt. 1st Bn. Manchester Regt. 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders. 2nd Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Royal Irish Fusiliers. Connaught Rangers. Det., No. 11 General Hospital.* Edinburgh Hospital.† Details	Chatham Warrington Exeter Leicester Ashton Edinburgh Portsmouth Colchester Shorncliffe Aldershot Edinburgh Total	1 3 - - 1 1 - 3 2 2 8 18 39	- - - - - - - - - - - - 27	70 267 170 241 219 114 102 100 94 3 20 -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	70 Nursing Sisters A.N.S. Reserve also embarked in this vessel.

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.						
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.				
Rakaia	Royal Albert Dock.	29th March	Freight ship	12	-	230	-	Drafts— Royal Scots Fusiliers. Cheshire Regt. - Det., No. 11 Gen- eral Hospital.* Details	Aldershot - Chester - Aldershot - - Total	2 1 - 9 12	- - - - -	100 100 3 - 203	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	* H.Q. in ss, "Umbrina."	Cape Town (for orders).		
Rippingham Grange.	Southampton	31st March	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	Remounts— Cavalry - Royal Artillery - Mounted Inf. - Total	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	442 369 40 851	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -					
Delphic	Royal Albert Dock.	31st March	Freight ship	12	-	260	6	No. 69 Co., Sussex. No. 73 Co., Paget's. IIIrd Bn. Ma- chine Gun Sec- tion. Details	Shorncliffe - London - Doncaster - - Total	4 3 1 1 9	- - - - -	116 116 16 7 255	4 2 - - 6	- - 1 - 1	- - - - -	- - - - -					
Carsbrook Castle.	Southampton	31st March	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	XIVth Bn. Staff- Servants - XVth Bn., Ma- chine Gun Sec- tion. XIXth Bn. Staff- Servants - Details	{ London - Preston - - { London - - Total	5 - 1 4 - 12	1 - - 1 - 2	6 10 16 2 42	3 - - - 3	- - 2 - 2	- - - - -	- - - - -					

* H.Q. in ss. "Umbria."

YEOMANRY.

owans 1—
continued.

owans 1—
continued.

owans 1—
continued.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.			
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles. 2-Wheel. 4-Wheel.	
Narrung	Royal Albert Dock.	16th April	No. 23	30	-	190	190	Drafts— 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt. A.S.C. - A.O.C. - Remounts - Det., R.A.M.C. - Details -	Norwich - Woolwich - " - Aldershot - - -	- - 1 - 5	- - - - -	100 50 30 - 3	- - - 190 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Cape Town (for orders).		
				-	-	-	-	Total	Total	6	-	183	190	-	-			-
				60	26	1,450	6	1st Bn. Leinster Regt. Drafts— 2nd Bn. East Kent Regt. 2nd Bn. Rl. Lancaster Regt. 2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt. A.S.C. - Det., R.A.M.C. - Details -	Aldershot - Canterbury - Lancaster - Parkhurst - - - Aldershot - - -	29 1 1 3 1 - 3	1 - - - - - -	1,082 100 100 100 60 3 -	3 - - - - - -	2 - - - - - -	5 - - - - - -			
				-	-	-	-	Total	Total	38	1	1,445	3	2	5			-
				25	-	400	400	Drafts— A.S.C. (attached R.A.) 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. 1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders. Det., R.A.M.C. - Remounts - Details -	Woolwich - Brighton - Aldershot - " - - -	- - - - 6	- - - - -	100 100 100 215 - -	- - - 395 -	- - - - -	- - - - -			
Ulstermore	Royal Albert Dock.	22nd April	No. 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Dates in *italics* are approximate only.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Montfort	Royal Albert Dock.	22nd April	No. 53	20	500	280	Drafts— R.A. (Artificers)	Woolwich	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							R.E. (Tele- graphists).	Aldershot	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							2nd Bn. Worces- tershire Regt.	Worcester	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							A.S.C.	Aldershot	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Det. R.A.M.C.	"	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Post Office Corps	London	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Remounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Details	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Total	-	-	-	2	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Englishman	Royal Albert Dock.	25th April	No. 60	25	500	359	Drafts— Royal Artillery	Woolwich	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							R.E. (Search- light).	Chatham	-	2	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							2nd Bn. Hamp- shire Regt.	Aldershot	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							1st Bn. S. Lan- cashire Regt.	Bradford	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Det. R.A.M.C.	Aldershot	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Remounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Details	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Total	-	-	-	4	1	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sicilian	Royal Albert Dock.	26th April	No. 57	25	540	300	Drafts— Northumber- land Fusiliers.	Newcastle	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							1st Bn. Welsh Regt.	Devonport	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							2nd Bn. N. Staf- fordshire Regt.	Lichfield	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							A.S.C.	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Det., R.A.M.C.	Aldershot	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Remounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Details	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Total	-	-	-	2	-	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cape Town
for orders.Dates in *italics* are approximate only.

(continued.)

Embarkations from Home between 16th February and end of April—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation. .				Allotment.							Destination.	Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Cheshire - {	{	27th April - 29th April -	{	66	5	1,300	6	Drafts—	Beverley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Dates in italics are approximate only.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

Colony.	Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Ship.	Place and Date of		Remarks.
							Embarkation.	Disembarkation.	
Canada	Artillery ("D" and "E" Batteries)	13	333	219	12	} Laurentian	Halifax, 20th January	Cape Town, 17th February	Also 90 Imperial remounts. Including <i>personnel</i> and horses for Hotchkiss Battery, guns and equipment being sent from England.
	Mounted Rifles, 2nd Bn. (det.)	—	12	22	—		Halifax, 27th January	Cape Town, 26th February.	
	Mounted Rifles, 2nd Bn.	17	304	295	2 machine	} Pomeranian	Halifax, 21st February	Cape Town, 21st March.	
	Artillery ("C" Battery)	4	168	137	6				
	Artillery (dets. "D" and "E" Batteries).	—	25	51	—	} Milwaukee			
	Mounted Rifles, 1st Bn.	17	352	368	2 machine				
	Mounted Rifles, 2nd Bn. (det.)	1	37	58	—	} Monterey			
	Various	6	23*	—	—				
	Strathcona's Horse	28	512	599	2 machine	} Monterey	Halifax, 16th March	Cape Town, 10th April.	
	Draft 2nd Bn. Royal Canadian Regt.	3	101	—	—				
New South Wales	Details	3	—	—	—	} Warrigal	Sydney, 30th December	Cape Town, 5th February.	Also 90 Imperial remounts. Including <i>personnel</i> and horses for Hotchkiss Battery, guns and equipment being sent from England.
	Artillery	3	—	—	—		Sydney, 17th January	Cape Town, 18th February.	
	Lancers	5	170	140	6	} Moravian			
	Medical Corps	—	15	—	—				
	Various	6†	85	87‡	—	} Southern Cross	Sydney, 18th January	Cape Town, 18th February	
	Mounted Infantry	10	7	—	—		Sydney, 17th January	Cape Town, 23rd February.	
	Medical Corps	19	408	475	—	} Surrey	Sydney, 16th February	Cape Town, 20th March.	
	Australian Horse	2	23	—	—		Melbourne, 13th January	Cape Town, 5th February.	
	Lancers	8	101	116	—	} Euryalus	Moreton Bay, 14th January	Cape Town, 22nd February.	
	Mounted Infantry	1	40	44	—		Adelaide, 26th January	Cape Town, 23rd February.	
Victoria	Mounted Infantry	284	—	305	—	} Maori King	Freemantle, 2nd February	Cape Town, 18th February.	Including <i>personnel</i> and horses for Hotchkiss Battery, guns and equipment being sent from England.
Queensland	Mounted Infantry	11	150	175	—		20th January	Cape Town, 24th February	
South Australia	Mounted Infantry	8	109	139	1 machine	} Surrey			
Western Australia	Mounted Infantry	5	97	123	—				
Tasmania	Infantry	1	45	—	—	} Moravian	Melbourne, 20th January	Cape Town, 18th February.	
New Zealand	Mounted Infantry	15	242	305	—		20th January	Cape Town, 24th February	

* 7 saddlers, 11 shoeing smiths, 5 wheelers for duty with Imperial Forces.

† Also 1 Lady Superintendent and 12 Nursing Sisters.
Dates in *italics* are approximate only.

‡ Including 13 from Queensland.

(continued.)

AUSTRALIAN BUSHMEN AND NEW ZEALAND ROUGHRIDERS.

Colony.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Ship.	Place and Date of		Remarks.
						Embarkation.	Disembarkation.	
Queensland	5	279	344	—	Duke of Portland	Moreton Bay, 2nd March	—	
Queensland	1	20	50	—	{	Sydney, 1st March	—	
New South Wales	10	172	195	—		Adelaide, 7th March	—	
South Australia	6	94	120	—	{	King George's Sound, 14th March	—	
Western Australia	7	109	127	—		Sydney, 1st March	—	
New South Wales	23	327	396	—	{	Hobart Town, 5th March	—	
Tasmania	2	50	55	—		Melbourne, 7th March	—	
Victoria	270	350	350	—	Euryalus	17th February	East London.	Including 20 men "Cameron's Scouts."
New Zealand	10	220	300	—	Knight Templar	24th March	—	
	21	321	440	—	Monowai	31st March	—	
	16	268	233	—	Gyneric	31st March	—	
	9	200	180	—	Maori	31st March	—	

The transports "Manhattan," "Manchester Port," "Victorian," and "Armenian" are being despatched from South Africa to Sydney to embark 2,000 Bushmen about the 14th April for general service in South Africa.

MOUNTED INFANTRY, VOLUNTEERS, AND BHISTIS FROM INDIA AND CEYLON.

Colony.	Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Ship.	Place and Date of		Remarks.
							Embarkation.	Disembarkation.	
Ceylon	Mounted Infantry	5	119	75	—	Unkusi	Colombo, 1st February	Cape Town, 22nd February.	
	Mr. Dhanjiboy Lostal's Ambulance Train.	1	6	60	—	Umhloti	Colombo, 11th February	Cape Town, 16th March.	
	Bhists	—	1 N.C.O., 1 native soldier, 59 followers, 50 ponies, 20 tongas.	—	—	Ujina	Calcutta, 4th March	East London.	
	Details	—	1,082	—	—	Nankin	Bombay, 17th March	—	Also syce.
India	Bhists	4	8	7	—	Muttra	Bombay, 27th March	—	Also 250 syces and 14 native N.C.O.'s.
	Details	—	927	—	—	Lindula	Calcutta, 27th February	Cape Town, 21st March	Also 57 followers, 110 ponies, 48 carts.
Indian Volunteers	Mounted Infantry	8	6	137	—	Ujina	Calcutta, 4th March	East London	
		9	145	129	—				
		6	144	144	—				

CONVEYANCE OF HORSES AND COBS FROM AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA
TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Name of Ship.	Number of Animals conveyed.	Port of Embarkation and Date.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
ACON GRANGE -	685	Buenos Aires, 14th November -	30th November.	
KT* -	70	Newcastle, 30th October - (New South Wales).	1st December	*This vessel also conveyed Lancers and Medical Contingent from Australia.
UNA -	714	Buenos Aires, 30th November -	18th "	
NGTON GRANGE†	636	Newcastle, 14th November - (New South Wales).	19th "	Durban, 12th Dec. †This vessel also conveyed Mounted Infantry Contingent from New South Wales.
CKENHAM -	140	King George's Sound, 18th December.	6th January.	
SH -	555	Buenos Aires, 20th December -	7th "	
DOWER -	347	" 24th "	11th "	
STON GRANGE -	678	" 26th "	12th "	
SSALA -	731	" 24th January -	10th February.	
THERN CROSS -	90	Newcastle, 18th January - (New South Wales).	18th "	
UNA -	850	Buenos Aires, 11th February -	3rd March.	
U -	581	" 20th "	10th "	
ACON GRANGE -	704	" 4th March -	19th "	
RUBA -	600	" - - - -	27th "	
IA PARK -	766	" 11th March -	29th "	
OLA -	938	" 15th "	3rd April.	
NGOLA -	947	" 18th "	5th "	
NGTON GRANGE -	848	Newcastle, 9th March - (New South Wales).	11th April.	
DONA -	721	Buenos Aires, 31st March -	18th "	
TONA -	636	New Orleans, 17th March -	17th "	
SON -	533	Newcastle, 16th March - (New South Wales).	18th "	
RA -	185	Newcastle, 17th March - (New South Wales).	19th "	
SIC -	160	Newcastle, 17th March - (New South Wales).	19th "	
REY -	938	Buenos Aires, 4th April -	22nd "	
RY PARK -	800	" 6th April -	24th "	
A -	900	" 6th April -	24th "	
VONA -	781	New Orleans, 30th March -	2nd May.	
LONA -	600	Buenos Aires, 15th April -	3rd "	
ANZA -	850	" 15th "	3rd "	
DIC -	250	Newcastle, 6th April - (New South Wales).	8th "	
UNA -	850	Buenos Aires, 20th April -	8th "	
FOLK -	750	Newcastle, 12th April - (New South Wales).	14th "	
GOLA -	900	Buenos Aires, 30th April -	18th "	
CON GRANGE -	700	" 30th "	18th "	
IGICIAN -	800	New Orleans, 21st "	23rd "	
T -	750	Newcastle, 25th April - (New South Wales).	27th "	
UNT ROYAL -	1,000	New Orleans, 26th April -	26th "	
PINGHAM GRANGE -	1,000	Newcastle, 25th April - (New South Wales).	27th "	

Dates in *italics* are approximate only.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1.—
continued.

CONVEYANCE OF MULES (OTHER THAN THOSE FROM INDIA) TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Name of Ship.	Number of Mules conveyed.	Port of Embarkation and Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town for Orders.	Remarks
SOUTHERN CROSS - (Freight ship).	680	Gibraltar, 15th October	8th November.	
OCEANO - (Transport).	542	" 26th "	20th "	
OCAMPO - (Transport).	450	Valencia, 31st "	26th "	
HYADES - (Freight ship).	1,000	Naples, 11th "	6th "	
DEVONA - (Freight ship).	1,000	" 19th "	18th "	} 1 warrant officer, 22 A.S.C., as conduct party in each ship.
KELVINGROVE - (Freight ship).	1,000	" 25th "	20th "	
MOUNT ROYAL - (Freight ship).*	1,902	" 5th November	} 1st December.	*1 officer, 1 warrant off 66 men, A.S.C., as ducting party. †En route from Naples
	345	Gibraltar, 10th "		
IONA - (Freight ship).	1,088	" 14th "	11th "	See also 2nd voyage be
PRAH - (Freight ship).	671	New Orleans, 11th October	18th November.	
MONTEZUMA - (Freight ship).	1,886	" 21st "	21st "	
CARINTHIA - (Freight ship).	1,180	" 24th "	21st "	See also 2nd voyage be
HURONA - (Freight ship).	1,190	" 3rd November	4th December.	
MANCHESTER CITY - (Freight ship).	2,349	" 23rd "	26th "	
FREMONA - (Freight ship).	1,014	Naples, 30th "	30th "	
ANSELMA DE LARRINAGA (Freight ship).	898	New Orleans, 29th "	4th January.	
HERMES - (Freight ship).	900	" 15th December	12th "	
MATIN - (Freight ship).	860	" 6th January	15th February.	
CARINTHIA - (Freight ship).	1,358	" 21st "	16th "	
KILDONA - (Freight ship).	1,013	" 25th "	28th "	
IONA - (Freight ship).	1,156	" 2nd February	4th March.	
ALSATIA -	400	Gibraltar, 9th "	8th "	
MAGICIAN -	980	New Orleans, 11th "	11th "	
BELLONA -	790	Gibraltar, 16th "	11th "	
MONTEZUMA -	1,462	New Orleans, 18th "	24th "	
KARAMANIA -	550	Gibraltar, 26th "	27th "	
DEN OF AIRLIE -	800	" 4th March	27th "	
FIFESHIRE -	600	" 12th "	3rd April.	
MONTENEGRO -	899	New Orleans, 10th "	10th April.	
MOMBASSA -	492	Gibraltar, 19th "	15th "	
DEVONA -	298	New Orleans, 17th "	17th "	This vessel also co 636 horses.
HYADES -	1,000	" 22nd "	22nd "	
KELVINGROVE -	128	Larnaca, 17th "	} 23rd "	
	828	Gibraltar, 29th "		
SYLVANIA -	1,435	New Orleans, 2nd April	2nd May.	
CERVONA -	50	" 30th March	2nd "	This vessel also co 781 horses.
KNIGHT BACHELOR -	1,469	" 6th April	6th "	
SAHARA -	1,000	" 7th April	7th "	
NORFOLK -	1,000	Gibraltar, 16th "	20th "	
CARINTHIA -	1,500	New Orleans, 30th April	26th "	
MONARCH -	1,500	" 7th May	7th June.	

A remount officer and a veterinary officer or a farrier will proceed in each vessel.

The freight ships provide attendants; but in the transports they are provided by the remount officers.

NOTE.—The dates in *italics* are approximate.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Cowans 1—
continued.

No. 10.

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CHAS. M. CLARKE, Q.M.G.

War Office, 28 February 1900.

(*Note.—This Table should be read with Table No. 10 E—vide page 51.*)

N.B.—All Transports, Freight and Store Ships from England call at Cape Town “for orders,” unless proceeding *via* the East Coast of Africa, when they call at Durban.
All Transports, Freight and Store Ships from India call at Durban “for orders.”

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

INDEX TO STAFFS, TROOPS, REMOUNTS, AND MULES.

The formation specified is that laid down in the (1) "Detail of a Field Force for Service Abroad," issued 5th October 1899, (2) "Detail of the 5th Infantry Division," issued 24th November 1899, and (3), "Detail of the 6th Infantry Division," issued 2nd December 1899, (4) "Detail of the 7th Infantry Division," issued 16th December 1899, and (5) "Detail of 4th Cavalry Brigade," issued 2nd February 1900; except that the Regiment of Household Cavalry takes the place allotted to the 14th Hussars in the "Detail," issued 5th October.

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continued.

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EMBARKATIONS from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual numbers embarked.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.							Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.	
Yorkshire	Southampton	20th Oct.	No. 14	32	3	1,100	6	2nd Bn. R.L. W. Surrey Regt.	Portsmouth	26	1	1,063	3	1	5	-		
								Details	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
								Total	-	26	1	1,065	6	1	5	-		
Roslin Castle	Southampton	20th Oct.	No. 26	80	4	1,000	6	2nd Brigade Staff	Aldershot	3	-	18	3	-	-	-		
								Special Service Officers.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Det., 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.†	Aldershot	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regt.	"	27	1	935	3	1	5	-		
								No. 4 Bearer Co.	Aldershot (No. 2 Co., R.A.M.C.)	3	1	57	-	-	1	10		
								No. 3 Field Hospital.‡	Aldershot (Depôt, R.A.M.C.)	1	-	26	-	-	2	-		
								Signalling Officers.	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-		
								A.S.C.	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-		
								A.P.D. and Corps	-	11	-	20	-	-	-	-		
								Civil Surgeons	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Total	-	71	2	1,059*	6	1	8	10		

+H.Q. in ss. "Manila."

Cape Town (for orders).

‡Dets. in ss. "Harlech Castle," ss. "Lismore Castle," ss. "Manila."

*Excess numbers arranged for.

†Dets. in ss. "Harlech Castle," ss. "Lismore Castle," ss. "Manila."

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.
Gascon	Southampton	21st Oct.	Freight ship	160	20	1,500	6	2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards.	London	31	1	1,081	3	1	5	-	** Includes 2 attached Officers and 11 3rd class berthings attached.
								Section, 1st Telegraph Div., R.E.**	Aldershot	9	-	237	3	-	4	18	†† Not in detail of Field Force; in augmentation of Railway Cos., R.E.
								31st (Fortress) Co., R.E.††	Chatham	3	-	93	-	-	-	-	‡ Det. in ss. "Goorkha."
								No. 1 Bearer Co.‡	London (No. 18 Co., R.A.M.C.)	2	1	54	-	-	1	10	|| Dets. in ss. "Armenian" and ss. "Jamaican."
								‡ Section, Field Intelligence Division.	Chatham	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
								No. 7 Field Hospital.¶	Chester (No. 19 Co., R.A.M.C.)	3	-	29	-	-	2	-	
								Line of Communication Staffs.	-	28	-	30	-	-	-	-	
								Details	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	* Excess numbers arranged for.
								Total	Total	81	3	1,525*	6	1	12	28	Cape Town (for orders).
								Goorkha	Southampton	21st Oct.	Freight ship	160	20	1,500	9	1st Brigade Staff	Gibraltar
3rd Bn. Gren. Guards.***	"	32	1	1,082	6	1	5									-	† Horses in ss. "No-madic."
10th (Railway) Co., R.E.	Chatham	5	-	151	+	-	-									-	†† For duty under Director of Railways.
R.L. Engineers ‡‡	"	-	-	20	-	-	-									-	§ Two grooms and two horses in ss. "No-madic," and two grooms and two horses in ss. "Mc-hawk."
Regimental Staff, R.E., 1st Div.	Aldershot	8	-	208	§	-	1									7	¶ H.Q. in ss. "Cascon."
17th (Field) Co., R.E.	-	1	-	3	-	-	-									-	
Det., No. 7 Bearer Company.¶	London (No. 18 Co., R.A.M.C.)	48	1	1,480	9	1	6									7	
Total	Total	48	1	1,480	9	1	6									7	

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Station.	Unit.	Destination.	Remarks.
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Vehicles.					2-wheel.	4-wheel.
Orient	Tilbury Dock	22nd Oct.	No. 24	84	6	1,250	6	29	1	952	3	1	5	3	1	4	++Det. for base in ss. "Kildonan Castle."
City of Vienna	Royal Albert Dock.	22nd Oct.	No. 36	37	2	350	310	43	2	1,253	6	3	6	7	4	1	**Det. in ss. "Mo-hawk."
Mohawk	Royal Albert Dock.	22nd Oct.	No. 33	34	2	300	216	11	-	248	210	-	-	2	-	-	§ H.Q. in ss. "City of Vienna."
																	++H.Q. in ss. "Goorkha."
																	|| Detachments in ss. "Nomadic" and ss. "City of Vienna."

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

Oriental	Southampton	23rd Oct.	Freight ship	81	18	1,200	6	6th Brigade Staff	Colchester -	3	-	21	3	-	-	-
							1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	Pembroke Dock -	27	1	1,073	3	1	5	-	-
							1 Co., 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers. §	Aldershot -	5	-	121	-	-	-	-	-
							No. 17 Field Hospital. †	Dover (No. 11 Co., R.A.M.C.)	3	1	28	-	-	2	-	-
Hawarden Castle.	Southampton	23rd Oct.	No. 29	80	4	1,000		Total		38	2	1,243‡	6	1	7	-
							6	2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.	Colchester -	29	1	945	3	1	5	-
							Det., No. 17 Field Hospital. *	Dover (No. 11 Co., R.A.M.C.)	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
							Details		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aurania	Southampton	23rd Oct.	No. 20	150	4	1,700		Total		33	1	948	3	1	5	-
							6	3rd Brigade Staff	Portsmouth	2	-	18	-	-	-	-
							1st Highland L.I.	Devonport -	26	1	1,086	1	5	-	-	-
							No. 3 Bearer Co. -	Aldershot (No. 1 Co., R.A.M.C.)	3	1	57	-	-	1	10	-
							Hospital, Trains, Nos. 1 and 2.	Aldershot -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							Regimental Staff, R.E., 2nd Div.	Aldershot -	9	-	208	4	-	1	7	-
							11th (Field) Co., R.E.									
							Mounted Infantry (1st Cav. Bde.)									
							South-Eastern Co.	Aldershot -	11	-	281	-	2	-	4	-
							Cork Co.									
							Machine Gun Section.	Total		55	2	1,650	5	3	7	21

Cape Town
(for orders).

§ H.Q. in ss. "Pavonia."

† Dets. in—
ss. "Pavonia."
ss. "Hawarden
Castle."‡ Excess numbers ar-
ranged for.

* H.Q. in ss. "Oriental."

(continued.)

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Unit.	Station.	Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Vehicles.		
Armenian	Tilbury Dock	23rd Oct.	No. 25	36	3	730	516	Bde. Div. Staff, 1st Div. R.F.A. 7th Batt., R.F.A.	{ Aldershot - " - " - Caterham - Chester (No. 19 Co., R.A.M.C.) Total - - -	9	1	182	152	6	2	12	|| Originally 658.
								14th Batt., R.F.A.		5	-	172	137	6	-	11	
								66th Batt., R.F.A.		5	-	170	136	6	-	11	
								Amm. Column, 1st Division, Det. No. 7 Field Hospital.†		5	1	128	94	-	13	24	
										25	2	655	519¶	18	15	58	
Nomadic	Royal Albert Dock.	23rd Oct.	No. 34	6	-	60	564	Remounts -	{ Woolwich - Dublin - Colchester (No. 9 Co., R.A.M.C.) Aldershot - - - - Total - - -	-	-	-	559	-	-	-	Cape Town - (for orders).
								Det., A.S.C.†		-	1	49	-	-	-	-	
								Det., No. 11 Field Hospital.‡		1	-	3	-	-	-	-	
								Det., 17th Field Co., R.E.*		-	-	2	2	-	-	-	
										3	-	1	2	-	-	-	
Jamaican	{ Liverpool - Queenstown -	21st Oct. 23rd Oct.	No. 37	12	-	350	170	"B" Squadron, 6th Dgns.‖ Det., No. 7 Field Hospital.††	{ Curragh - Chester (No. 19 Co., R.A.M.C.) Total - - -	5	-	156	152	-	-	-	H.Q. in ss. "Siberian." H.Q. in ss. "Gascon." Detachment embarked at Queenstown.
								Det., No. 7 Field Hospital.††		1	-	3	-	-	-	-	
										6	-	159	152	-	-	-	
										26	1	938	3	1	5	-	
										1	-	3	-	-	-	-	
City of Cambridge.	Glasgow	23rd Oct.	No. 15	31	-	1,000	6	2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles, Det., No. 10 Field Hospital.**	{ Glasgow - York (No. 8 Co., R.A.M.C.) Total - - -	27	1¶	941	3	1	5	** H.Q. in ss. "Mongolian."	

Einbarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

Siberian	Glasgow Queenstown	21st Oct. 24th Oct.	No. 46	15	280	220	H.Q. 6th Dns. II "A" Squadron, 6th Dragoons. Det., No. 4 Stationary Hos- pital.†† Details - - " R.A.M.C.¶	Curragh - Edinburgh - - - - - Total - -	14 1 - - 15	1 - - - 1+	244 3 - - 249	192 - 2 - 194	1 - - - 1	1 - - - 1	2 - - - 2
America	Tilbury Docks	24th Oct.	No. 32	16	360	276 (300 stalls)	"R" Battery, R.H.A. Amm. Column, 1st Cav. Bde. Det., No. 11 Bearer Co.†† R.E. details†	Aldershot - " - - Colchester (No. 9 Company, R.A.M.C.) - Total - -	6 3 1 - 10	- 1 - - 1+	180 82 3 7 272	198 75 - 7 280+	6 - - - 6	1 8 - - 9	11 10 - - 21
Cephalonia	Southampton	24th Oct.	No. 19	94	1,500	6	4th Brigade Staff 1st Bn. Durham Light Inf.** 2nd Divisional Field Hospital.* Mounted Inf. 2nd Cavalry Brigade.†† Dublin Co.‡ Eastern Co. - Machine Gun Section. No. 6 Field Hos- pital. Details, A.O.C. - R.A.M.C. (Reser- vists). Details - -	Aldershot - " - - " (No. 3 Co.) - " - - " - - Portsmouth (No. 6 Co., R.A.M.C.) Woolwich - - - - - Total - -	3 28 3 - - 5 - - 3 53	1 1 1 - - 1 - - - 5§	21 920 28 - - 282 34 70 66 - 1,421	3 3 - - - 4†† - - - 6	- 1 - - - 2 - - - 3	- 5 2 - - - - 9	- - - - - 4 - - - 4

Cape Town
(for orders).

¶ "B" Squadron in ss.
"Jamaican"; "C"
Squadron in ss.
"Persia."
†† H.Q. in ss. "Mon-
golian."
¶ Embarked at Queens-
town.
† Excess numbers ar-
ranged for.
†† H.Q. in ss. "Isimore."
† Ez ss. "Kildonan
Castle."
** Det. in ss. "Urn-
ston Grange."
* Defs. in ss. "Ger-
man" and ss.
"Orient."
‡ Det. in ss. "Aurania."
¶ 1 horse and 1 groom
in ss. "Orient."
§ Berthing and mess-
ing of extra W.O.
arranged for.

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.			
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Station.	Unit.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles. 2-wheel. 4-wheel.	
Britannic	{ Liverpool - (Canada Dock.) Queenstown	24th Oct.	{ No. 62	100	6	1,100	6	2nd Bn. Rl Irish Rifles.	Belfast	25	1	874	3	1	5	-	** H.Q. in ss. "Bavarian."	
		26th Oct.						Det., No. 8 Bearer Co.**	Cork (No. 16 Co., R.A.M.C.).	1	-	3	-	-	-	-		
									Total	26	1	877	3	1	5	-		
Orcana	{ Birkenhead - (West Float.) Queenstown	25th Oct.	{ No. 40	80	-	1,049	6	1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.*	Dublin	29	1	989	3	1	5	-	* Det. in ss. "Servia."	
		27th Oct.						Det. No. 10 Field Hospital + Details	York (No. 8 Co., R.A.M.C.).	1	-	3	-	-	-	-		
									Total	32	1+	994	5	1	5	-		
Glengyle	Royal Albert Dock.	27th Oct.	No. 35	19	4	300	260	"O" Battery R.H.A. Anim. Col., 2nd Cav. Bde.§ Det., No. 3 Gen. Hospital.||	Aldershot	6	-	180	198	6	1	11	Cape Town (for orders). § Det. in ss. "Pindari." || H.Q. in ss. "Servia."	
										Caterham	3	1	79	61	-	8		10
										Aldershot	2	1	37	-	-	-		-
German	Southampton	28th Oct.	Freight ship	50	20	1,500	8	1st Bn. Rifle Brigade, 26th (Field) Co., R.E. 1st Field Park R.E. A.S.C. Det., 2nd Divisional Field Hospital.¶ No. 2 Base Depot, Medical Stores. Details	Total	11	2	296	259	6	9	21	¶ H.Q. in ss. "Cephalonia."	
										Parkhurst	29	1	1,081	3	1	5		-
										Aldershot	7	-	207	4	-	1		7
									"	1	-	25	1	-	-	9		
									Aldershot (No. 3 Co., R.A.M.C.).	1	1	112	-	-	-	-		
									Dover	2	-	7	-	-	-	-		
									Total	43	2	1,435	8	1	6	16		

(Cape Town
(for orders).)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Unit.	Station.	Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Vehicles.		
Urmonston Grange	Birkenhead - (East Float, Victoria Dock).	1st Nov.	No. 22	13	9	260	140	Bde. Div. Staff, R.F.A., 2nd Div.††	Aldershot -	4	1	6	6	-	2	1	†† Det. in ss. "Rapidan."
								64th Batt., R.F.A.	" -	5	-	170	137	6	-	11	‡ Medically unfit to go with H.Q. in ss. "Cephalonia."
								Det. 1st Bn. Durham L.I.‡‡	" -	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	§ H.Q. in ss. "Servia."
								Det., No. 9 Field Hospital.§	Dublin (No. 14 Co., R.A.M.C.)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	† Excess numbers arranged for.
Rapidan ††	Liverpool - (Brocklebank Dock).	1st Nov.	No. 51	9	3	500	494	Remounts - Det., Bde. Div. Staff, R.F.A., 2nd Div.**	Woolwich -	-	-	-	356	-	-	-	†† Ship returned to Liverpool damaged, and sailed again on 13th November.
								Field Troop, R.E.	Aldershot -	4	-	116	88	-	1	6	** H.Q. in ss. "Urmonston Grange."
								Det., 1st Dns.†	Hounslow -	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	¶ H.Q. in ss. "Manchester Port."
								Det., No. 2 Stationary Hospital.††	Chester -	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	‡ H.Q. in ss. "Servia."
Idaho	Chatham	3rd Nov.	No. 38	30	-	900	240	A.S.C. (Reservists, &c.).	Woolwich, &c. -	2	2	346	-	-	-	-	
								Details	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	
									Total -	9	2	474	460	-	1	6	
Idaho	Chatham	3rd Nov.	No. 38	30	-	900	240	73rd Batt., R.F.A. Amm. Column, 2nd Div.	Dorchester -	5	-	170	139	6	-	11	
								Royal Artillery (for Base).	Southampton -	5	1	122	93	-	13	24	
								2nd Cav. Brigade Bearer Co.*	Woolwich -	6	-	393	6	-	-	-	
									Woolwich (No. 12 Co., R.A.M.C.)	2	1	54	-	-	1	10	* Det. in ss. "Manchester Port."
									Total -	18	2†	739	238	6	14	45	

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Wakool	Tilbury Dock	3rd Nov.	No. 55	-	39	-	252	250	H.Q. and ½ 6th Dgn. Gds.¶	Shorncliffe	18	1	252	250	1	1	2
									Det., No. 4, General Hospital.*	Aldershot	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
										Total	18	1	255	250	1	1	2
Briton	Southampton	4th Nov.	Freight ship	-	50	20	1,416	6	2nd Bn. Somersetshire L.I.	Portland	29	1	874	3	1	5	-
									Det., No. 4 General Hospital.*	Aldershot	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
									Details	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
										Total	31	1	877	3	1	5	-
Kildonan Castle	Southampton	4th Nov.	No. 44	-	110	70	2,690	6	1st Bn. Welsh Regt.	Aldershot	28	1	822	3	1	5	-
									2nd Bn. Northumberland Fus.	Portsmouth	29	1	976	3	1	5	-
									Det., 2nd Bn. Rl. Highlanders.††	Aldershot	-	-	61	-	-	-	-
									No. 3 Stationary Hospital.	Woolwich	5	-	40	-	-	-	-
									No. 2 General Hospital.	Netley	19**	2	143	-	-	-	-
									Regimental Staff, R.E., Corps Troops.	Aldershot	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
									"A" Pontoon Troop, R.E.‡	"	4	-	141	-	-	-	23
									1st Balloon Section and Factory, R.E	"	3	-	37	-	-	-	6
									Details	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
										Total	96	4	2,226	6	2	10	29

¶ Remainder, in ss. "Chicago."

* H.Q. in ss. "Goth."

Excess numbers arranged for.

†† H. Q. in ss. "Orient."

** Including 12 civil surgeons, 13 nursing sisters sailed in ss. "Carisbrook Castle."

‡ 1 horse and 1 groom in ss. "America."

‡‡ 4 horses and 4 grooms in ss. "America," and 1 officer and 67 men in ss. "Montfort."

§ 2 horses and 2 grooms in ss. "America."

Cape Town (for orders).

2

(continued.)

Cape Town
(for orders).

¶ Remainder in ss.
"Chicago."
* H.Q. in ss. "Goth."
Excess numbers
arranged for.

†† H. Q. in ss.
"Orient."
** Including 12 civil
surgeons, 13 nursing
sisters sailed
in ss. "Carisbrook
Castle."
‡ 1 horse and 1 groom
in ss. "America."
‡‡ 4 horses and 4 grooms
in ss. "America,"
and 1 officer and 67
men in ss. "Mont-
fort."
§ 2 horses and 2 grooms
in ss. "America."

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

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Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

Colombian	Liverpool (Alexandra Dock).	5th Nov.	No. 39	27	—	500	347	10th Hussars, H.Q. * "C" Squadron, 3 Troops, "B" Squadron. Det., No. 11 Bearer Co. § Details	Altershot - - - Colchester (No. 9 Co., R.A.M.C.) - - - - -	17	1	341	304	1	1	-	-	-	-
									Total - - -	17	1†	353	313	1	1	2			
Ranee	Glasgow	5th Nov.	No. 58	20	—	450	200	2nd Dragoons, H.Q. ‖ "B" Squadron Det., 1st Corps Troops Field Hospital. †	Edinburgh - Glasgow - - Netley (No. 5 Co., R.A.M.C.) - - - - -	13	1	206	174	1	1	2			
									Total - - -	13	1†	209	174	1	1	2			
Catalonia	Liverpool (Huskisson Dock). Queenstown -	3rd Nov. 5th Nov.	No. 21	94	4	1,100	6	5th Bde. Staff - 1st Bn. R.I. Innis- killing Fusiliers. No. 12 Bearer Company. Army Ordnance Corps, No. 11 Co. Details	Alder-hot - - Mullingar - - Curragh (No. 17 Co., R.A.M.C.) Woolwich - - - - - - -	3	-	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
									Total - - -	40	2	1,126†	6	1	6	10			
Fermosa	Royal Albert Dock.	5th Nov.	No. 42	23	—	1,000	6	2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. * Det. No. 4 General Hos- pital. †† Details	Devonport - - Aldershot - - - - - - -	20	1	909	3	1	5	-	-	-	-
									Total - - -	22	1†	913	4	1	5	-	-	-	-

Cape Town (for
orders).* "A" Squadron, and
1 Troop "B" Squad-
ron, in ss. "Isomore."
§ H.Q. in ss. "Isomore."† Excess numbers ar-
ranged for.‖ "A" Squadron in ss.
"Antillian," and
"C" Squadron in ss.
"British Princess."
+ H.Q. in ss. "Arawa."

** Det. in ss. "Arawa."

†† H.Q. in ss. "Goth."

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Unit.	Station.	Allotment.					Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horse.			Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Guns.	Vehicles.				
Englishman	Liverpool (Hornby Dock), Queenstown	3rd Nov.	{ No. 60	25	-	500	420	Bde. Div. Staff, R.F.A. (3rd Div.)	Coventry	4	1	12	15	2	1	Cape Town (for orders).	* 1 horse embarked at Queenstown.	
		6th Nov.		-	-	-	74th Battery R.F.A.	Newcastle	5	-	170	138*	-	11				
				-	-	-	77th Battery R.F.A.	Coventry	5	-	170	137	-	11				
				-	-	-	Ann. Col., 3rd Division.	Waterford	5	1	127	94	13	24				
				-	-	-	Det., 1st Corps Troops Field Hospital.†	Netley (No. 5 Co., R.A.M.C.),	-	-	3	-	-	-				
								Details	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	† H.Q. in ss. "Arawa."		
								Total	19	2†	484	386	15	47		‡ Excess numbers arranged for.		
Dictator	Liverpool (Herenia Dock), Queenstown	3rd Nov.	{ No. 63	31	-	1,000	6	1st Bn. Royal Scots.	Belfast	27	1	1,013	2	5	-	Cape Town (for orders).	H.Q. in ss. "Arawa."	
		6th Nov.		-	-	-	Det. 1st Corps Troops Field Hospital.‡	Netley (No. 5 Co., R.A.M.C.),	1	-	3	-	-	-				
				-	-	-	Hospital.‡	Total	28	1†	1,016†	2	5	-				
				-	-	-												
				-	-	-												
Algeria	Chatham	7th Nov.	{ No. 47	19	-	300	228	Bde. Div. Staff, R.F.A., Corps Troops.	{ Woolwich	4	1	12	14	2	1	Cape Town (for orders).	†† Det., in ss. "Chicago."	
				-	-	-	38th Batt., R.F.A.			5	-	173	137	-	11			H.Q. in ss. "Goth."
				-	-	-	Ann. Column, (howitzer).††			3	-	97	77	1	29			
				-	-	-	Det., No. 4 General Hospital.†			-	-	3	-	-	-			
				-	-	-	Aldershot			-	-	-	-	-	-			
								Total	12	12†	285	228	6	3	41			

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa— *continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

Alawa	Southern	7th Nov.	No. 50	15	450	400	shire L.I.,†† Det., 2nd Bn. Duke of Corn- wall's L.I.s 1st Corps Troops Field Hospi- tal.† Details	Devonport - Netley (No. 5 Co., R.A.M.C.). - Total	9 2 3 40	- 1 - 2	10 22 - 790\$	- - - 3	- 2 - 1	- - - 7		†† Det. in ss. "Chicago." § H.Q. in ss. "Formosa." + Dets. in— ss. "Pindari." ss. "Englishman." ss. "Dictator." ss. "Ranee." §§ Excess numbers ar- ranged for. ** H.Q. in ss. "Arawa." † H.Q. in ss. "Algeria." ‡ H.Q. in ss. "Wakool." * H.Q. in ss. "Goth."
Chicago	Royal Albert Dock.	8th Nov.	No. 56	15	450	400	Det., Shropshire L.I., 2nd Bn.** Det., Amm. Col. (howitzer), R.F.A.‡ ½ 6th Dragoon Guards.† Det., No. 4 Gen- eral Hospital.* Remounts - Details	Aldershot - Woolwich - Shorncliffe - Aldershot - " - Total	3 - 7 1 - 2 13	- - - - - -	146 9 310 3 - 2 470\$	- 10 249 - 158 - 397	- - - - - -	- - - - - -		
Cheshire	Liverpool (Harrington Dock).	9th Nov.	No. 43	66	5 1,300	6	1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders. A.S.C. (Reser- vists). No. 16 Field Hospital. Details	Edinburgh - - Devonport (No. 7 Co., R.A.M.C.). - Total	29 2 4 1 36	1 3 - - 4	854 372 35 - 1,261	4 - - - 4	1 - - - 1	5 - 2 - 7		
Templemore	Liverpool (Langton Dock).	10th Nov.	No. 61	25	500	450	13th Hussars†† - Det., No. 4 Gen- eral Hospital.* Details	Aldershot - " - - Total	21 - - 21	1 - - 188	497 3 1 501\$	1 - - 439	1 - - 1	2 - - 2		†† Det. in ss. "Montfort."

Cape Town
(for orders).

(continued).

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.			Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.				
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.			Horses.	Guns.	Vehicles. 2-wheel.	Vehicles. 4-wheel.
Bavarian	{ Liverpool (Alexandra Dock), Queenstown	8th Nov.	{ No. 16	120	50	2,200	12	General Staff* - Foreign Military Attachés,* Regimental Staff, R.E., 3rd Div., 12th (Field) Co., R.E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		10th Nov.		-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		-		-	-	-	-	2	Aldershot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-		-	-	-	-	7	"	-	-	-	-	1	7	-		
		-		-	-	-	-	28	Athlone	-	28	1	854	3	1	5	-	
Greek	Southampton	11th Nov.	Freight ship	35	20	1,072	6	1st Bn. Connaught Rangers, Royal Dublin Fus.	-	28	1	922	-	1	5	-		
								No. 15 Field Hospital.	-	5	1	34	-	-	2	-	-	-
								No. 8 Bearer Co.†	-	2	1	53	-	-	1	10	-	-
								Details	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Total	-	87	4	2,089	6	2	14	17		
Scot	Southampton	11th Nov.	Freight ship	35	20	1,100	6	1st Bn. Essex Regt., No. 4 General Hospital.†	Warley	23	1	911	3	1	5	-		
								Det., No. 4 General Hospital.†	Aldershot	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Total	-	24	1	914	3	1	5	-	-	-
								1st Bn. Suffolk Regiment, Det., No. 4 General Hospital.†	Dover	22	1	1,080	3	1	5	-	-	-
								Details	Aldershot	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	28	1	1,087	3	1	5	-	-	-								

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Canning	Royal Albert Dock.	12th Nov.	No. 59	13	4	250	220	Det. Amn. Park|| 65th Battery R.F.A. (howitzer). Det., No. 4 General Hospital.*	Woolwich - Woolwich - Aldershot -	2 5 1	- - -	50 194 3	50 162 -	- 6 -	- - -	14
		Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	247	212	6	-	14
Montfort	{ Liverpool (Toxteth Dock) Queenstown- }	11th Nov. - 13th Nov. -	{ No. 53	20	-	500	280	Det., "A" Troop, R.E.S. 6th Fortress Co., R.E. Troop, 13th Hussars.† H. Q. and ½ 61st Batt., R.F.A. (howitzer).‡ 79th Batt., R.F.A. Det., No. 4 General Hospital.* Details -	Aldershot - Gibraltar - Aldershot - Woolwich - Cahir - Aldershot - -	1 3 4 3 5 1 1	- - - - - - -	67 93 60 97 173 3 -	1 - 60 82 141 - -	- - - 3 6 - -	1 - - - - - -	1 - - 7 11 - -
		Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	493	284	9	-	19
Dunera	{ Southampton Queenstown- }	11th Nov. - 13th Nov. -	{ No. 1	63	10	1,160	7	1st Bn. Derbyshire.‡‡ Det., No. 4 General Hospital.* Details - Det., Bde. Staff, 11th Brigade.§§	Malta - Cyprus - Aldershot - - Malta Egypt Malta Egypt Total	26 3 1 - 2 1 - - 33	1 - - - - - - -	1,000 90 3 - 23 5 9 1 1,142	5 - - - - 2 - -	1 - - - - - - -	5 - - - - - - 5 -	- - - - - - - -

|| H.Q. in ss. "Sicilian."

* H.Q. in ss. "Goth."

§ H.Q. in ss. "Kildonan Castle."

† H.Q. in ss. "Templemore."

‡ ½ Batt in ss. "British Princess."

¶ Excess numbers arranged for.

Ship takes 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt. home to Gibraltar; draft, 2nd Bn. Derbyshire Regt., Gibraltar to Malta; and Company, 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers, Malta to Cyprus.

‡‡ Including Reservists from home.

§§ H.Q. in ss. "Canada."

(continued.)

Cape Town
(for orders).

Durban
(for orders).

|| H.Q. in ss. "Sicilian."

* H.Q. in ss. "Goth."

§ H.Q. in ss. "Kil-donan Castle."

† H.Q. in ss. "Templemore."

‡ ½ Batt. in ss. "British Princess."

¶ Excess numbers arranged for.

Ship takes 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regt. home to Gibraltar; draft, 2nd Bn. Derbyshire Regt., Gibraltar to Malta; and Company, 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers, Malta to Cyprus. Reser-
vists from home.
§§ H.Q. in ss. "Canada."

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Unit.	Station.	Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.	
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and men.	Horses.	Guns.	Vehicles.			
Sicilian	Royal Albert Dock.	13th Nov.	{ No. 57.	25	-	540	300	4th R. F. A. Battery,	Aldershot	5	-	170	137	6	-	11	Cape Town (for orders).	+ Dets. in ss. "British Princess" and ss. "Canning." * H. Q. in ss. "Goth."
	Southampton.	15th Nov.		-	-	-	-	78th R. F. A. Battery, Ammun. Park, H. Q. + Det., No. 4 General Hospital,* 20th (Fortress) Co., R. E. Details	Woolwich	5	-	171	137	6	-	11		
Goth	Southampton	15th Nov.	Freight ship	27	-	400	220	45th Co., R. E. § No. 4 General Hospital, H. Q. ++	Aldershot	3	1	112	12	-	-	-	¶ Excess numbers arranged for. "Denton Grange." "Goth" will take over, at St. Vincent, "C" Squadron, 6th Dragoons, and 1 Officer, 3 men, of No. 2 Stationary Hospital, from ss. "Persia."	§ Det. in ss. "Denton Grange."
				-	-	-	-	Ammun. Column (gun & S. A. A.) Corps Troops, H. Q. ** Details	Aldershot	4	-	70	70	-	2	12		
									Total	12	14	239	83	-	2	12		
British Princess.	Royal Albert Dock.	14th Nov.	{ No. 50	22	-	400	350	"C" Squadron, 2nd Dragoons||	Aldershot	6	-	171	162	-	-	-	++ Dets. in "Antilian," &c., &c. ** Det. in ss. "Pine-more."	|| H. Q. in ss. "Ranee."
	Southampton	16th Nov.		-	-	-	-	Remounts - Ammunition Park, Det. ++	Aldershot	-	-	-	69	-	-	-		
								½ 61st Battery, R. F. A. (howitzer)†	Southampton	7	1	116	10	-	-	-	++ H. Q. in ss. "Sicilian."	† H. Q. and ½ Battery in ss. "Montfort."
								† et., No. 4 General Hospital,* Details	Woolwich	2	-	97	26	3	-	7		
									Aldershot	1	-	3	-	-	-	-		
									Total	3	-	1	-	-	-	-		
									Total	19	14	388	337	3	-	7		

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Including 171 mules.

* H. Q. in ss. "Goth."

† H. Q. in ss. "Rancee."

‡ Excess numbers arranged for.

§ 9 nursing sisters for No. 4 General Hospital also embarked.

** British Central Red Cross Committee's Hospital Ship. Sailing was delayed to 8th December. Including 3 civil surgeons; 4 nursing sisters also embarked.

†† Civil surgeon No. 4 General Hospital. ‡‡ H. Q. in ss. "Simla."

Narrung	Royal Albert Dock.	16th Nov.	No. 23	30	300	225	No. 4 Battery, Mountain Div., R.G.A. A.S.C. Det., No. 4 (General Hospital).*	Newport, Mon	6	276	189†	6	—	4
Antillian	{ Southampton { Queenstown	15th Nov. 17th Nov.	{ No. 45	27	500	352	"A" Squadron, 2nd Dns.+ Bde, Div. Staff, R.F.A. (howitzer). 37th Batt., R.F.A. (howitzer). Det., No. 4 General Hospital.* Details	Total	6	289	189	6	—	4
								Ballincollig	6	170	162	—	1	2
								Woolwich	4	13	10	—	2	1
								Woolwich	5	194	161	6	—	14
								Aldershot	1	44	—	—	—	—
Guelph	Southampton	18th Nov.	Freight ship	—	—	—	No. 9 Co., A.O.C. Details	Total	18	422	334	6	3	17
								Woolwich	2	80	—	—	—	—
								Total	4	82	1	—	—	—
Princess Wales.	Tilbury Dock	22nd Nov.	**	—	—	—	R.A.M.C. - St. John's Ambulance Bde.	Total	5||	16	—	—	—	—
								Woolwich	3	20	—	—	—	—
Gaul	Southampton	24th Nov.	Freight ship	37	1,200	6	Brigade Staff, 10th Bde. 2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. No. 32 Co., A.S.C. Det. A.S.C. Det. No. 15 Bearer Co.†† Details	Chatham, &c.	1	17	2	—	—	—
								Colchester	25	1,077	3	1	5	—
								Dublin	2	59	—	—	—	—
								Aldershot	2	41	—	—	—	—
								Chatham (No. 10 Co., R.A.M.C.)	1	3	—	—	—	—
Total									31	2,198	6	1	5	—

Cape Town
(for orders).

22

(continued)

Cape Town
(for orders).

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.
Doune Castle	Southampton	24th Nov. -	Freight ship	36	2	1,000	6	1st Bn. York-shire Regt. Mounted (Shoeing Smiths) No. 17 Bearer Company. § Det., Divisional Staff, 5th Div. * Remount Department. Details - - -	Aldershot - - - - - - Dover (No. 11 Co., R.A.M.C.) Chatham, &c. - - - - - - - Total - - -	22 - 3 - 1 1 - 27	1 - - - - - 1	955 16 3 4 26 2 1,006 **	4 - - - - 2 6	1 - - - - 1	5 - 1 - - - 6	- - 10 - - - 10	§ Will be made up to strength in South Africa. * H.Q. in ss. "Norham Castle." ** Excess numbers arranged for.
Norham Castle	Southampton	25th Nov. -	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	Divisional Staff, 5th Div. †	Chatham, &c. -	11	-	25	7	-	-	-	† Det. in ss. "Doune Castle."
Simla	{ Southampton Queenstown -	24th Nov. - 26th Nov. -	{ No. 2	62	26	1,580	6	2nd Bn. Dorset-shire Regt. † No. 15 Bearer Company. ‡ Drafts: - 1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt. 1st Bn. Liverpool Regt. 1st Rn. Munster Fusiliers - A.P. Dept. and Corps. St. John's Ambulance Bde. Details - - -	Shorncliffe - Chatham (No. 10 Co., R.A.M.C.) Curragh - Enniskillen Tralee Fermoy - - - Total - - -	22 3 ‡ - - - 2 - 23 50	1 1 - - - - 1	931 57 80 100 300 12 55 13 1,548	3 - - - - - - 3	1 - - - - - - 1	5 1 - - - - - 6	- 10 - - - - - 10	† Det. in ss. "Avondale Castle." ‡ One officer embarked Queenstown. † Det. in ss. "Gaul."

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Maplemore	Southampton	29th Nov.	No. 65	21	-	-	500	360	1st Life Guards (Squadron). 2nd Life Guards* Royal Horse Gds. (Squadron).† Det., No. 6 Bearer Co.‡ Draft 18th Hus- sars. Remounts—Cav. Details	Windsor London London Portsmouth (No. 6 Co., R.A.M.C.) Canterbury Aldershot - Total	8 4 6 - 1 - 2 21	- - - - - - -	186 11 102 3 143 - 445	191 12 107 - - 40 1 351	- - - - - - -	1 - - - - - 1	1
Canada	Liverpool (Alexandra Dock).	30th Nov.	No. 69	120	18	2,000	24	24	Brigade Staff, 11th Brigade.† 1st Bn. S. Lan- cashire Regt. A.S. Corps:— No. 25 Co. No. 27 Co. Draft, R.E. 37th (Field) Co., R.E. Drafts:— 1st Bn. Loyal North Lan- cashire Regt. 1st Bn. Man- chester Regt. No. 8 Field Hos- pital. Details	York Preston Dublin Woolwich Aldershot Curragh Preston Manchester Cork (No. 16 Co., R.A.M.C.) - Total	3 22 2 2 3 7 2 1 5 24|| 71	- 1 - 1 - - - - - -	11 1,048 59 46 106 207 150 180 35 1 1,843	3 3 1 - 2 - - - 2 11	- 1 - - - - - -	- 5 - - 1 - 8	- - - - - - 7
Avondale Castle	Southampton	2nd Dec.	Freight ship	37	10	1,230	6	6	2nd Bn. Middle- sex Regt. 9th Divisional Field Hospital. Draft, 2nd Bn. Yorkshire L.I. Det., 2nd Bn. Dor- setshire Regt.¶ Details	Woolwich Dover (No. 11 Co., R.A.M.C.) Sheffield Shorncliffe - Total	25 5 - - 3 33	1 - - - - 1	1,022 35 171 12 - 1,240**	4 - - - - 4	1 - - - - 1	5 2 - - - 7	- - - - -

(continued.)

* H.Q. of Composite
Regiment of House-
hold Cavalry.
† Det. in ss. "Pine-
more."
‡ H.Q. in ss. "Dilwara."

† Det. in ss. "Dunera,"
from Malta and
Egypt.

|| Including 10 civil
veterinary surgeons.

¶ H.Q. in ss. "Simla."

** Excess numbers ar-
ranged for.

Cape Town
(for orders).

Cowans 1—
continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.
Norman	Southampton	2nd Dec.	Freight ship	35	5	1,084	6	2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, Det., No. 6 Bearer Co.†	Chatham - - - Portsmouth (No.6 Co., R.A.M.C.) Total - - -	21 1† 22	1 - 1	1,081 3 1,084	3 - 3	1 - 1	5 - 5	- 8 8	+ Civil surgeon, No. 4 General Hospital. † H.Q. mss. "Dilwara."
				60	26	1,450	6	2nd Bn. Royal Lancaster Regt. Drafts :— 5th Lancers - 9th Lancers - 19th Hussars - 2nd Bn. Royal Berks. Regt. No. 6 Bearer Company.§ Details - - -	Liebfeld - - - } Canterbury - { Aldershot (13th Hussars) Portsmouth - Portsmouth (No.6 Co., R.A.M.C.) - - - Total - - -	25 2 1 1 1 3 7 40	1 - - - - - - 1	1,048 85 90 60 75 49 1 1,408	3 - 1 - - - - 4	1 - - - - - 1 6	- - - - - 2 2	Cape Town (for orders).	
				20	-	500	360	2nd Life Guards (Squadron).* Det., Royal Horse Guards.|| Det., Annm. Col. (gun & S.A.A.) Corps Troops.†† Det., No. 6 Bearer Company.†† Draft, 5th Dn. Gds. (from 7th Dn. Gds.)	London - - - London - - - Aldershot - - - Portsmouth (No.6 Co., R.A.M.C.) Colchester - - - Total - - -	9 3 2 2** 1 17	1 - 1 - - 2††	185 89 87 3 102 466	193 91 73 - 2 359	- - - - - -	1 - 3 - - 3		1 - 13 - - 1†
Pinemore	Southampton	4th Dec.	No. 67.														

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Atlantic	Liverpool (Langton Dock) Queenstown	3rd Dec. 5th Dec.	No. 64	25	500	330	Athlone	4	1	12	13	2	1	++ Detachment in ss. "Victorian."
Denton Grange	Southampton	5th Dec.	Freight ship	-	-	-	Brigade Division Staff R.F.A., 5th Division.	-	-	-	-	-	-	† H.Q. in ss. "Majestic."
							19th Battery, R.F.A.††	-	-	167	133	-	11	
							28th Battery, R.F.A.	-	-	170	137	-	11	
							Ann. Column, R.F.A., 5th Division.	-	-	127	93	-	24	
							Det., No. 4 Field Hospital.¶	-	-	3	-	-	-	
Tantallon Castle	Southampton	9th Dec.	Freight ship	-	-	-	Aldershot (Depôt, R.A.M.C.)	1	-	-	-	-	-	† H.Q. in ss. "Goth."
							Details	-	-	-	-	-	-	
							Total	20	**2	479	376	12	47	
							Draft, Hussars, Det., 45th Co., R.E.*	-	-	25	-	-	-	
							Remounts	-	-	12	10	-	-	
Majestic	Liverpool (Prince's Stage).	13th Dec.	No. 68	103	2,000	12	Aldershot	-	-	-	-	-	-	§ 3 officers 31 men embarked East India Dock 7th December
							Details	-	-	-	-	-	-	
							Total	4	-	37	159	-	-	
							Siege Train (No. 15 Co., S.D., and No. 15 Co., W.D.; R.G.A.)§	20	1	474	4	12	19	
							Det., "B" Pontoon Troop, R.E.	1	-	12	1	-	20	
Majestic	Liverpool (Prince's Stage).	13th Dec.	No. 68	103	2,000	12	Aldershot (Depôt, R.A.M.C.)	1	-	3	-	-	-	† H.Q. in ss. "Majestic."
							Details	-	-	-	-	-	-	
							Total	22	1	489	5	12	39	
							1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.	24	1	837	4	1	5	
							Drafts:—	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Majestic	Liverpool (Prince's Stage).	13th Dec.	No. 68	103	2,000	12	1st Bn. Somersetshire Light Infantry.	2	-	191	-	-	-	‡ Defs. in ss. "Atlantian," "Tantallon Castle," and "Victorian,"
							1st Bn. Border Regiment.	1	-	192	-	-	-	
							King's Royal Rifles.	2	-	470	-	-	-	
							Rifle Brigade	3	-	231	-	-	-	
							No. 4 Field Hospital.†	4	1	25	-	2	-	
Majestic	Liverpool (Prince's Stage).	13th Dec.	No. 68	103	2,000	12	Portland Hospital	5	-	30	-	-	11	|| 10 wagons in ss. "Victorian."
							Details	-	-	15	7	-	-	
							Total	65	2	1,991	11	1	7	
							Gosport	-	-	-	-	-	-	
							Shorncliffe	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Cape Town
(for orders).

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Unit.	Station.	Allotment.					Destination.	Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Victorian -	Southampton	13th Dec. -	No. 66 -	35	3	750	476	14th Hussars (H.Q., and A & C Squads.)† 20th Battery, R.F.A.†† Det., 19th Batt., R.F.A.* Drafts :— 1st Bn. Durham L.I.†† 2nd Bn. Rl. W. Surrey Regt. Det., No. 4 Field Hospital.† Details	Aldershot - Ipswich - Exeter - Aldershot - Portsmouth - Aldershot (Depôt, R.A.M.C.) - Total -	20 5 - 1 1 - 29	1 - - - - 1	393 169 3 123 50 3 - 741	336 137 3 - - - 476	1 6 - - - 7	2 11 - - - 10\$ 23																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.					Destination.	Remarks.			
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.	
Manchester Corporation.	Southampton	19th Dec.	No. 70	20	-	500	380	El. Horse Art.—	-	5	-	169	185	6	-	11	-
								"T" Battery*									
								"Q" Battery**									
								Draft, 2nd Bn. Ryl. Irish Fus.									
								Det., No. 5 General Hospital.†									
								Details		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Total		13	-	483	379	12	-	22	-
Jelunga†	Southampton	21st Dec.	No. 7	61	-	1,350	6	Det., 6th Inf. Div., Staff.‡§	-	3	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
								No. 16 Company, S.D., R.G.A.††									
								No. 36 Company, S.D., R.G.A.††									
								Det., 38th (Field) Co., R.E.||									
								Drafts—									
								2nd Bn. North-umberld. Fus.									
								2nd Bn. West Yorkshire									
								Regt.									
								2nd Bn. Shropshire L.I.††									
								1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fus.									
								Det., No. 5 General Hospital.†		2	-	3	-	-	-	-	
								Details		13	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
								"		1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
								Total		39	-	1,366§	6	-	-	-	-

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

Ionie	Royal Albert Dock.	21st Dec.	Freight ship	No. 71	21st Dec.	33	750	475	Det., 38th (Field) Co., R.E.†	Shorncliffe	Cape Town (for orders).					7
Cestrian	Southampton	21st Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Det., 14th Hussars (B Squad)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									Royal Horse Artillery—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									Brigade Division Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									"U" Battery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									Det., "T" Battery,†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									Amm. Col.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									Drafts—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									1st Bn. Royal Welch Fus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									Det., No. 5 General Hospital.†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaika	Southampton	22nd Dec.	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	-	Post Office Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									Details	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									Total	28	2	764\$	479\$	6	10	22
									Aldershot	3	-	21	3	-	-	-
									"	17	1	820	3	1	5	-
									"	22	1	637	4	1	5	-
									Devonport (No. 7 Company R.A.M.C.).	3	1	57	-	-	1	10
									Details	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
									Total	47	3	1,539	10	2	11	10

† H.Q. in ss. "Tin
tagel Castle†† H.Q. in ss. "Dun-
ottar Castle."* H.Q. in ss. "Vic-
torian," and 1 Officer
in ss. "Orient."† H.Q. in ss. "Man-
chester Corpora-
tion."† H.Q. in ss. "Kildonan
Castle."§ Excess numbers ar-
ranged for.|| Mounted Infantry
Company in ss.
"British Prince."
** Mounted Infantry
Company in ss.
"Pindari."

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarcation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Unit.	Station.	Allotment.					Destination.	Remarks.	
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			2-wheel.	4-wheel.
Ottoman	Liverpool	22nd Dec.	No. 72	6	—	100	420	Drafts :— 1st Dragoons Royal Artillery Remounts :— Cavalry Royal Artillery Details	Hounslow Woolwich Aldershot Woolwich Total	1 1 — — 4	— — — — 103½	55 48 — — —	— — 147 264 411	— — — — —	— — — — —	Cape Town (for orders).	‡ Excess numbers ar- ranged for. § American hospital ship. This vessel also took 10 Nursing Sisters. ¶ Dets. in ss. "Jelunga" and "Ionic." ¶ M.I. Co. in ss. "Pin- dari" and det. in ss. "Cymric." * Det. in ss. "America." † Including 16 civil surgeons.
Maine	West India Dock.	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.A.M.C.	—	1	—	5	—	—	—		
Dunottar Castle	Southampton	23rd Dec.	Freight ship	—	—	—	—	H.Q. Staff 6th Infantry Div. Staff.	Aldershot Total	12 7 19	— — —	13 14 27	15 — 15	— — —	— — —		
Orient	Southampton	29th Dec.	No. 24	84	6	1,250	6	1st Bn. West Rid- ing Regt.† Drafts :— Royal Artillery 1st Bn. Essex Regt. Rl. Dublin Fus. 3rd Divisional Field Hospital * (No. 6 Co., R.A.M.C.). St. John's Ambu- lance Brigade. Detailist	Aldershot Woolwich Woolwich Portsmouth Portsmouth R.A.M.C.). Total	22 1 1 — 4 — 20 48	1 — — — 1 — 1	794 90 170 110 31 50 2	4 — — — — — —	1 — — — — — —	5 — — — 2 — —		

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued*.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—*continued*.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.				Destination.	Remarks.					
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.			N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Vehicles.	
Kildonan Castle	Southampton	3rd Jan.	No. 44	110	70	2,690	6	7th Inf. Div. Staff Det. (9th) Field Co., R.E.*	Aldershot - Chatham -	7 -	1 -	29 2	2 2	- -	Cape Town (for orders).	*H.Q. in ss. "Goorkha."		
								Drafts:—										
								Royal Artillery - 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards.	Woolwich London	4 3	- -	228 100	1 1	- -				
								1st Bn. Coldstream Guards.	"	2	-	100	-	-				
								2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards.	"	1	-	100	-	-				
								1st Bn. Scots Guards.	"	3	-	100	-	-				
								2nd Bn. Rl. Lancaster Regt.	Lichfield	1	-	50	-	-				
								2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.	Colchester	-	-	50	-	-				
								2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers.	Dover	2	-	309	-	-				
								1st Bn. Yorkshire Regt.	Aldershot	1	-	220	-	-				
								2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt.	Woking	1	-	100	-	-				
								2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.	Shorncliffe	-	-	90	-	-				
								1st Bn. S. Lancashire Regt.	Preston	1	-	50	-	-				
								2nd Bn. Royal Highlanders.	Montrose	-	-	64	-	-				
								2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.	Woolwich	1	-	60	-	-				
								3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifles.	Cork	-	1	100	-	-				
								1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.	York	1	-	230	-	-				
								1st Bn. Highland L.I.†	Devonport	3	-	99	-	-				
								2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.	Fort George	2	-	165	-	-				
								1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.	Dublin	1	-	100	-	-				
				No. 5 General Hospital.	Netley	7	34	137	-	-								
				A.S. Corps	-	2	2	79	-	-								
				A.P.D. and Corps Details	-	8 30	- -	25 11	- -	- -								
					-											+ 1 civilian cook. ‡ Defs. in ss. "Avoca," "Manchester Corporation," "Jelunga," and "Cestrian."		
					-											+ 1 man in ss. "Braemar Castle."		

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

Assaye	Southampton	4th Jan.	No. 5 -	Freight ship	50	20	2,000	8	2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt.	Aldershot -	26	1	983	5	1	5	-
									2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt.	"	22	1	837	3	1	5	-
									Det., No. 7 Bearer Co.*	(No. 19 Co., R.A.M.C.)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
									Details -	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
									Total -	-	50	2	1,825	8	2	10	-
Goorkha	Southampton	4th Jan.	Freight ship	50	20	1,580	9	14th Bde. Staff	Aldershot -	-	2	-	20	3	-	-	-
								2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.	"	-	25	1	970	5	1	5	-
								Regtl. Staff, R.E., 7th Division.†	Chatham -	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
								9th (Field) Co., R.E.‡	"	-	7	-	205	-	-	1	7
								No. 19 Field Hospital.	Aldershot (Depôt R.A.M.C.).	-	4	-	35	-	-	2	-
								Total -	-	-	40	1	1,233	8	1	8	7
Braemar Castle	Southampton	4th Jan.	Freight ship	50	4	1,500	6	1st Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.	Aldershot -	-	28	1	1,066	3	1	5	-
								Det., Regtl. Staff, R.E., 7th Div.††	Chatham -	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
								Det., 9th (Field) Co., R.E.††	"	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
								A.S.C. :-									
								No. 12 Co. -	Woolwich	-	2	1	40	-	-	-	-
								No. 17 Co. -	Curragh -	-	2	-	37	-	-	-	-
								No. 34 Co. -	Shorncliffe	-	2	1	41	-	-	-	-
								Details -	Aldershot -	-	3	-	81	-	-	-	-
								No. 7 Bearer Co.§	(No. 19 Co., R.A.M.C.).	-	3	1	54	-	-	1	10
								Details -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
								Total -	-	-	40	4	1,323	6	1	6	10

Cape Town
(for orders).

* H.Q. in ss. "Braemar Castle."

† Det. in ss. "Braemar Castle."

‡ Dets. in ss. "Kildonan Castle," "Braemar Castle," and "Glen-gyle."

†† H.Q. in ss. "Goorkha."

§ Det. in ss. "Assaye."

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Howans 1—
continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.					Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles. 2-wheel.
America	Royal Albert Dock.	5th Jan.	No. 32	16		360	276	Ann. Column (6th Division); Mounted Inf. (6th Division)—Co., 1st Bn. Royal Irish Regt.†	Colchester	4	1	122	196	13	24	†† Horses supplied from Woolwich.
								Det., 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers. §§	Shorncliffe	4		137	183			+ Bn. in ss. "Gascon." Excess cols to be handed over to Remount Depot, Cape Town.
								Det., 3rd Divisional Field Hospital. ‡	Colchester	—	—	24	—	—	—	§§ Draft in ss. "Manchester Corporation."
								Details	Portsmouth (No. 6 Co., R.A.M.C.)	1	—	3	—	—	—	† H.Q. in ss. "Orient." The officer is for No. 5 General Hospital.
									Total	10	1	286	279	13	24	
British Prince	Royal Albert Dock.	6th Jan.	No. 75	22		400	350	Mounted Inf. (6th Division)—Co., 2nd Bn. Worcester-shire Regt. §	Shorncliffe	4	—	133	114	—	—	§ Bn. in ss. "Tintagel Castle."
								Co., 2nd Bn. East Kent Regt. ||	Aldershot	4	—	133	117	—	—	|| Bn. in ss. "Gaika."
								Co., 2nd Bn. Gloucester-shire Regt. ¶	"	3	—	134	116	—	—	¶ Bn. in ss. "Cymric."
								Det., 2nd Corps Troops Field Hospital. **	London (No. 18 Co., R.A.M.C.)	1	—	3	—	—	—	** H. Q. in ss. "Cymric."
								Details	Total	13	—	1403	347	—	—	||| Excess numbers arranged for.
Britannia	Southampton	7th Jan.	No. 62	100	6	1,100	6	Det., 15th Bde. Staff. ¶¶	Aldershot	1	—	17	1	—	—	¶¶ H. Q. in ss. "Briton."
								2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.	"	27	1	962	3	5	—	
								No. 19 Bearer Co.	" (Depôt, R.A.M.C.)	3	1	57	—	1	10	
								5th Divisional Field Hospital. *	" (No. 14 Co., R.A.M.C.)	4	1	31	—	2	—	* Det. in ss. "Manchester Port."
								A.P.D. and Corps Details	"	3	—	12	—	—	—	†† Civilian cook for hospital.
									Total	41	4	1,084	4	8	10	

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Glengyle	South West India Dock.	10th Jan.	No. 35	19	4	300	230	Amn. Column, 7th Division. Det., 9th (Field) Co., R.E.† Draft, 10th Hussars. Remounts:— Cavalry Royal Artillery Det., 4th Divisional Field Hospital. Details	Newcastle - Chatham - Woolwich - - - Aldershot (No. 13 Co., R.A.M.C.). - Total	3	1	125	93	-	-	25	† H. Q. in ss. "Goorkha."
										-	-	4	4	-	-	-	
										-	-	60	-	-	-	-	
										-	-	-	89	-	-	-	
										-	-	-	20	-	-	-	
										1	-	3	-	-	-	-	
										2	-	6	8	-	-	-	
										6	1	198	214	-	-	25	
Umbria	Southampton	11th Jan.	No. 77	130	12	2,200	12	6th Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. 4th Bn. Derbyshire Regt. 3rd Bn. Durham Light Inf. Det., No. 20 Bearer Co. Details	Colchester - Manchester Aldershot - " (Depôt, R.A.M.C.). - Total	25	-	687	4	-	-	-	
										31	-	651	4	-	-	-	
										29	-	703	4	-	-	-	
										-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
										6	-	2	-	-	-	-	
										91	-	2,046	12	-	-	-	
Nile	Southampton { Queenstown	11th Jan. 13th Jan.	No. 82	60	6	1,350	4	4th Bn. Royal Lancaster Regt. 9th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.* Det., No. 20 Field Hospital.	Lichfield - Templemore Aldershot (Depôt, R.A.M.C.). Total	25	-	658	2	-	-	-	
										24	-	669	2	-	-	-	
										-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
										49	-	1,330	4	-	-	-	
Bavarian	Southampton	13th Jan.	No. 16	120	50	2,200	12	1st Bn. E. Lancashire Regt. 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers. 4th Divisional Field Hospital + Details	Aldershot - " " (No. 13 Co., R.A.M.C.). - Total	27	1	947	3	1	5	-	
										29	1	1,063	3	1	5	-	
										2	1	25	-	-	2	-	
										2	-	5	4	-	-	-	
										60	3	2,040	10	2	12	-	

Cape Town
(for orders).

MILITIA.

MILITIA.

* Three men in ss.
"City of Rome."

+ Dets. in ss. "Glengyle" and ss. "Anrania."

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles. 2-wheel. 4-wheel.
Pindari	Victoria Dock (south side).	13th Jan.	No. 49	20	-	550	400	Draft, 6th Dns. Mounted Inf. (6th Division)—Co., 1st Bn. W. Riding Regt.† Co., 1st Bn. Oxfordshire L.I.‡ Remounts—Cavalry - - - Rl. Artillery - Details - - -	Curragh - -	1	-	68	2	-	-	-	† Bn. in ss. "Orient." § Bn. in ss. "Gaika."
									Aldershot -	4	-	132	105	-	-	-	
									" - -	4	-	130	83	-	-	-	
									- - -	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	
									- - -	3	-	-	79	-	-	-	
									Total - - -	12	-	330	387	-	-	-	VOLUNTEERS.
Garth Castle	Southampton	13th Jan.	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	City of London Imperial Volunteers.	London - -	8	-	250	-	-	-	-	
									London - -	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	
									London - -	9	-	250	-	-	-	-	
Briton	Southampton	13th Jan.	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	City of London Imperial Volunteers.	Total - - -	11	-	254	-	-	-	-	Cape Town (for orders).
									Aldershot -	27	1	997	3	1	5	-	
									Chatham -	4	-	129	-	-	-	-	
									Southampton -	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	
									Parkhurst -	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	
									Dublin - -	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	
									Woolwich -	2	-	80	-	-	-	-	
									" - -	2	-	80	1	-	-	-	
									Aldershot (No. 13 Co., R.A.M.C.)	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	
									- - -	9	3	3	1	-	-	-	† H.Q. in ss. "Bavarian."
									Total	46	4	1,506	5	1	1	1	

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Persia	Royal Albert Dock Basin.	15th Jan.	No. 54	6	100	192	Draft, 12th Lancers	Colchester	1	60	2	—	—	—	—	Ship takes No. 32 Co., S.D., R.G.A., to Gibraltar.
							Remounts—Cavalry Mounted Inf.	Aldershot	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	} MILITIA.
							Details	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	
							Total	—	4	60	187	—	—	—	—	
City of Rome	Liverpool	16th Jan.	No. 76	110	12	1,950	No. 2 Co., S.D., R.G.A.	Gibraltar	5	150	1	—	—	—	—	} H.Q. in ss. "Britannic."
	Queenstown	18th Jan.					No. 5 Co., E.D., R.G.A.	" (from Malta).	5	149	1	—	—	—	—	
							3rd Bn. South Lancashire Regt.	Preston	24	735	4	—	—	—	—	
							4th Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	Dublin	28	772	5	—	—	—	—	
							Det., No. 20 Bearer Co.	Aldershot (Depôt R.A.M.C.).	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
							Details	—	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	
							"	Gibraltar	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	
							Total	—	82	1,823	13	—	—	—	—	} Cape Town (for orders).
Manchester Port	Tilbury Dock	18th Jan.	No. 41	31	560	450	Bde. Div. Staff, R.F.A., 7th Division.	Aldershot	4	12	14	—	2	1	—	
							83rd Batt., R.F.A.	"	5	170	134	6	—	11	—	
							84th Batt., R.F.A.	"	5	170	135	6	—	11	—	
							85th Batt., R.F.A.	"	5	170	137	6	—	11	—	
							Det., 5th Divisional Field Hospital.	" No. 14 Co., R.A.M.C.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
							A.S.C.	—	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	
							Remounts	—	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	
							Details	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	} Excess numbers arranged for.
							Total	—	21	565	450	18	2	34	—	
Gaul	Southampton	20th Jan.	Freight ship	—	—	—	City of London Imperial Volunteers.	London	6	212	—	—	—	—	—	VOLUNTEERS.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.						
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.				
Kinfauns Castle	Southampton	20th Jan.	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	No. 3 Hospital Train (Princess Christian's).	Aldershot -	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				-	-	-	-	Det., No. 6 General Hospital.*	Portsmouth -	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				-	-	-	-	Staff, Imperial Yeomanry.	- - -	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	City of London Imperial Volunteers.	London -	5	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	Details -	- - -	22	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - -				-	-	-	-	-	37	3	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ariosto - -	Southampton	20th Jan.	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	City of London Imperial Volunteers.	London -	17	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Andrew	Royal Albert Dock Basin.	21st Jan.	No. 73	15	1	600	350	13th Bde. Div., R.F.A.—	Shorncliffe -	5	-	170	135	6	-	11	Cape Town (for orders).	+ Det. in ss. "American."			
				-	-	-	-	2nd Battery -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
				-	-	-	-	44th Battery -	Colchester -	5	-	170	137	6	-	11			-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	Amm. Column†	Weedon -	3	1	74	80	-	1	14			-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	Draft, R.E. -	Aldershot -	-	-	58	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
Det., 1st Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.†				-	-	-	-	" -	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Det., No. 5 Stationary Hospital§				-	-	-	-	Woolwich -	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Details -				-	-	-	-	- - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
Total - -				-	-	-	-	-	15	1	493	353	12	1	36	-	-	-			

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

American	Southampton Queenstown	21st Jan. 23rd Jan.	No. 79	26	1,056	340	13th Bde. Div., R.F.A.— Staff 8th Battery Det., Ammuni- tion Column. 14th Bde. Div., R.F.A.— 68th Battery Drafts— 1st Bn. Liver- pool Regt. 1st Bn. Leicester- shire Regt. 2nd Bn. York- shire L.I. 2nd Bn. Wilt- shire Regt. Remounts No. 6 General Hospital. A.P.C. Details	Hilsea Weedon Hilsea Enniskillen Curragh Buttevant Fermoy Woolwich Portsmouth Total	4 5 — 4 1 — 1 — 4 — 4 — 24	— — — — — — — — — — — — —	12 168 12 167 100 100 100 260 — 116 15 5 1,055	6 134 12 136 — — — — 34 — — 2 334	2 — — — — — — — — — — — — 2	1 11 — 11 — — — — — — — — — 23	* H.Q. in ss. "St. Andrew."	† Dets. in ss. "Kinfauns Castle," "Ulstermore," "Manhattan," "British Princess," and "Canada."	Cape Town (for orders).	† H.Q. in ss. "American."
Ulstermore	Liverpool (Langton Dock).	23rd Jan.	No. 84	25	500	400	14th Bde. Div., R.F.A.— Staff 39th Battery 88th Battery Amm. Column Det., No. 6 General Hos- pital. Details	Weedon Hilsea Weedon Portsmouth Total	4 4 4 3 — 8 23	— — — — — — — — — — — — —	12 16 132 137 86 — 3 5 440	6 — 6 — — — — — — 12 37	2 — — 1 — — — — — — — — 3	1 11 11 14 — — — — — — — — — 37				
Manhattan	Royal Albert Dock. Queenstown	25th Jan. 27th Jan.	No. 81	22	600	520	15th Bde. Div., R.F.A.— Staff 5th Battery 9th Battery 17th Battery Amm. Column Det., No. 6 Gen- eral Hospital. †	Woolwich Athlone Woolwich Chatham Portsmouth Total	4 4 5 5 3 — 21	— — — — — — — — — — — — —	12 16 130 130 135 85 3 611	6 — 6 6 — — — 18	2 — — — 1 — — 3	1 11 11 11 14 — — 48				

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.							Destination.	Remarks.				
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.			
Canning	Royal Albert Dock.	27th Jan.	No. 59	13	4	250	220	12th Bde. Div., R.F.A. (howitzer)—87th Battery - Cavalry Re-mounts.	Woolwich	5	-	194	162	6	-	14	* Dets. in ss. "St. Andrew" and "Englishman."	Cape Town (for orders).		
								No. 5 Stationary Hospital.* Details	Woolwich	3	1	34	-	-	-	-			-	-
										2	1	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
								Total	10	2	228	202	6	-	14					
Englishman	Royal Albert Dock.	27th Jan.	No. 60	25	-	500	420	12th Bde. Div., R.F.A. (howitzer)—Staff - 43rd Battery - 86th Battery - Draft, 2nd Bn. Northamptonshire Regt. Det., No. 5 Stationary Hos-pital.†	Woolwich	4	-	13	17	-	2	1	† H.Q. in ss. "Can-ning."	YEOMANRY.		
									"	5	-	194	162	6	-	14				
								Aldershot	2	-	90	-	-	-	-	-			-	
								Woolwich	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-			-	29
				16	-	494	341	12	2											
Cavour	Liverpool (Langton Dock.)	27th Jan.	No. 83	13	4	250	220	No. 6 Company, Staffordshire. No. 8 Company, Derbyshire. Hospital Staff - Veterinary Staff -	Lichfield	5	-	121	123	-	-	-	VOLUNTEERS.			
								Derby	4	-	116	102	-	-	-	-		-		
									1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
									1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
				11	-	238	225	-	-											
Pembroke Castle.	Southampton	27th Jan.	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	City of London Imperial Volun-teers.	London	4	-	134	-	-	-	-				

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Number Embarked—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.																																		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.																																
Goth	Southampton	31st Jan.	Freight ship	20	-	240	240	No. 41 Co., Hampshire.	Christchurch	5	-	116	*120	-	-	-	* Including one mule.																																
																		No. 43 Co., Suffolk Hussars.	Norwich	5	-	113	97	-	-																								
																										Hospital Staff	-	1	-	3	2	-	-																
																																		Veterinary Staff	-	1	-	-	2	-	-								
																																										Servants	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Monteagle	Liverpool (Langton Dock).	2nd Feb.	No. 87	20	-	305	500	No. 13 Co., Shropshire.	Shrewsbury	5	-	116	37	-	-	-	Cape Town (for orders).																																
																		No. 14 Co., Northumberland.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	5	-	107	118	-	-																								
																										No. 15 Co., Northumberland.	"	5	-	107	113	-	-																
																																		Hospital Staff	-	1	-	3	1	-	-								
																																										Veterinary Staff	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
																		Servants	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
																														Base Depot Staff	-	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-									
																																									Details	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.					Destination.	Remarks.	
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.			Horses.	Guns.	Vehicles. 2-wheel.	4-wheel.
Canada	Southampton	3rd Feb.	No. 69	120	18	2,000	24	R. G. A.— E. Division— No. 10 Co. — W. Division— No. 2 Co. — No. 6 Co. — No. 10 Co. — Drafts— 2nd Bn. East Kent Regt. 2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regt. 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt. 1st Bn. West Riding Regt. 1st Bn. Oxfordshire L.I. 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles. 1st Bn. Munster Fusiliers. Post Office Corps Det., No. 6 General Hospital,* Details	Shoeburyness Plymouth Leith Devonport Canterbury Dublin Tipperary Cork Buttevant Sheffield Tralee London Portsmouth	5 5 5 4 1 4 1 — 5 6 1 4 6 56 103	— — — — — — — — — — — — — —	156 151 154 153 91 181 139 80 300 300 123 125 10 38 2,001	— 1 — 1 — — — — — — — — — 17 19	— — — — — — — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — — — — — — —
	Queenstown	5th Feb.		Total	—	—	—								
	Kent	Royal Albert Dock.	7th Feb.	No. 85	15	—	450	237	No. 7 Company, Leicestershire. No. 28 Company, Bedfordshire. No. 29 Company, Denbighshire. Hospital Staff Veterinary Staff Remounts	Leicester Colchester Wrexham)))	5 5 5 1 1 —	— — — — — —	116 116 116 12 — —	83 116 23 — 14 —	— — — — — —	— 2 — — — —

* H. Q. in ss. "
"American."

YEOMANRY.

Cape Town
(for orders).

* H.Q. in ss.
"American."

YEOMANRY.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.			
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles. 2-wheel. 4-wheel.	
Mount Royal	Liverpool	10th Feb.	No.	-	-	-	-	Remounts (Yeomanry).	-	-	-	1,001	-	-	-			
Norman	Southampton	10th Feb.	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	No. 37 Co., Bucks	Windsor	-	3	-	116	-	-	-		
				-	-	-	-	No. 38 Co., Bucks	High Wycombe	4	-	116	-	-	-	-		
				-	-	-	-	No. 39 Co., Berks	Reading	5	-	117	-	-	-	-		
				-	-	-	-	Yeomanry Hospital.	-	2	10	108	-	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	Xth Bn. Staff	-	4	1	6	14	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	Medical Staff	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	Veterinary Staff	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	Base Depot Staff	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	Servants	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	Details	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
								Total	-	23	11	477	14	-	-	Cape Town (for orders).		
Pavonia	Southampton	10th Feb.	No. 18	90	4	1,500	6	1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. Mounted Inf. Co.	Malta	-	27	1	1,033	3	1	5	-	
				-	-	-	-	"	5	-	139	-	-	-	-	-		
				-	-	-	-	"	1	1	17	-	-	-	-	-		
				-	-	-	-	Det., R.A.M.C.	Portsmouth	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
				-	-	-	-	Det., No. 7 General Hospital.	Total	34	2	1,192	3	1	5	-		
																	Nine Nursing Sisters, No. 7 General Hospital, also embarked.	
																		Ship takes 3rd Bn. Northumberland Fus. and reservists for 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. from England to Malta.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

Malta	Royal Albert Dock.	10th Feb.	Freight ship	50	8	1,500	6	MILITIA										* Civil Surgeon, No. 7 General Hospital.	VOLUNTEERS.	† Including Machine Gun Section.	YEOMANRY.
								Chatham	25	—	628	8	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							6th Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers.														
							Drafts—														
							2nd Bn. West Yorkshire	Aldershot	2	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							2nd Bn. Yorkshire L.I.	Pontefract	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							1st Bn. Suffolk Regt.	Dover	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Hrs.	Stirling	1	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Det. No. 8 General Hospital.	Woolwich	1*	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Details		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Total	Total	35	—	1,285	8	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Volunteer Cos.—														
							Rl. Warwickshire Regt.	Warwick	3	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Norfolk Regt.	Norwich	3	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Suffolk Regt.	Bury St. Edmunds.	3	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	Wrexham	3	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							East Lancashire Regt.	Fleetwood	3	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Hampshire Regt.	Winchester	4	—	121	—	1	—	—	—	—	—			
							Details		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Total	Total	21	—	686	—	1	—	—	—	—	—			
							No. 23 Co., Duke of Lancaster's.	Blackpool	6	—	137	119	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							No. 24 Co., Westmoreland and Cumberland.	Penrith	5	—	116	31	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Hospital Staff.		1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Veterinary Staff.		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Remounts	Liverpool	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—			
							Total	Total	13	—	255	290	—	—	—	—	—	—			

Cape Town
(for orders).

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.
Arundel Castle	Southampton	10th Feb.	Freight ship.	45	4	1,210	6	4th Bn. South Staffordshire Regt.	Kinsale	25	-	630	-	-	-	-	
		12th Feb.															
	Queenstown							Detachments—									
								4th Bn. Royal Lancaster Regt.*		1	-	9	-	-	-	-	
								6th Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.†		1	-	9	-	-	-	-	
								3rd Bn. South Lancashire Regt.†		1	-	8	-	-	-	-	
								4th Bn. Derbyshire Regt.†	Hythe	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	
								9th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.*		1	-	6	-	-	-	-	
								3rd Bn. Durham I.L.†		1	-	7	-	-	-	-	
								4th Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.‡		1	-	7	-	-	-	-	
								Drafts—									
								2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers.	Dover	2	-	99	-	-	-	-	
								2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.	Aldershot	1	-	100	-	-	-	-	
								1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fus.	Plymouth	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	
								2nd Bn. Somersetshire L.I.	Portland	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	
						Det., No. 8 General Hospital.	Woolwich	1§	-	3	-	-	-	-			
						Details.		3	-	-	-	-	-	1			
						Total		41	-	-	1,084	-	-	-	1		

MILITIA.

Cape Town
(for orders).

* H.Q. in ss. " Nile."

+ H.Q. in ss. " Umbria."

† H.Q. in ss. " City of Rome."

§ Civil Surgeon, No. 7 General Hospital.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Embarkations from Home and Mediterranean between 20th October and 14th February, showing actual Numbers Embarked—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.							Destination.	Remarks.			
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.		
Cheshire	{ Southampton Queenstown	12th Feb. - 14th Feb. -	{ No. 43 -	66	5	1,300	6	3rd Bn. South Wales Borderers.	Dublin	-	27	-	692	4	-	-	-	MILITIA.	Cape Town (for orders).
								Drafts :	Colchester	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-		
								16th Lancers	Montrose	-	3	-	265	-	-	-	-		
								2nd Bn. Royal Highlanders.	Galway	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-		
								1st Bn. Connaught Rangers.	Woolwich	-	1*	-	3	-	-	-	-		
								Det., No. 8 General Hospital.		-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-		
								Details		-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-		
									Total	-	45	-	1,222	6	-	-	-		
Simla	Southampton	14th Feb. -	No. 2 -	62	26	1,580	6	1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders.	Egypt	-	25	1	1,095	4	1	5	-	Ship takes 3rd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders draft for 1st Bn. of same regt., and Reservists for 1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders from England to Egypt. + H.Q. in ss. "Servia"	Durban (for orders).
								Drafts :	"	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-		
								2nd Bn. Seaforth Hrs.	Portsmouth	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-		
								Det., No. 7 General Hospital.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Details		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								"	Egypt	-	5	-	10	-	-	-	-		
									Total	-	32	1	1,208	4	1	5	-		

* Civil Surgeon, No. 7 General Hospital.

Ship takes 3rd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders draft for 1st Bn. of same regt., and Reservists for 1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders from England to Egypt.
+ H.Q. in ss. "Servia"

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued*.Cowans 1--
continued.

[This Statement was circulated separately on 18th October, and is now reproduced with Amendments.]

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO SOUTH AFRICA, 1899.

FROM HOME AND MEDITERRANEAN.

Ship.	Corps.	Port of Embarkation and Date.	Port of Disembarkation and Date.	Remarks.
GAUL - - - - - (Freight ship).	Royal Engineers— 23rd (Field) Company . . .	Southampton, 10 June .	Natal, 13 July . . .	See also 2nd voyage below.
GOORKHA - - - - - (Freight ship).	Army Service Corps— No. 22 Company . . . No. 41 " . . .	Southampton, 8 July .	Natal, 11 Aug. Cape Town, 31 July.	
BRAEMAR CASTLE - - - - - (Freight ship).	Royal Engineers— 7th (Field) Company . . . 8th (Railway) Company . . .	Southampton, 15 July .	Cape Town, 5 Aug. . .	See also 2nd voyage below.
GOTH - - - - - (Freight ship).	Manchester Regt.— 1st Bn.	Gibraltar, 23 Aug. .	Natal, 20 Sept. . . .	Relief from Malta, 3rd Bn. Royal Fusiliers.
ARUNDEL CASTLE - - - - - (Freight ship).	Rl. Munster Fusiliers— 1st Bn.	Southampton, 24 Aug. .	Cape Town, 16 Sept.	
TANTALLON CASTLE - - - - - (Freight ship).	Lt.-Gen. Sir G. White and staff	Southampton, 16 Sept. .	Natal, 7 Oct.	
GAUL - - - - - (Freight ship).	Northumberland Fus.— 1st Bn. Army Service Corps— No. 9 Company . . . No. 15 " . . . No. 31 " . . . Army Ordnance Corps— No. 4 Company . . .	Southampton, 16 Sept. .	Cape Town, 7 Oct. Natal, 13 Oct.	
SUMATRA - - - - - (Freight ship).	Border Regt.— 1st Bn.	Malta, 27 Sept. . . .	Cape Town, 21st Oct. Natal, 29 Oct.	Relief from home, 1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regt.
AVOCA - - - - - (Transport).	Royal Irish Fusiliers— 1st Bn.	Egypt, 24 Sept. . . .	Natal, 12 Oct.	Relief from home, 2nd Bn. Royal West Kent Regt.
JELUNGA - - - - - (Transport).	Royal Engineers— 1st Div., Telegraph Battalion. Rifle Brigade— 2nd Bn.	Southampton, 20 Sept. . Crete, 2 Oct.	Natal, 26 Oct.	
JOHANNESBERG - - - - - (Freight ship).	Extra horses for Bde. Div., Royal Field Artillery in Natal.	West India Dock, 22 Sept.	Natal, 20 Oct. (Called Cape Town, 16 Oct.)	Relief from home, 2nd Bn. North Lancashire Regt. for Malta, replacing 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers Malta to Crete.
ZAYATHLA - - - - - (Transport).	62nd Battery Left half, 75th Battery . . .	Birkenhead, 28 Sept. .	Cape Town, 25 Oct.	
ZIBENGHLA - - - - - (Transport).	Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery— Staff 18th Battery Right half, 75th Batt. . . .	Birkenhead, 28 Sept. .	Cape Town, 30 Oct.	
KINFAUNS CASTLE - - - - - (Freight ship).	Army Service Corps— No. 5 Company No. 12 Field Hospital . . . No. 1 Stationary Hospital . Royal Engineers— Balloon Section	Southampton, 30 Sept. .	Cape Town, 18 Oct. Natal, 26 Oct.	
GAIKA - - - - - (Freight ship).	Ammunition Column	Southampton, 30 Sept. .	Cape Town, 25 Oct. Natal, 29 Oct.	
BRAEMAR CASTLE - - - - - (Freight ship).	Army Service Corps— No. 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, and 42 Cos. Royal Army Medical Corps— No. 1 General Hospital . . . Army Ordnance Corps— No. 1, 2, and 3 Cos.	Southampton, 6 Oct. . .	Cape Town, 27 Oct.	
MEXICAN - - - - - (Freight ship).	Army Ordnance Corps— No. 5 Company	Southampton, 7 Oct. .	Cape Town, 24 Oct. (For orders.)	
SPARTAN - - - - -	Hospital Ship, No. 1	Southampton, 9 Oct. .	Cape Town, 3 Nov. Durban, 11 Nov.	
DUNOTTAR CASTLE - - - - - (Freight ship).	General Sir R. Buller and Army-Corps Staff.	Southampton, 14 Oct. .	Cape Town, 31 Oct. . .	Except G.O.C., R.A., and his staff (see p. 113).
CASPIAN - - - - - (Freight ship).	Grooms and horses of Staff Officers.	Southampton, 17 Oct. .	Cape Town, 18 Nov.	
TROJAN - - - - -	Hospital Ship, No. 2	Southampton, 19 Oct. .	Cape Town, 12 Nov.	
MOOR - - - - - (Freight ship).	Lt.-Gen. Lord Methuen and Staff (1st Div.) Lt.-Gen. Sir C. F. Clery and Staff (2nd Div.) Lt.-Gen. Sir W. F. Gatacre and Staff (3rd Div.) Army Service Corps— No. 4 Company Reservists	Southampton, 21 Oct. .	Cape Town, 10 Nov. (For orders.)	

FROM INDIA AND MAURITIUS.

Ship.	Corps.	Port of Embarkation and Date.	Date of Arrival at Natal.	Remarks.
SECUNDRA - - - -	42nd Battery Royal Field Artillery and Veterinary Hospital.	Bombay, 17 Sept. - -	4 Oct.	
PURNEA - - - -	2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifles (7 Cos.)	Calcutta, 18 Sept. - -	5 Oct.	
LALPOORA - - - -	Brigade Division Staff; 21st Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Sections A and B, 26th British Field Hospital.	Bombay, 18 Sept. - -	2 Oct.	
BOOLDANA - - - -	53rd Battery Royal Field Artillery.	Bombay, 19 Sept. - -	5 Oct.	
ELLORA - - - -	No. 18 and No. 24 British Field Hospitals.	Bombay, 20 Sept. - -	7 Oct.	
HENZADA - - - -	No. 3, Field Medical Store Depot; No. 11, British Field Hospital; Ordnance Field Park.	Calcutta, 20 Sept. - -	13 Oct.	
NURANI - - - -	1 company 1st Bn. Gloucestershire Regt. and 1 company 2nd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.	Calcutta, 20 Sept. - -	9 Oct.	
VADALA - - - -	1 squadron 19th Hussars - -	Bombay, 21 Sept. - -	7 Oct.	
CITY OF LONDON - - -	Portion 1st Bn. Devonshire Regt.; Brigade Staff, Infantry.	" " - -	5 Oct.	
SUTLEY - - - -	Portion 1st Bn. Devonshire Regt.	" " - -	5 Oct.	
PUNDUA - - - -	1 squadron 19th Hussars; Brigade Staff, Cavalry.	Bombay, 22 Sept. - -	5 Oct.	
PALITANA - - - -	} 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders -	Bombay, 23 Sept. - -	9 Oct.	
SIRSA - - - -				
WARORA - - - -	1 squadron 19th Hussars - -	" " - -	9 Oct.	
WARDHA - - - -	} 2 squadrons 9th Lancers -	Bombay, 24 Sept. - -	{ *9 Oct. } Ordered to Cape Town. { †11 Oct. }	† Arrived Cape Town, 16 Oct.
NOWSHERA - - - -				
INDIA - - - -	7 companies 1st Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.	Calcutta, 24 Sept. - -	13 Oct.	
NAIRUNG - - - -	1 squadron 5th Lancers - -	Bombay, 25 Sept. - -	10 Oct. (ordered to Cape Town).	Arrived Table Bay, 14 Oct.
LINDULA - - - -	1squadron 5th Dragoon Guards	Bombay, 26 Sept. - -	11 Oct.	
NEVASSA - - - -	Ammunition Column and Native Field Hospital.	Bombay, 27 Sept. - -	12 Oct.	
VIRAWA - - - -	1squadron 5th Dragoon Guards	Bombay, 8 Oct. - -	25 Oct.	
PATIALA - - - -	1 squadron 5th Dragoon Guards	Bombay 8 Oct. - -	22 Oct.	
H.M.S. POWERFUL - - -	H.Q. and 4 cos. 2nd Bn. Yorkshire L.I.	Mauritius, 6 Oct. - -	Cape Town, 13 Oct.	
CONGELLA - - - -	Veterinary Hospital (and stores).	Calcutta, 31 Oct. - -	Cape Town, 9 Dec.	
PALAMCOTTA - - - -	Drafts - - - -	Bombay, 8 Dec.	22 Dec.	

* "Wardha" returned to Natal damaged and transferred the squadron to "Nevassa," which left on 14th October, and arrived at Cape Town on 18th October.

CONVEYANCE OF MULES AND HORSES FROM INDIA.

Ship.	Mules or Horses.	Port of Embarkation and Date.	Arrival at Natal.	Remarks.
SIRHDHANA - - - -	Mules - - - -	Calcutta, 25 Sept. - -	16 Oct.	
NERBUDDA - - - -	" - - - -	" 27 Sept. - -	18 Oct.	
UPADA - - - -	Horses (reserve) - - -	Bombay, 4th Oct. - -	20 Oct.	

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued*Cowans 1—
continued.

SECOND INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Name of Ship.	Corps.	Port of Embarkation and Date.	Date of arrival at Natal.	Remarks.
DWARKA -	Staffs - - - -	Bombay, 4 Jan. -	—	Arrived Cap Town, 1 January.
FAZILKA -	1 Squadron, 16th Lancers -	Bombay, 6 Jan.	19 Jan.	Disembarked at Port Elizabeth.
LINDULA -	1 Squadron, 16th Lancers	Bombay, 6 Jan.	21 Jan.	
NAIRUNG -	1 Squadron, 16th Lancers -	Bombay, 6 Jan. -	21 Jan.	
MUTTRA -	Mounted Infantry Remounts (269) -	Bombay, 8 Jan.	22 Jan.	Arrived Cap Town, 2 January.
URLANA	"A" Battery, R.H.A., and Mounted Infantry Remounts (90).	Bombay, 8 Jan. -	23 Jan.	Disembarked at Durban.
PEKIN -	Mounted Infantry Remounts (280) -	Bombay, 9 Jan.	25 Jan.	Arrived Cap Town, 2 January.
LAWADA -	Mounted Infantry Remounts (204) -	Bombay, 10 Jan.	26th Jan.	Arrived Cap Town, 3 January.
UJINA -	"J" Battery, R.H.A., and Mounted Infantry Remounts (90).	Bombay, 11 Jan. -	26th Jan.	Disembarked at Port Elizabeth.
UMTA	Royal Artillery (300) and Mounted Infantry Remounts (19).	Bombay, 13 Jan. -	27th Jan.	Arrived Cap Town, 2 February.
UGANDA -	Mounted Infantry Remounts (270) -	Calcutta, 8 Jan.	28 Jan.	Arrived Cap Town, 1 February.
PUNDUA -	Mounted Infantry Remounts (199) -	Bombay, 14 Jan. -	28 Jan.	
NANKIN -	Mounted Infantry Remounts (274) -	Bombay, 15 Jan. -	30 Jan.	Arrived Cap Town, 3 February.
FULTALA	Mounted Infantry Remounts (280)	Bombay, 19 Jan. -	1 Feb.	Arrived Cap Town, 5 February.
PURNEA -	Mounted Infantry Remounts (220) -	Bombay, 20 Jan. -	3 Feb.	Arrived Cap Town, 7 February.
PALAMCOTTA -	Mounted Infantry Companies of 2nd Bn. West Riding Regiment, 2nd Bn. Essex Regiment, 2nd Bn. Durham Light Infantry.	Rangoon, 24 Jan. -	10 Feb.	Arrived Cap Town, 1 February.
UPADA -	Mounted Infantry Remounts (310) -	Bombay, 28 Jan. -	12 Feb.	Arrived Cap Town, 1 February.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Colony.	Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Ship.	Place and date of		Remarks.
						Embarkation.	Disembarkation.	
Canada	Infantry - Various -	43 9	997 —	6 —	Sardinian -	Quebec, 30 Oct. -	Cape Town, 30 Nov. -	Also 4 Nurses.
New Zealand	Mounted Infantry -	12	203	236	Waiwera -	Wellington, 21 Oct. -	Cape Town, 23 Nov. -	
	Lancers -	2	68	—	Nineveh -	London, 10 Oct. -	Cape Town, 2 Nov. -	
	Lancers -	5	33	130	Kent*	Sydney, 28 Oct. -	Cape Town, 1 Dec. -	* This vessel also conveyed horses and cobs from Australia.
	Medical Corps -	6	85	50				
New South Wales	Mounted Infantry -	3	73	35	Aberdeen -	Sydney, 3rd Nov. -	Cape Town, 7 Dec. -	
	Infantry -	4	121	9				
	Various -	9	4	4	Langton Grange*	Newcastle, 14 Nov. -	Cape Town, 19 Dec. -	
	Mounted Infantry and various.	13	71	118				
Victoria	Mounted Infantry -	8	117	158		Melbourne, 27 Oct. -		
	Infantry -	5	120	9		Melbourne, 28 Oct. -		
South Australia	Infantry -	6	121	†12	Medic -	Adelaide, 31 Oct. -	Cape Town, 26 Nov. and 27 Nov.	† Including 9 mules.
Western Australia	Infantry -	5	125	17		Albany, 5 Nov. -		
Tasmania	Infantry -	4	76	†4	Cornwall -	Melbourne, 28 Oct. -		† 8 horses in "Langton Grange."
Queensland	Mounted Infantry -	14	248	285		Brisbane, 1 Nov. -	Cape Town, 14 Dec. -	

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

TRANSPORTS AND FREIGHT SHIPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

APPROXIMATE DATES OF ARRIVAL.

[This List, together with that issued same date (*vide following pages*) showing actual Dates of Arrival, is to be substituted for previous issues.]

War Office, S.W., 19 July 1900.

TRANSPORTS AND FREIGHT SHIPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving.	Port and probable Date of Call.	Expected Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Actual Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Simla - - -	Hospital ship - - -	26 June	St. V., 4 July -	18 July.		In collision with Guernsey; sailed from Southampton 3rd July.
Orotava - - -	No. 14 General Hospital; drafts.	28 June	L.P., 7 July -	22 July -	—	
British Princess -	Drafts; remounts - -	30 June	L.P., 6 July -	23 July.		
Dunvegan Castle -	Imperial Yeomanry Hospital (det.)	7 July	M., 11 July -	24 July.		
Dilwara - - -	Drafts - - -	6 July	St. V., 14 July -	28 July.		
Persia - - -	Drafts; remounts - -	6 July	L.P., 13 July -	31 July.		
Ulstermore - - -	Drafts; remounts - -	12 July	{ L.P., 18 July St. H., 28 July }	4 Aug.		
Assaye -	Scottish National Hospital (det.)	18 July	St. V., 25 July -	5 Aug.		
Avoca - - -	Draft Royal Army Medical Corps.	18 July	St. V., 28 July -	9 Aug.		
Custodian - - -	Drafts; remounts - -	18 July	L.P., 24 July -	11 Aug.		
Bavarian - - -	Details - - -	23 July	L.P., 29 July -	13 Aug.		
Winkfield - - -	Drafts; remounts - -	27 July	L.P., 3 Aug. -	20 Aug.		

N.B.—St. V.=St. Vincent. L.P.=Las Palmas. St. H.=St. Helena. M.=Madeira.

TRANSPORTS AND FREIGHT SHIPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

DATES OF ARRIVAL AT CAPE TOWN

ar Office, 19 July 1900.

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

TRANSPORTS AND FREIGHT SHIPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Port and Date of Call.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Roslin Castle -	2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regt.	20 Oct. -	L.P., 25 Oct. -	9 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 12 Nov.
Aurania -	1st Bn. Highland Light Infantry; Mounted Infantry, 1st Cavalry Brigade.	23 Oct. -	St. V., 31 Oct.	11 Nov.	
Yorkshire -	2nd Bn. Royal West Surrey Regt.	20 Oct. -	St. V., 29 Oct.	11 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 14 Nov.
Lismore Castle -	2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt. -	20 Oct. -	L.P., 26 Oct. -	11 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 14 Nov.
Hawarden Castle -	2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers -	23 Oct. -	L.P., 28 Oct. -	11 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 15 Nov.
Gascon -	2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards -	21 Oct. -	—	12 Nov.	
Oriental -	1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers	23 Oct. -	St. V., 31 Oct.	13 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 17 Nov.
Nubia -	1st Bn. Scots Guards; half 2nd Bn. Northamptonshire Regt.	21 Oct. -	St. V., 29 Oct.	13 Nov.	
Orient -	2nd Bn. Royal Highlanders; Mounted Infantry, 2nd Cavalry Brigade.	24 Oct. -	St. V., 1 Nov. -	13 Nov.	
Armenian -	7th, 14th, 66th Batteries, R.F.A.; Ammunition Column, 1st Infantry Division.	24 Oct. -	St. V., 1 Nov. -	13 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 16 Nov.
Manila -	2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt. -	20 Oct. -	St. V., 29 Oct.	14 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 19 Nov.
Harlech Castle -	H.Q. and half 2nd Bn. Northamptonshire Regt.	20 Oct. -	L.P., 26 Oct. -	14 Nov.	
Britannic -	2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles -	26 Oct. -	L.P., 31 Oct. -	14 Nov.	Disembarked East London.
Carisbrook Castle -	2nd Cavalry Brigade Staff -	28 Oct. -	C.V., 4 Nov. -	14 Nov.	
Goorkha -	3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards -	21 Oct. -	T., 29 Oct. -	15 Nov.	
Nomadic -	Remounts - - -	24 Oct. -	St. V., 1 Nov. -	15 Nov.	
City of Cambridge -	2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles -	23 Oct. -	St. V. 30 Oct. -	16 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 21 Nov.
City of Vienna -	Cavalry Division Staff; 1st Cavalry Brigade Staff; H.Q. 12th Lancers.	22 Oct. -	L.P., 30 Oct. -	16 Nov.	
Malta -	1st Bn. Coldstream Guards; Mounted Infantry, 1st Cavalry Brigade.	22 Oct. -	L.P., 31 Oct. -	16 Nov.	
Mohawk -	Det., 12th Lancers - - -	22 Oct. -	L.P., 30 Oct. -	16 Nov.	
Orcana -	1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	27 Oct. -	St. V., 3 Nov. -	17 Nov.	
Mongolian -	2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders -	21 Oct. -	St. V., 31 Oct.	18 Nov.	
Jamaican -	1 Squadron, 6th Dragoons -	23 Oct. -	St. V., 1 Nov. -	18 Nov.	
America -	"R" Battery, R.H.A.; Ammunition Column, 1st Cavalry Brigade.	24 Oct. -	St. V., 3 Nov. -	18 Nov.	
Cephalonia -	1st Bn. Durham Light Infantry; Mounted Infantry, 2nd Cavalry Brigade; A.O.C.	24 Oct. -	St. V., 3 Nov. -	18 Nov.	Arrived at Durban with 1st Bn. Durham Light Infantry, 23 Nov. -
Pavonia -	2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers; 2nd Bn. Royal Scots.	22 Oct. -	St. V., 30 Oct.	18 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 23 Nov.
Siberian -	H.Q., 6th Dragoons - -	25 Oct. -	St. V., 3 Nov. -	20 Nov.	
Glengyle -	"O" Battery, R.H.A.; Ammunition Column, 2nd Cavalry Brigade.	28 Oct. -	St. V., 5 Nov. -	20 Nov.	
German -	1st Bn. Rifle Brigade - -	28 Oct. -	T., 4 Nov. -	20 Nov.	Bn. transhipped to ss. "Nubia," which arrived Durban, 25 Nov.
Briton -	2nd Bn. Somersetshire Light Infantry.	4 Nov.	M., 8 Nov. -	20 Nov.	Transhipped to ss. "Orcana," which arrived Durban, 24 Nov.
Kildonan Castle -	1st Bn. Welsh Regt.; 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers; No. 2 General Hospital.	4 Nov.	M., 8 Nov. -	22 Nov.	1st Bn. Welsh Regt. disembarked Port Elizabeth, and 2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers at East London.
Manchester Port -	1st Dragoons - - -	30 Oct. -	—	22 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 26 Nov.
Persia -	1 Squadron, 6th Dragoons -	28 Oct. -	St. V., 8 Nov. -	—	Shaft broken near St. Vincent; squadron transhipped to ss. "Goth," which arrived Cape Town 10 Dec.

N.B.—St. V.=St. Vincent. L.P.=Las Palmas. M.=Madeira. T.=Teneriffe. C.V.=Cape Verde.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
*continued.*Transports and Freight Ships for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Port and Date of Call.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Servia - - -	3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps ; No. 3 General Hospital.	5 Nov.	St. V., 11 Nov.	24 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 26 Nov.
Pindari - - -	"G" and "P" Batteries, R.H.A.	31 Oct.	St. V., 11 Nov.	25 Nov.	
Idaho - - -	73rd Battery, R.F.A. ; Ammunition Column, 2nd Infantry Division.	4 Nov.	St. V., 12 Nov.	26 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 1 Dec.
Wakool - - -	H.Q., 6th Dragoon Guards -	4 Nov.	St. V., 12 Nov.	27 Nov.	
Urnston Grange -	64th Battery, R.F.A. - - -	1 Nov.	L.P., 9 Nov. -	27 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 2 Dec.
Bavarian - - -	1st Bn. Connaught Rangers ; 1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.	10 Nov.	L.P., 15 Nov. -	28 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 1 Dec.
Scot - - -	1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. - - -	12 Nov.	M., 15 Nov. -	28 Nov.	
Cheshire - - -	1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders -	9 Nov.	L.P., 15 Nov. -	29 Nov.	
Formosa - - -	2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.	5 Nov.	L.P., 13 Nov. -	29 Nov.	
Englishman - - -	74th and 77th Batteries, R.F.A. ; Ammunition Column, 3rd Infantry Division.	6 Nov.	T., 12 Nov. -	30 Nov.	Disembarked East London.
Catalonia - - -	1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers ; No. 11 Company, A.O.C.	5 Nov.	L.P., 12 Nov. -	30 Nov.	Arrived Durban, 5 Dec.
Dictator - - -	1st Bn. Royal Scots - - -	6 Nov.	L.P., 14 Nov. -	1 Dec. -	Disembarked East London.
Arawa - - -	2nd Bn. Shropshire Light Infantry.	10 Nov.	L.P., 16 Nov. -	1 Dec.	
Chicago - - -	Half 6th Dragoon Guards ; det., 2nd Bn. Shropshire Light Infantry.	8 Nov.	St. V., 17 Nov.	1 Dec.	
Ismore - - -	63rd Battery, R.F.A. ; det., 10th Hussars.	4 Nov.	L.P., 13 Nov. -	—	Wrecked in St. Helena Bay ; 63rd Battery arrived Durban, in ss. "Algeria," 27 Dec.
Colombian - - -	H.Q., 10th Hussars - - -	6 Nov.	L.P., 15 Nov. -	2 Dec.	
Templemore - - -	13th Hussars - - -	12 Nov.	L.P., 18 Nov. -	2 Dec. -	Arrived Durban, 5 Dec.
Greek - - -	1st Bn. Essex Regt. - - -	11 Nov.	T., 17 Nov. -	3 Dec.	
Canning - - -	65th Battery, R.F.A. - - -	12 Nov.	L.P., 19 Nov. -	4 Dec.	
Algeria - - -	38th Battery, R.F.A. ; Ammunition Column (howitzer) Corps Troops.	8 Nov.	St. V., 18 Nov.	5 Dec.	
Ranee - - -	H.Q. and "B" Squadron, 2nd Dragoons.	9 Nov.	L.P., 17 Nov. -	5 Dec.	
British Princess -	"C" Squadron, 2nd Dragoons ; half 61st Battery, R.F.A.	16 Nov.	L.P., 21 Nov. -	Dec. -	61st Battery proceeded to Natal.
Montfort - - -	79th, H.Q. and half 61st Batteries, R.F.A.	13 Nov.	L.P., 21 Nov. -	8 Dec. -	79th Battery disembarked East London ; 61st Battery proceeded to Natal.
Narrung - - -	No. 4 Battery, Mountain Division, R.G.A.	16 Nov.	L.P., 23 Nov. -	8 Dec. -	Arrived Durban, 12 Dec.
Rapidan - - -	Remounts - - -	13 Nov.	L.P., 21 Nov. -	9 Dec. -	Originally sailed 1 Nov. ; returned to Liverpool to refit.
Antillian - - -	"A" Squadron, 2nd Dragoons ; 37th Battery, R.F.A.	17 Nov.	L.P., 23 Nov. -	9 Dec.	
Goth - - -	No. 4 General Hospital ; Ammunition Column (gun and small-arm ammunition) Corps Troops.	15 Nov.	St. V., 24 Nov.	10 Dec.	
Sicilian - - -	4th and 78th Batteries, R.F.A. ; Ammunition Park.	15 Nov.	{ Gib., 20 Nov. - L.P., 23 Nov. - }	{ 10 Dec.	78th Battery arrived Durban in ss. "Jamaican," 25 Dec.
Guelph - - -	No. 9 Company, A.O.C. - - -	18 Nov.	{ M., 23 Nov. - T., 24 Nov. - }	{ 10 Dec.	
Norham Castle -	5th Infantry Division Staff -	25 Nov.	M., 29 Nov. -	13 Dec. -	Staff proceeded to Durban in ss. "Mohawk," which arrived 25 Dec.
Dunera - - -	1st Bn. Derbyshire Regt. -	13 Nov.	Viâ Mediterranean.	21 Dec. -	Arrived Durban, 14 Dec., disembarked battalion at East London.
Donne Castle -	1st Bn. Yorkshire Regt. - -	24 Nov.	L.P., 29 Nov. -	15 Dec.	
Gaul - - -	2nd Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. ; A.S.C.	24 Nov.	{ M., 29 Nov. - T., 30 Nov. - St. Helena, 9 Dec. }	{ 16 Dec.	
Simla - - -	2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt. ; drafts.	26 Nov.	St. V., 4 Dec. -	18 Dec. -	Arrived Durban, 21 Dec.
Norman - - -	2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers -	2 Dec. -	M., 8 Dec. -	19 Dec. -	Battalion transhipped to ss. "Roslin Castle," which arrived Durban 23 Dec.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.Transports and Freight Ships for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Port and Date of Call.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Canada - - -	1st Bn. South Lancashire Regt.; A.S.C.; drafts.	1 Dec.	St. V., 8 Dec.	20 Dec.	Arrived Durban, 23 Dec.
Maplemore - - -	H.Q. and 2 Squadrons, Household Cavalry.	29 Nov.	St. V., 8 Dec.	24 Dec.	
Dilwara - - -	2nd Bn. Royal Lancaster Regt.; drafts.	2 Dec.	St. V., 11 Dec.	24 Dec.	Arrived Durban, 30 Dec.
Avondale Castle - -	2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.	2 Dec.	L.P., 7 Dec.	26 Dec.	Battalion transhipped to ss. "Mongolian," which arrived Durban 1 Jan.
Tantallon Castle -	Siege Train (No. 15, Southern Division, and No. 15, Western Division, Companies, R.G.A.).	9 Dec.	M., 13 Dec.	26 Dec.	
Atlantian - - -	19th and 28th Batteries; Ammunition Column, 5th Division.	6 Dec.	L.P. 12 Dec.	29 Dec.	Arrived Durban, 1 Jan.
Pinemore - - -	1 Squadron, Household Cavalry	4 Dec.	St. V., 12 Dec.	29 Dec.	
Denton Grange - -	Draft mounts - - -	5 Dec.	L.P. 12 Dec.	—	Stranded at Las Palmas. Remounts arrived Cape Town in ss. "Siberian," 28 Jan.
Majestic - - -	1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.; drafts.	13 Dec.	St. V., 19 Dec.	30 Dec.	Arrived Durban, 2 Jan.
Victorian - - -	14th Hussars; 20th Battery, R.F.A.; drafts.	13 Dec.	L.P., 18 Dec.	1 Jan.	Disembarked 20th Battery at Cape Town. Arrived Durban, 6 Jan.
Gascon - - -	1st Bn. Royal Irish Regt.; 2nd Wiltshire Regt.	16 Dec.	T., 22 Dec.	6 Jan.	Disembarked Port Elizabeth.
Avoca - - -	Drafts - - -	16 Dec.	St. V., 24 Dec.	7 Jan.	
Princess of Wales -	Hospital ship - - -	8 Dec.	St. V., 21 Dec.	8 Jan.	
Tintagel Castle -	2nd Bn. Worcestershire Regt.; Army Service Corps.	17 Dec.	L.P., 22 Dec.	8 Jan.	
Sumatra - - -	2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regt.	16 Dec.	L.P., 24 Dec.	9 Jan.	Disembarked Port Elizabeth.
Cestrian - - -	"U" Battery; det. "T" Battery and Ammunition Column, R.H.A.	21 Dec.	L.P., 26 Dec.	10 Jan.	
Dunottar Castle -	H.Q. Staff; 6th Infantry Division Staff.	23 Dec.	Gib., 26 Dec. - M., 28 Dec. -	10 Jan.	6th Division Staff proceeded to Port Elizabeth.
Ionic - - -	Details - - -	21 Dec.	T., 28 Dec.	12 Jan.	
Gaika - - -	2nd Bn. East Kent Regt.; 1st Bn. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	22 Dec.	T., 28 Dec.	14 Jan.	
Ottoman - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	22 Dec.	L.P., 29 Dec.	14 Jan.	
Jelunga - - -	Nos. 16 and 36 Companies, Southern Division, R.G.A.	21 Dec.	Gib., 25 Dec. - St. V., 3 Jan. -	18 Jan.	No. 16 Co., S.D., R.G.A. proceeded to Durban.
Orient - - -	1st Bn. West Riding Regt.; drafts.	29 Dec.	St. V., 6 Jan.	19 Jan.	
Kildonan Castle -	7th Infantry Division Staff; drafts; No. 5 General Hospital.	3 Jan.	M., 7 Jan.	20 Jan.	Arrived, with drafts for battalions in Natal Durban, 28 Jan.
Maine - - -	Hospital Ship - - -	22 Dec.	L.P., 3 Jan.	21 Jan.	
Cymric - - -	76th, 81st, 82nd Batteries, R.F.A.; 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.	1 Jan.	St. V., 9 Jan.	21 Jan.	
Nomadic - - -	Remounts - - -	31 Dec.	L.P., 7 Jan.	22 Jan.	
Assaye - - -	2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt.; 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt.	4 Jan.	L.P., 9 Jan.	23 Jan.	
Manchester Corporation.	"T" "Q" Batteries, R.H.A. -	19 Dec.	Gib., 1 Jan.	25 Jan.	Accident to propeller twice during voyage.
Goorkha - - -	2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.	4 Jan.	T., 9 Jan.	25 Jan.	
Braemar Castle -	1st Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers; Army Service Corps.	4 Jan.	L.P., 10 Jan.	26 Jan.	
Britannic - - -	2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt.	7 Jan.	St. V., 14 Jan.	27 Jan.	
British Prince - -	Mounted Infantry, 6th Infantry Division.	6 Jan.	L.P., 13 Jan.	28 Jan.	
Umbria - - -	6th Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.; 4th Bn. Derbyshire Regt.; 3rd Bn. Durham Light Infantry.	11 Jan.	L.P., 15 Jan. - St. V., 18 Jan.	29 Jan.	Disembarked 4th Bn. Derbyshire Regt. at Port Elizabeth and 3rd Bn. Durham L.I. at East London.
Briton - - -	City London Imperial Volunteers (250).	13 Jan.	M., 17 Jan.	29 Jan.	
America - - -	Mounted Infantry and Am. Col., 6th Infantry Division.	5 Jan.	St. V., 15 Jan.	31 Jan.	
Nile - - -	4th Bn. Royal Lancaster Regt.; 9th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.	13 Jan.	St. V., 19 Jan.	1 Feb.	
Bavarian - - -	1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt.; 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers.	13 Jan.	St. V., 21 Jan.	3 Feb.	

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.Transports and Freight Ships for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Port and Date of Call.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Aurania - - -	2nd Bn North Staffordshire Regt.; A.O.C.	15 Jan.	L.P., 20 Jan.	3 Feb.	
Glengyle - - -	Ammunition Column, 7th Infantry Division; remounts.	11 Jan.	St. V., 20 Jan.	4 Feb.	
Garth Castle - -	City London Imperial Volunteers (250).	13 Jan.	L.P., 18 Jan.	4 Feb.	
Kinfauns Castle -	City London Imperial Volunteers (100).	20 Jan.	M., 24 Jan.	5 Feb.	
Pindari - - -	Mounted Infantry, 6th Infantry Division; remounts.	13 Jan.	St. V., 21 Jan.	7 Feb.	
Persia - - -	Drafts; remounts.	15 Jan.	L.P., 24 Jan.	11 Feb.	
Manchester Port -	83rd, 84th, and 85th Batteries, R.F.A.	18 Jan.	L.P., 25 Jan.	11 Feb.	
Gaul - - -	City London Imperial Volunteers (212).	20 Jan.	T., 26 Jan. St. H., 5 Feb.	12 Feb.	
St. Andrew - - -	13th Brigade Division, R.F.A.; 2nd and 44th Batteries, Ammunition Column.	22 Jan.	L.P., 28 Jan.	12 Feb.	
City of Rome - -	Nos. 2 Southern Division, and 5, Eastern Division, Companies, R.G.A.; 3rd Bn. South Lancashire Regt.; 4th Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	18 Jan.	Gib. 22 Jan. St. V., 28 Jan.	13 Feb.	
Ulstermore - - -	14th Brigade Division, R.F.A., 39th and 88th Batteries; Ammunition Column.	23 Jan.	St. V., 31 Jan.	14 Feb.	
Ariosto - - -	City London Imperial Volunteers (450).	20 Jan.	St. V., 28 Jan.	15 Feb.	
American - - -	R.F.A., 13th Brigade Division, 8th Battery; 14th Brigade Division, 68th Battery; drafts; No. 6 General Hospital.	24 Jan.	L.P., 30 Jan.	17 Feb.	
Pembroke Castle -	City London Imperial Volunteers (134).	27 Jan.	L.P., 1 Feb.	19 Feb.	
Winifredian - - -	Imperial Yeomanry - - -	28 Jan.	St. V., 6 Feb.	20 Feb.	
Canning - - -	87th Battery, R.F.A.; remounts	28 Jan.	L.P., 3 Feb.	21 Feb.	
British Princess -	12th Brigade Division, R.F.A.; Ammunition Column; drafts.	31 Jan.	L.P., 6 Feb.	21 Feb.	
Cavour - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 6, (Staffordshire) and 8 (Derbyshire Companies).	27 Jan.	L.P., 4 Feb.	21 Feb.	
Goth - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 41 (Hampshire) and 43 (Suffolk Hussars) Companies.	31 Jan.	T., 6 Feb.	23 Feb.	
Manhattan - - -	15th Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery, 5th, 9th, and 17th Batteries, and Ammunition Column.	—	St. V., 7 Feb.	23 Feb.	Disembarked Artillery at East London.
Englishman - - -	12th Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery, 43rd and 86th Batteries.	27 Jan.	L.P., 4 Feb.	24 Feb.	86th Battery arrived Durban in ss. "Antillian," 2 April.
Canada - - -	Royal Garrison Artillery, Nos. 10 (Eastern Division), 2, 6, and 10 (Western Division) Companies; drafts.	5 Feb.	St. V., 12 Feb.	24 Feb.	Royal Garrison Artillery, Nos. 10 (Eastern Division), 2 and 6 (Western Division) arrived Durban, 28 March, in ss. "Ranee."
Lake Erie - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 5 (Warwickshire), 21 and 22 (Cheshire), and 32 (Lancashire Hussars) Companies.	30 Jan.	L.P., 6 Feb.	25 Feb.	
German - - -	Royal Garrison Artillery, Nos. 14 (Southern Division) and 17 (Western Division) Companies.	4 Feb.	T., 9 Feb.	27 Feb.	
Montfort - - -	H.A.C. Battery (C.L.I.V.), Imperial Yeomanry, No. 40 Company (Oxfordshire).	3 Feb.	L.P., 10 Feb.	27 Feb.	
Dictator - - -	Drafts - - -	3 Feb.	L.P., 10 Feb.	27 Feb.	
Monteagle - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 13 (Shropshire), 14 and 15 (Northumberland) Companies.	2 Feb.	St. V., 11 Feb.	27 Feb.	
Norman - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 37, 38 (Buckinghamshire) and 39 (Berks) Companies.	10 Feb.	M., 14 Feb.	28 Feb.	
Armenian - - -	7th Dragoon Guards; No. 3 Company Army Service Corps; No. 20 Bearer Company R.A.M.C.	8 Feb.	St. V., 16 Feb.	1 Mar.	
Majestic - - -	3rd Bn. Welsh Regiment; 3rd Bn. Royal Lancaster Regiment; drafts.	12 Feb.	St. V., 18 Feb.	1 Mar.	
Kumara - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, No. 16 (Worcestershire) Company.	7 Feb.	—	2 Mar.	

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Transports and Freight Ships for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Port and Date of Call.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Kent - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 7 (Leicestershire), 28 (Bedfordshire), and 29 (Denbighshire) Companies.	7 Feb.	L.P., 15 Feb. -	5 Mar.	
Afric - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 23 (Duke of Lancaster) and 24 (Westmoreland and Cumberland) Companies.	11 Feb.	—	5 Mar.	
Malta - - -	6th Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers; drafts.	10 Feb.	L.P., 18 Feb. -	5 Mar.	
Doune Castle - -	Volunteer Companies (6) -	11 Feb.	M., 16 Feb. -	5 Mar.	
Arundel Castle -	4th Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment; drafts.	12 Feb.	L.P., 18 Feb. -	6 Mar.	
Narrung - - -	Drafts; Remounts - - -	9 Feb.	St. V., 20 Feb.	7 Mar.	
Cheshire - - -	3rd Bn. South Wales Borderers; drafts.	14 Feb.	L.P., 21 Feb. -	7 Mar.	
Dunvegan Castle -	Imperial Yeomanry, No. 47 Company (D.C.O.)	17 Feb.	M., 21 Feb. -	8 Mar.	
Norseman - - -	8th Hussars; drafts - -	13 Feb.	St. V., 22 Feb.	9 Mar.	
Greek - - -	Volunteer Companies (7) -	14 Feb.	T., 20 Feb. -	9 Mar.	
Mount Royal - -	Remounts (Yeomanry) - -	11 Feb.	St. V., 21 Feb.	9 Mar.	
Victorian - - -	17th Lancers - - -	14 Feb.	L.P., 23 Feb. -	10 Mar.	
Gascon - - -	Volunteer Companies (10) -	16 Feb.	T., 22 Feb. -	11 Mar.	
Austral - - -	4th Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment; 6th Bn. Middlesex Regiment.	19 Feb.	St. V., 28 Feb.	13 Mar.	
Servia - - -	3rd Bn. East Lancashire Regiment; 5th Bn. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.	16 Feb.	St. V., 25 Feb.	13 Mar.	
Guelph - - -	Volunteer Companies (7) - -	17 Feb.	T., 23 Feb. -	13 Mar.	
Sicilian - - -	Squadron, 8th Hussars; 1 Company, Mounted Infantry; 4th Cavalry Brigade; No. 20 Field Hospital; drafts.	17 Feb.	L.P., 26 Feb. -	14 Mar.	
Mexican - - -	Volunteer Companies (3) - -	24 Feb.	M., 28 Feb. -	15 Mar.	
Orotava - - -	3 Bn. Norfolk Regiment; 4th Bn. Cheshire Regiment; No. 24 Field Hospital; No. 5A General Hospital.	25 Feb.	St. V., 4 Mar.	16 Mar.	Militia battalions disembarked at East London.
Avondale Castle -	Volunteer Companies (9) - -	23 Feb.	L.P., 1 Mar. -	17 Mar.	
Sumatra - - -	5th Bn. Royal Munster Fusiliers; drafts.	23 Feb.	L.P., 2 Mar. -	19 Mar.	Militia battalion disembarked at East London.
Carthaginian - -	Imperial Yeomanry; Nos. 17 and 18 (Ayr and Lanark) and 19 (Lothian and Berwick) Companies; VIth Bn. Staff.	23 Feb.	L.P., 2 Mar. -	19 Mar.	
Pavonia - - -	1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment	10 Feb.	Gib., 15 Feb. - Malta, 19 Feb. - St. V., 2 Mar.	20 Mar.	Battalion disembarked at East London.
Pinemore - - -	"M" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; Ammunition Column, 4th Cavalry Brigade.	23 Feb.	L.P., 2 Mar. -	20 Mar.	Accident to propeller. Delayed six days at Liverpool.
Cymric - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 1 and 2 (Wiltshire), 3 (Gloucestershire), 4 (Glamorganshire), 20 (Fife Light Horse), 33 (East Kent), 34 and 35 (Middlesex), 36 (West Kent) Companies; 1st and XIth Bn. Staffs.	28 Feb.	L.P., 6 Mar. -	20 Mar.	
Goorkha - - -	4th Bn. Bedfordshire Regiment; 3rd Bn. West Riding Regiment; Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7 Remount Depôts.	27 Feb.	T., 4 Mar. -	20 Mar.	No. 1 Remount Depôt proceeded to Port Elizabeth. Nos. 4 and 5 to East London, and Nos. 6 and 7 to Durban.
Assaye - - -	3rd Bn. Yorkshire Regiment; drafts; Base Depot Staff; No. 2 Remount Depot, "Princess Christian" Hospital.	28 Feb.	St. V., 7 Mar.	20 Mar.	3 Bn. Yorkshire Regiment and No. 2 Remount Depot disembarked at Port Elizabeth, and "Princess Christian" Hospital at Durban.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
*continued.*Transports and Freight Ships for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Port and Date of Call.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Tantallon Castle	Drafts - - - - -	3 Mar.	M., 7 Mar.	20 Mar.	
Cephalonia	3rd Bn. Royal West Surrey Regiment; 4th Bn. Scottish Rifles; drafts; No. 8 General Hospital.	20 Feb.	St. V., 2 Mar.	21 Mar.	No. 8 General Hospital disembarked at East London.
Oriental	3rd Bn. Royal Scots; drafts; Langman Hospital.	2 Mar.	St. V., 9 Mar.	22 Mar.	Militia battalion disembarked at East London.
Simla	1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders	14 Feb.	Malta, 25 Feb. Alex., 28 Feb. Pt. Sd, 2 Mar.- Zanz., 14 Mar.	—	Arrived Durban for orders, 23 March, and proceeded to East London.
Manchester Merchant.	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 26 (Dorset), 27 (Devon), and 48 (North Somerset) Companies; VIIth Bn. Staff.	1 Mar.		23 Mar.	
Ottoman	Remounts; drafts - - -	28 Feb.	St. V., 9 Mar.	26 Mar.	Proceeded to Port Elizabeth.
Nineveh	Volunteer Companies (5) - -	3 Mar.	—	26 Mar.	
Kildonan Castle	Royal Engineers (Balloon Sec.); 4th Bn. Somersetshire Lt. Inf.; 3rd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers; 4th Bn. North Staffordshire Regiment; 3rd Bn. Leinster Regiment; drafts.	9 Mar.	M., 12 Mar.	26 Mar.	4th Bn. Somersetshire Light Infantry and 3rd Bn. Leinster Regiment disembarked at East London.
Cornwall	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 42 (Herts), 44 (Suffolk), 63 (Wiltshire), 46 (Irish), and 54 (Irish) Companies.	3 Mar.	L.P., 10 Mar.	28 Mar.	
Moor	8th Division Staff; 3rd Bn. East Kent Regiment; drafts.	10 Mar.	M., 14 Mar.	28 Mar.	
Monarch	Remounts (Yeomanry) - -	6 Mar.	L.P., 12 Mar.	28 Mar.	
Mahratta	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 25 (West Somerset), 53 (East Kent), and 59 (Oxfordshire) Companies; remounts.	7 Mar.	L.P., 13 Mar.	29 Mar.	
Tintagel Castle	Sections of Volunteer Engineer Corps (10); Volunteer Companies (7); Lord Lovat's Corps (Infantry Company).	10 Mar.	L.P., 16 Mar.	31 Mar.	2nd Middlesex, 2nd East Yorkshire, 1st Gloucestershire, 1st London Engineer Cos. disembarked at Port Elizabeth; 1st Sussex at East London; 1st Yorkshire and 1st Hants at Durban.
Sunda	Mounted Infantry Company, 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment; drafts; No. 9 General Hospital.	8 Mar.	St. V., 17 Mar.	1 April	Mounted Infantry Co. and No. 9 General Hospital disembarked at East London.
British Prince	8th Division Ammunition Column; Regimental Staff and 5th Company, Royal Engineers; drafts; remounts.	12 Mar.	L.P., 18 Mar.	3 April	Remounts disembarked at Port Elizabeth.
Nile	Militia Engineer Companies (2); 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment; drafts; Militia detachments.	14 Mar.	St. V., 21 Mar.	3 April	Monmouth Engineer Co. disembarked at East London, and Anglesey Co. at Durban.
Tagus	Section Volunteer Engineers (Electrical); Volunteer Companies (5); Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 51, 52, and 68 (Paget's), and 57 and 58 (Bucks) Companies.	16 Mar.	St. V., 23 Mar.	4 April	
Avoca	No. 10 General Hospital - -	12 Mar.	St. V., 20 Mar.	4 April	Disembarked at East London.
Britannic	16th Brigade Staff; 2nd Bn. Scots Guards	15 Mar.	L.P., 21 Mar.	5 April	Troops disembarked at Port Elizabeth.

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Transports and Freight Ships for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Port and Date of Call.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Winkfield - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, No. 55 (Northumberland) Company; Bearer Company, and Field Hospital.	13 Mar.	L.P., 19 Mar. -	6 Apr.	
Montrose - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 30 (Pembrokeshire), 31 and 49 (Montgomeryshire), and 45 (Dublin) Companies.	13 Mar.	L.P., 20 Mar. -	6 Apr.	
Bavarian - - -	17th Brigade Staff; 2nd Bn. Royal West Kent Regiment; 2nd Bn. Manchester Regiment; drafts; Militia detachments.	16 Mar.	L.P., 22 Mar. -	7 Apr. -	Staff and Line battalion disembarked at Port Elizabeth.
Braemar Castle - -	1st Bn. Worcestershire Regiment; drafts.	18 Mar.	L.P., 24 Mar. -	8 Apr.	
Aurania - - -	1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment; No. 22 Bearer Company; drafts.	19 Mar.	St. V., 26 Mar.	9 Apr. -	Battalion disembarked at Port Elizabeth.
Hilarius - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 56 (Bucks) and 66 (Yorkshire) Companies.	13 Mar.	—	10 Apr.	
Gaika - - -	Army Service Corps, Nos. 37, 43, and 44 Companies; No. 21 Bearer Company; Nos. 21, 22, and 23 Field Hospitals; drafts.	17 Mar.	T., 23 Mar. -	10 Apr.	
Briton - - -	Edinburgh Hospital; drafts	24 Mar.	M., 28 Mar. -	10 Apr.	
Custodian - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	17 Mar.	L.P., 24 Mar. -	10 Apr.	
Dunera - - -	2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards -	18 Mar.	St. V., 26 Mar.	11 Apr. -	Battalion disembarked at Port Elizabeth.
Ashanti - - -	Yeomanry remounts - - -	17 Mar.	L.P., 23 Mar. -	12 Apr.	
Siberian - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	21 Mar.	L.P., 29 Mar. -	15 Apr.	
Umbria - - -	4 Militia Artillery companies; No. 11 General Hospital; drafts.	26 Mar.	St. V., 1 Apr. -	16 Apr. -	Two companies Militia Artillery proceeded to Durban and two to St. Helena.
America - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	24 Mar.	St. V., 1 Apr. -	16 Apr. -	Delayed 10 days at Southampton; was originally to have sailed on 14 March.
Carisbrook Castle -	Imperial Yeomanry, XIVth and XIXth Bn. Staffs.	31 Mar.	M., 4 Apr. -	17 Apr.	
Glengyle - - -	Special Service Company, Royal Highlanders (Mounted Infantry Company); drafts; remounts.	25 Mar.	{ St. V., 2 Apr. - St. H., 12 Apr. }	{ 17 Apr.	
Winifredian - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	3 Apr.	L.P., 8 Apr. -	23 Apr.	
Rakaia - - -	Drafts - - -	29 Mar.	T., 5 Apr. -	23 Apr.	
Ripplingham Grange	Remounts - - -	31 Mar.	—	24 Apr.	
British Princess -	Drafts; remounts - - -	2 Apr.	L.P., 9 Apr. -	24 Apr.	
Delphic - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 69 (Sussex) and 73 (Paget's) Companies.	31 Mar.	—	24 Apr.	
Montcalm - - -	Remounts (Yeomanry) - - -	5 Apr.	L.P., 11 Apr. -	26 Apr.	
Devon - - -	Elswick Battery; sections Volunteer Engineer Corps (4); Volunteer companies (2).	3 Apr.	—	28 Apr.	
Persia - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	7 Apr.	L.P., 14 Apr. -	2 May.	
Goth - - -	Royal Garrison Artillery, No. 6 Company, Eastern Division; 4th Bn. Gloucestershire Regiment.	2 Apr.	{ Gib., 6 Apr. - St. H., 19 Apr. }	{ 3 May -	Disembarked Militia battalion at St. Helena.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
*continued.*Transports and Freight Ships for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Port and Date of Call.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Canada - - -	Imperial Yeomanry, Nos. 62 (Middlesex), 74 (Dublin), 77 (Manchester), and 72, 76, 78, and 79 (Roughriders) Companies; XXth Bn. Staff; drafts. Det., Volunteer Electrical Engineers; Welsh Hospital.	14 Apr.	L.P., 19 Apr. -	3 May.	
Galeka - - -	Imperial Yeomanry — Rhodesian Field Force.	6 Apr.	T., 12 Apr. -	—	Arrived at Beira, 4 May.
Gaul - - -	Volunteer company (1) - -	14 Apr.	T., 20 Apr. -	7 May.	
Garrung - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	16 Apr.	L.P., 22 Apr. -	8 May.	
Gilwara - - -	1st Bn. Leinster Regiment; drafts.	18 Apr.	St. V., 26 Apr.	10 May -	Disembarked at Port Elizabeth.
Princess of Wales -	Hospital ship - - -	12 Apr.	St. V., 23 Apr.	10 May.	
Embroke Castle -	Det., Elswick Battery; Volunteer company (1); Scottish Hospital.	21 Apr.	L.P., 27 Apr. -	13 May.	
Elstermore - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	24 Apr.	L.P., 30 Apr. -	16 May.	
Protava - - -	Drafts - - -	28 Apr.	L.P., 3 May -	16 May.	
Sheshire - - -	Drafts - - -	29 Apr.	L.P., 4 May -	18 May.	
Mortensius - - -	Remounts - - -	24 Apr.	—	20 May.	
Montfort - - -	Post Office Corps; drafts; remounts.	26 Apr.	L.P., 3 May -	20 May.	
Englishman - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	26 Apr.	St. V., 6 May -	23 May.	
Ellopes - - -	Remounts - - -	30 Apr.	—	25 May.	
Scilian - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	25 Apr.	L.P., 2 May -	25 May -	Collision at L.P., sailed thence 8 May.
Maine - - -	American hospital ship - -	3 May	L.P., 10 May -	30 May.	
Assaye - - -	Volunteer company (1); Volunteer drafts; draft, Strathcona's Horse.	11 May	St. V., 18 May	31 May.	
Indari - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	8 May	St. V., 17 May	2 June.	
Tahratta - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	11 May {	L.P., 16 May - St. H., 23 May	} 2 June.	
Subia - - -	Hospital ship - - -	12 May	St. V., 20 May	4 June.	
Reana - - -	Hospital ship - - -	16 May	L.P., 21 May -	5 June.	
Monteagle - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	16 May	L.P., 22 May -	9 June.	
Lyonsdale Castle -	Volunteer drafts - - -	19 May	L.P., 24 May -	10 June.	
Laurel - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	17 May	L.P., 23 May -	11 June.	
Lancaster Merchant.	Mounted Infantry Company; drafts; remounts - - -	18 May	Gib., 23 May -	11 June.	
Britannic - - -	Drafts - - -	23 May	L.P., 29 May -	11 June.	
Wilton Castle -	Drafts - - -	28 May	M., 31 May -	14 June.	
Attoman - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	21 May {	St. V., 31 May St. H., 11 June	} 18 June.	
Maori King - - -	Remounts - - -	23 May	St. V., 2 June -	19 June.	
Comadic - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	2 June	St. V., 10 June	24 June.	
Wismore Castle -	Hospital ship - - -	2 June	L.P., 9 June -	25 June.	
Urania - - -	Two companies Militia Engineers; drafts.	8 June	St. V., 14 June	28 June.	
Agus - - -	Drafts - - -	8 June	St. V., 15 June	29 June.	
Lake Erie - - -	Drafts; remounts - - -	7 June	L.P., 14 June -	30 June	

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Transports and Freight Ships for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Principal Units Conveyed.	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Port and Date of Call.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Saxon - - -	No. 13 General Hospital - -	16 June	M., 20 June -	3 July.	
Montrose - -	Drafts ; remounts - - -	12 June	L.P., 18 June -	5 July.	
Tintagel Castle -	Draft - - - - -	16 June	L.P., 21 June - St. H., 2 July -	8 July.	
St. Andrew - -	Drafts ; remounts - - -	19 June	L.P., 25 June -	11 July.	
Orient - - -	Drafts - - - - -	21 June	St. V., 28 June	11 July.	
Pinemore - -	Drafts ; remounts - - -	23 June	L.P., 30 June -	16 July.	
Norman - - -	Imperial Yeomanry Hospital (det.)	30 June	M., 4 July -	17 July.	
Canada - - -	Drafts - - - - -	28 June	St. V., 5 July -	17 July.	
Templemore - -	Drafts ; remounts - - -	27 June	L.P., 2 July -	17 July.	
Gaika - - -	Imperial Yeomanry Hospital (det.)	23 June	T., 29 June -	17 July.	

No. 10_J.(Including No. 10_I, with Additions and Amendments.)

To be attached to Table No. 10E,* on which the following Fixed Dates for Embarkations should be noted :—

- ss. "Ulstermore," 24th April, at Royal Albert Dock.
- ss. "Sicilian," 25th April, at Royal Albert Dock.
- ss. "Montfort," 26th April, at Royal Albert Dock.
- ss. "Englishman," 26th April, at Royal Albert Dock.
- ss. "Cheshire" { 27th April, at Langton Dock, Liverpool.
 { 29th April, at Queenstown.

CHAS. M. CLARKE,
Quarter-Master General.

War Office, 25th June 1900.

* *Note.*—For Table No. 10E, *vide* page 51.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

EMBARKATION OF FIELD FORCE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles. 2-wheel.
Pembroke Castle	Southampton	21st April	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	Det., 1st Northumberland V.A. (Elswick Battery). Volunteer Co., East Yorkshire Regiment. Scottish National Red Cross Hospital. [†]	Aldershot - Beverley - Glasgow - Total -	1 3 9 13	1 - 2 3	31 113 42 186	22 - - 22	- - - -	- - - -	{ VOLUNTEERS. * H.Q. in ss. "Devon." + 7 nurses also embarked.	
Hortensius	Southampton	24th April	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	Remounts-- Cav. and Cobs. Royal Artillery Details	- - - Total -	- - 3 3	- - - -	- 403 199 5 5	- - - 602	- - - -	- - - -		
Orotava	Tilbury Dock	28th April	No.	60	6	1,450	8	Drafts-- R.F.A. - 2nd Bn. R.I. Irish Rifles - Milicia - Det., R.A.M.C. - Details	Dover Portsmouth Devonport Sheffield Belfast Aldershot Total	3 - - - 5 13 1 17 39	- - - - - 2 2	300 347 700 3 7 1,357	- - 1 - - 3 4	- - - - - -	- - - - - -		Cape Town (for orders).
Helopes	Liverpool (Herculeum Dock) Southampton	27th April - 30th April	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	Remounts-- Yeomanry Cavalry Details	Liverpool - - - Total	- - 2 2	- - - -	- - 3 3	191 149 - 340	- - - -	- - - -		YEOMANRY.
Maine	Southampton	3rd May	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* American Hospital ship; second voyage.	

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.			Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.	
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.			Horses.	Guns.	Vehicles. 2-wheel. 4-wheel.
Monteagle	Southampton	16th May	No. 87	20	-	500	305	Drafts— 5th Dragoon Guards. Rl. Inniskilling Fusiliers. Royal Engineers Post Office Corps. A.P.C. Det., R.A.M.C. Det., R.A.M.C.* Remounts, Cav. Details	Shorncliffe (from 7th Dn. Gds.). Aldershot Chatham London Aldershot London Total	3 - - - - - - 1 - - 15 19	- - - - - - - 3 - - - - 427	5 - - - - - - - - - 302 307	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	
Cavour	Royal Albert Dock.	17th May	No. 83	13	4	293	220	Drafts— 8th Hussars Royal Scots Remounts, R.A. Det., R.A.M.C. Details	Dundalk Belfast Aldershot Total	1 1 - 10 12	- - - - -	50 238 - 3 1 292	1 - 215 - - 216	- - - - -	Cape Town (for orders).
Manchester Merchant.	Tilbury Dock	18th May	No. 92	19	-	420	370	Mounted Infantry Company. Drafts— 13th Hussars 1st Bn. Suffolk Regiment. 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders. Det., R.A.M.C. Remounts— Cavalry Royal Artillery Details	Gibraltar (from Malta). Norwich Shorncliffe Gibraltar (from Egypt). Aldershot Total	5 2 1 1 - - 18	- - - - - - -	136 79 100 100 3 - 418	1 3 - - - 265 100 369	- - - - - - -	3 Officers and 1 man for Gibraltar also embarked.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Cowans 1—
continued.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Unit.	Station.	Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.		
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Vehicles.			2-wheel.	4-wheel.
Kildonan Castle.	{ Southampton { Queenstown -	26 May	{ No. 44	110	70	2,600	12	Drafts— 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers.	Salisbury Plain -	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	Cape Town (for orders).		
		28 May						1st Bn. Leicestershire Regt.	Curragh -	-	-	100	-	-	-	-			
								1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fus.	Salisbury Plain -	2	-	100	-	-	-	-			-
								Worcestershire Regt.	Aldershot -	1	-	267	-	-	-	-			-
								2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt.	Finner Camp -	-	-	100	-	-	-	-			-
								2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.	Salisbury Plain -	3	-	100	-	-	-	-			-
								1st Bn. S. Staffordshire Regt.	Lichfield -	2	-	300	-	-	-	-			-
								1st. Bn. Essex Regt.	Dublin -	3	-	100	-	-	-	-			-
								Derbyshire Regiment.	Shorncliffe -	2	-	107	-	-	-	-			-
								King's Royal Rifle Corps.	Aldershot -	-	-	100	-	-	-	-			-
									Templemore -	-	-	187	-	-	-	-			-
								Manchester Regiment.	Cork -	4	-	170	-	-	-	-			-
									Woolwich -	-	-	7	-	-	-	-			-
								Durham Light Infantry.	Aldershot -	3	-	100	-	-	-	-			-
								2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers	Aldershot -	2	-	300	-	-	-	-			-
								Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.	Salisbury Plain -	1	-	100	-	-	-	-			-
								R.A.M.C.*	Finner Camp -	2	-	250	-	-	-	-			-
								Details	Aldershot -	-	-	35	-	-	-	-			-
									-	-	53	-	7	-	-	-			-
									Total -	78	-	2,530	-	-	-	-			-

* Field hospital f Rhodesia.

* Field hospital for Rhodesia.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.							Destination.	Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued*.Cowans 1—
continued.Embarkation of Field Force from South Africa—*continued*.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.
Tintagel Castle	Southampton	16th June	Freight ship	-	-	-	-	Draft— Somersetshire L.I. Details	Devonport - - - Total -	1 1 2	- - -	135 - 135	- - -	- - -	2-wheel. 4-wheel.
S. Andrew	Tilbury Dock	19th June	No. 73	15	1	600	350	Drafts— 19th Hussars - Norfolk Regt. - W. Riding Regt. - Det., R.A.M.C. - Remounts— Cavalry - Royal Artillery Details	Canterbury Colchester - Cork - Aldershot - - - - Total -	4 1 - - - 7 12	- - - - - - -	80 277 139 3 - - - 499	- - - 249 100 1 350	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -
Orient	Southampton	21st June	No. 24	34	6	1,250	6	Drafts— Royal Engineers Somersetshire L.I. 2nd Bn. E. York- shire Regt. North Stafford- shire Regt. 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders. Rl. Dublin Fus. A.S. Corps - Det., No. 14 General Hosp. Details	Aldershot - Devonport - Strensall Lichfield Fort George Gosport Aldershot - Aldershot - - Total -	1 - 1 1 2 3 1 - 6 15	- - - - - - - -	43 65 100 281 108 377 58 3 1 1,036	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa--continued.

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.						Destination.	Remarks.						
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.			Guns.	Vehicles.				
Canada - { Southampton Queenstown		26th June - 28th June -	{ No. 69 } }	120	18	2,000	24	Drafts—	Parkhurst -	1	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-			
								2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.	Aldershot -	1	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								Cheshire Regt. -	" -	2	-	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								South Wales Borderers.	Belfast -	2	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								King's Own Scottish Bdrs.	Curragh -	4	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								East Lancashire Regt.	Kilworth -	2	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								1st Bn. Oxfordshire L.I.	Gosport -	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								2nd Bn. Royal Highlanders.	Finner -	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								King's Royal Rifles -	Kilworth -	4	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
									Aldershot -	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.	Kilworth -	3	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders.	Mullingar -	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								Leinster Regt.	Birr -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								Det. No. 14 General Hospital.	Aldershot -	1	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									" -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Details -	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								Total	-	29*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 11 nurses also embarked.

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Port.	Date of Embarkation.	No. of Transport, or whether a Freight Ship.	Accommodation.				Allotment.							Destination.	Remarks.						
				Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Unit.	Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Guns.			Vehicles.					
Persia	Royal Albert Dock.	6 July	No. 54	31	-	475	192	Drafts— Household Cavalry.	Windsor	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
									London	-	-	1	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	
									Salisbury Plain	-	-	3	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	
									Aldershot	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-
									-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Dilwara	Southampton	6 July	No. 3	60	26	1,450	6	Drafts— 1st Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers. Militia Det., R.A.M.C. Details	Total	-	-	7	-	-	141	-	-	-	-			
									Salisbury Plain	-	-	6	-	-	142	-	-	-	-	-		
									-	-	-	30	-	-	986	-	-	-	-	-		
									Aldershot	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-		
									-	-	-	8	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-		
									Total	-	-	44	-	-	1,143	1	-	-	-	-		
Dunvegan Castle	Southampton	7 July	-	-	-	-	-	Imperial Yeomanry Hospital.	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 28 nurses and 8 ward-maids also embarked.				

CONVEYANCE OF HORSES AND COBS FROM FOREIGN PORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

(This Table includes the services shown in Table No. 10E.**)

SHIP.	No. of Animals conveyed.	Port of Embarkation and Date.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Beacon Grange - - -	685	Buenos Aires, 14 November - - -	30 November.	* This vessel also con- veyed Lancers and Medical Contingen- from Australia.
Kent * - - -	70	Newcastle, 30 October - - - (New South Wales.)	1 December.	
Induna - - -	714	Buenos Aires, 30 November - - -	18 December.	Durban, 12 December. † This vessel also con- veyed Mounted In- fantry Contingen- from New South Wales.
Langton Grange† - - -	636	Newcastle, 14 November - - - (New South Wales.)	19 December	
Twickenham - - -	140	King George's Sound, 18 December -	6 January.	
Prah - - -	557	Buenos Aires, 20 December - - -	7 January.	
Pendower - - -	347	Buenos Aires, 24 December - - -	11 January.	
Royston Grange - - -	678	Buenos Aires, 26 December - - -	12 January.	
Kassala - - -	750	Buenos Aires, 24 January - - -	10 February.	
Southern Cross - - -	90	Newcastle, 18 January - - - (New South Wales.)	18 February.	
Induna - - -	850	Buenos Aires, 11 February - - -	3 March.	
Africander - - -	68	Newcastle, 19 February - - - (New South Wales.)	11 April.	
Prah - - -	581	Buenos Aires, 20th February - - -	10 March.	
Undaunted - - -	96	New Zealand, 24 February - - -	—	
Beacon Grange - - -	704	Buenos Aires, 4 March - - -	19 March.	
Yoruba - - -	600	Buenos Aires, 8 March - - -	27 March.	
Julia Park - - -	766	Buenos Aires, 11 March - - -	29 March.	
Angola - - -	938	Buenos Aires, 15 March - - -	3 April.	
Folmina - - -	625	Gledstanes, 23 February - - - (Australia.)	6 April.	
Dongola - - -	947	Buenos Aires, 18 March - - -	5 April.	
Glenmorven - - -	508	Fiume, 7 March - - -	9 April.	
Hyson - - -	533	Newcastle, 16 March - - - (New South Wales.)	—	
Langton Grange - - -	848	Newcastle, 9 March - - - (New South Wales.)	13 April.	
Mount Lebanon - - -	483	Fiume, 23 February - - -	13 April.	
Kildona - - -	721	Buenos Aires, 31 March - - -	16 April.	
Devona - - -	636	New Orleans, 17 March - - -	20 April.	
Beira - - -	185	Newcastle, 17 March - - - (New South Wales.)	20 April.	
Surrey - - -	938	Buenos Aires, 4 April - - -	20 April.	
Iona - - -	902	Buenos Aires, 6 April - - -	21 April.	
Elmdene - - -	507	Fiume, 18 March - - -	22 April.	
City of Lucknow - - -	850	Fiume, 22 March - - -	23 April.	
Persic - - -	160	Newcastle, 17 March - - - (New South Wales.)	25 April.	
Mary Park - - -	831	Buenos Aires, 7 April - - -	26 April.	
Bellona - - -	612	Buenos Aires, 11 April - - -	29 April.	
Cervona - - -	781	New Orleans, 30 March - - -	1 May.	
Nyanza - - -	866	Buenos Aires, 17 April - - -	3 May.	
Monkseaton - - -	657	Fiume, 29 March - - -	4 May.	
Medic - - -	250	Newcastle, 6 April - - - (New South Wales.)	6 May.	
Induna - - -	970	Buenos Aires, 21 April - - -	9 May.	
Dunmore - - -	800	Fiume, 9 April - - -	—	
Angola - - -	952	Buenos Aires, 4 May - - -	21 May.	
Mount Royal - - -	961	New Orleans, 24 April - - -	27 May.	
Magician - - -	768	New Orleans, 2 May - - -	1 June.	
Surrey - - -	961	Buenos Aires, 19 May - - -	3 June.	
Beacon Grange - - -	651	Buenos Aires, 20 May - - -	5 June.	
Suffolk - - -	749	Newcastle, 19 April - - - (New South Wales.)	6 June.	
Afric - - -	200	Sydney, 14 May - - -	14 June.	
Sussex - - -	944	Fiume, 16 May - - -	15 June.	
Kent - - -	700	Newcastle, 13 May - - - (New South Wales.)	18 June.	
Nyanza - - -	870	Buenos Aires, 3 June - - -	19 June.	
Royston Grange - - -	665	Buenos Aires, 5 June - - -	20 June.	
Canning - - -	727	Fiume, 25 May - - -	20 June.	
Monterey - - -	1,158	New Orleans, 22 May - - -	21 June.	
Lugano - - -	700	Montreal, 29 May - - -	26 June.	
Norfolk - - -	973	Buenos Aires, 20 June - - -	5 July.	
Devona - - -	777	Montreal, 9 June - - -	9 July.	
Matin - - -	549	Fiume, 11 June - - -	10 July.	
Leitrim - - -	825	Buenos Aires, 24 June - - -	11 July.	

Dates and numbers in *italics* are approximate only.** *Vide page 91.*

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

SHIP.	Number of Animals conveyed.	Port of Embarkation and Date.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.	Remarks.
Montcalm - - -	829	New Orleans, 13 June - - -	16 July.	
Ripplingham Grange - -	1,085	Sydney, 12 June - - -	17 July.	
Cervona - - -	875	New Orleans, 18 June - - -	20 July.	
Knight Bachelor - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 19 June - - -	20 July.	
Cornwall - - -	477	Sydney, 18 June - - -	23 July.	
Politician - - -	1,040	New Orleans, 27 June - - -	27 July.	
Raeburn - - -	963	Montreal, 30 June - - -	7 August.	
Langton Grange - - -	830	New Orleans, 7 July - - -	7 August.	
Sussex - - -	1,000	Buenos Aires, 20 July - - -	8 August.	
Mount Royal - - -	620	New Orleans, 10 July - - -	10 August.	
Rembrandt - - -	920	Fiume, 20 July - - -	20 August.	

Dates and numbers in *italics* are approximate only.

CONVEYANCE OF MULES (OTHER THAN THOSE FROM INDIA) TO SOUTH AFRICA.

(This Table includes services shown in Table No. 10E**)

NAME OF SHIP.	Number of Mules conveyed.	Port of Embarkation and Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town for Orders.	Remarks.
Southern Cross - - -	680	Gibraltar, 15 October - - -	8 November.	
Oceano - - -	542	Gibraltar, 26 October - - -	20 November.	
Ocampo - - -	450	Valencia, 31 October - - -	26 November.	
Hyades - - -	1,000	Naples, 11 October - - -	6 November.	
Devona - - -	1,000	Naples, 19 October - - -	18 November	} 1 Warrant Officer, 22 men A.S.C. as con- ducting party in each ship.
Kelvingrove - - -	1,000	Naples, 25 October - - -	20 November	
Mount Royal - - -	1,902	Naples, 5 November - - -	} 1 December.	* 1 Officer, 1 Warrant Officer, 66 men A.S.C. as conducting party.
	345	Gibraltar, 10 November †		
Iona - - -	1,088	Naples, 14 November - - -	11 December.	† En route from Naples.
Prah - - -	671	New Orleans, 11 October - - -	18 November.	
Montezuma - - -	1,886	New Orleans, 21 October - - -	21 November.	
Carinthia - - -	1,180	New Orleans, 24 October - - -	21 November.	
Hurona - - -	1,190	New Orleans, 3 November - - -	4 December.	
Manchester City - - -	2,349	New Orleans, 23 November - - -	26 December.	
Fremona - - -	1,014	Naples, 30 November - - -	30 December.	
Anselma de Larrinaga - -	898	New Orleans, 29 November - - -	4 January.	
Hermes - - -	900	New Orleans, 15 December - - -	12 January.	
Matin - - -	860	New Orleans, 6 January - - -	15 February.	
Carinthia - - -	1,358	New Orleans, 21 January - - -	16 February.	
Kildona - - -	1,013	New Orleans, 25 January - - -	28 February.	
Iona - - -	1,156	New Orleans, 2 February - - -	4 March.	
Alsatia - - -	400	Gibraltar, 9 February - - -	8 March.	
Magician - - -	980	New Orleans, 11 February - - -	11 March.	
Bellona - - -	790	Gibraltar, 16 February - - -	11 March.	
Montezuma - - -	1,462	New Orleans, 18 February - - -	24 March.	
Karamania - - -	542	Gibraltar, 2 March - - -	27 March.	
Den of Airlic - - -	800	Gibraltar, 4 March - - -	27 March.	
Fifeshire - - -	601	Gibraltar, 12 March - - -	3 April.	
Mombassa - - -	492	Gibraltar, 19 March - - -	13 April.	
Montenegro - - -	899	New Orleans, 10 March - - -	16 April.	
Devona - - -	298	New Orleans, 17 March - - -	20 April	This vessel also con- veyed 636 horses.
Kelvingrove - - -	128	Larnaca, 17 March - - -	} 20 April.	
	828	Gibraltar, 29 March - - -		
Hyades - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 22 March - - -	28 April.	
Sylvania - - -	1,435	New Orleans, 2 April - - -	1 May.	
Cervona - - -	50	New Orleans, 30 March - - -	1 May - -	The vessel also conveyed 781 horses.
Knight Bachelor - - -	1,469	New Orleans, 6 April - - -	7 May.	
Norfolk - - -	1,000	Gibraltar, 19 April - - -	10 May.	
Carinthia - - -	1,450	New Orleans, 10 May - - -	- - -	The "Carinthia" went ashore south of Hayti, and about 1,000 mules saved were re-shipped in the "Montezuma," due at Cape Town about 7th July.
Sahara - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 15 April - - -	24 May.	
Australia - - -	600	Gibraltar, 4 May - - -	28 May.	
Alsatia - - -	400	Gibraltar, 3 May - - -	29 May.	
Monarch - - -	1,499	New Orleans, 7 May - - -	8 June.	

** Vide page 92.

A A

(continued.)

Embarkation of Field Force for South Africa—*continued.*Cowans 1—
continued.

NAME OF SHIP.	Number of Mules conveyed.	Port of Embarkation and Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town for Orders.	Remarks.
Den of Airlie - - -	1,000	Gibraltar, 16 May - - -	9 June.	
Chancellor - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 14 May - - -	14 June.	
Mombassa - - -	1,000	Gibraltar, 26 May - - -	21 June.	
Cuban - - -	954	New Orleans, 24 May - - -	30 June.	
Kelvingrove - - -	1,000	Gibraltar, 9 June - - -	30 June.	
Montenegro - - -	952	New Orleans, 11 June - - -	11 July.	
Honorius - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 12 June - - -	12 July.	
Induna - - -	1,000	Gibraltar, 23 June - - -	14 July.	
Heraclides - - -	600	Pasages, North Spain, 25 June - - -	19 July.	
Anglo-Chilian - - -	825	Gibraltar, 28 June - - -	23 July.	
Monkseaton - - -	564	Pasages, 1 July - - -	25 July.	
Hyanthes - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 25 June - - -	1 August.	
Angola - - -	950	New Orleans, 10 July - - -	10 August.	
Hyades - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 7 July - - -	12 August.	
Riverton - - -	850	Gibraltar, 18 July - - -	12 August.	
Hortensius - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 14 July - - -	14 August.	
Magician - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 21 July - - -	21 August.	
Hostilius - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 1 August - - -	1 September.	
Den of Airlie - - -	900	New Orleans, 10 August - - -	10 September.	
Kelvingrove - - -	1,000	New Orleans, 17 August - - -	17 September.	

NOTE.—The dates in *italics* are approximate.

DATES OF FITTING UP OF CERTAIN HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Cowans 2.

The following are dates when Hospital Ships mentioned were fitted up :—

' Lismore Castle "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9th December 1899.
" Nubia "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4th January 1900.
" Avoca "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31st January 1900.
Orcana "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5th March 1900.
Simla "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9th April 1900.
Dunera "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2nd May 1900.

E. CHICHESTER,
Captain, R.N., and Principal Transport Officer
South Africa, 23 August 1900.

STATEMENT SHOWING DATES OF REQUISITION BY ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ON PRINCIPAL
ORDNANCE OFFICER, ROYAL ARSENAL, FOR FREIGHT AND DATE OF SHIPMENT OF MEDICAL
STORES TO SOUTH AFRICA FROM OCTOBER 1899 TO JULY 1900. Cowans 3

Number of Tonnage Appli- cation.	Station.	Amount.		Date of Application.	Date of Sailing.	Name of Vessel.	Remarks.
		Tons.	Feet.				
1,191	Maritzberg - - -	-	12	7 Oct.	19 Oct.	Umtata.	
1,192	Cape Town - - -	2	1	11 "	14 "	Dunottar Castle.	
1,193	" - - -	2	1	12 "	19 "	Trojan.	
1,194	" - - -	3	6½	13 "	19 "	"	
1,196	Maritzberg - - -	-	17	"	26 "	Ifafa.	
1,197	Cape Town - - -	6	38	19 "	25 "	Werneth Hall.	
1,198	Maritzberg - - -	-	5	27 "	2 Nov.	Umvoti.	
1,201	Durban - - -	-	14	4 Nov.	16 "	Umfuli.	
1,202	Cape Town - - -	36	15	21 Oct.	1 "	Briton.	Part in this vesse .
1,203	Maritzberg - - -	-	18	23 "	4 "	Africander - - -	
1,204	Cape Town - - -	2	1	24 "	27 Oct.	Umvoti.	
1,207	Durban - - -	1	26	26 "	2 Nov.	German.	
1,208	Cape Town - - -	13	23	25 "	27 Oct.	Umvoti.	
1,209	" - - -	-	12	25 "	27 "	German.	
1,210	Durban - - -	-	12	25 "	27 "	"	
1,211	Cape Town - - -	-	12	25 "	27 "	"	
1,215	" - - -	-	3½	27 "	4 Nov.	Briton.	
1,216	Durban - - -	-	3½	27 "	2 "	Umvoti.	
1,217	" - - -	12	31½	1 Nov.	4 "	Briton.	
1,219	Cape Town - - -	2	1	7 "	18 "	Guelph.	
1,220	" - - -	6	38	3 "	5 "	Formosa.	
1,222	" - - -	4	31	6 "	8 "	Chicago.	
1,223	Durban - - -	-	17	7 "	11 "	Scot.	
1,224	Cape Town - - -	-	17	7 "	11 "	"	
1,226	" - - -	4	10	11 "	16 "	British Princess.	
1,228	Durban - - -	6	37	13 "	16 "	"	
1,229	Cape Town - - -	-	36½	14 "	16 "	"	
1,230	Durban - - -	1	25	14 "	16 "	"	
1,233	" - - -	2	5	22 "	25 "	Norham Castle.	
1,234	" - - -	-	36½	22 "	25 "	"	
1,235	" - - -	-	13½	22 "	1 Dec.	Avondale Castle.	
1,236	Cape Town - - -	1	25	22 "	1 "	"	
1,237	Durban - - -	-	3½	23 "	1 "	"	
1,238	Cape Town - - -	-	3½	23 "	1 "	"	
1,239	Durban - - -	6	23	23 "	1 "	"	
1,240	Cape Town - - -	-	6	23 "	1 "	"	
1,242	" - - -	3	19	28 "	1 "	"	
1,243	Durban - - -	3	19	28 "	2 "	Norman.	
1,244	Maritzberg - - -	28	18	29 "	9 "	Severn.	
1,245	Cape Town - - -	-	7½	30 "	2 "	Norman.	
1,246	" - - -	11	32	5 Dec.	9 "	Severn.	
1,248	Maritzberg - - -	3	17½	5 "	9 "	"	
1,250	Cape Town - - -	1	14	5 "	9 "	"	
1,251	Durban - - -	1	14	5 "	9 "	"	
1,252	Cape Town - - -	-	28	7 "	16 "	Mexican.	
1,253	" - - -	9	18½	9 "	13 "	Europe.	
1,254	" - - -	3	2	11 "	19 "	Anglo-Chilian.	
1,255	Maritzberg - - -	3	2	11 "	19 "	"	
1,256	Cape Town - - -	16	18½	12 "	16 "	Mexican.	
1,257	" - - -	16	14	13 "	30 "	Moor.	
1,258	" - - -	2	25	15 "	30 "	"	

NOTE.—Medical Stores for General Hospitals, Stationary Hospitals, Field Hospitals, Bearer Companies, and Regimental
and Staff Units conveyed in the same vessels as the *personnel* for these Units are *not* included in the above.

(continued.)

Statement showing Dates of Requisition by Army Medical Department, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Tonnage Application.	Station.	Amount.		Date of Application.	Date of Sailing.	Name of Vessel.	Remarks.
		Tons.	Feet.				
1,261	Durban	1	14	19 Dec.	3 Jan.	Lycia.	
1,262	"	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 "	3 "	"	
1,263	"	—	19	21 "	30 Dec.	Umgeni.	
1,264	Cape Town	1	11	21 "	3 Jan.	Lycia.	
1,265	"	1	14	27 "	6 "	Woolloomooloo.	
1,266	"	3	20	27 "	6 "	"	
1,267	Durban	1	14	28 "	4 "	Inanda.	
1,269	Cape Town	1	11	30 "	6 "	Woolloomooloo.	
1,270	Durban	1	11	30 "	11 "	Umtata.	
1,271	Cape Town	—	2	3 Jan.	13 "	Lord Dufferin.	
1,272	Durban	—	2	3 "	11 "	Umtata.	
1,273	"	—	15	4 "	11 "	"	
1,274	Cape Town	1	14	4 "	13 "	Lord Dufferin.	
1,275	Durban	1	14	4 "	11 "	Umtata.	
1,276	Cape Town	1	11	5 "	13 "	Lord Dufferin.	
1,277	Durban	1	11	5 "	11 "	Umtata.	
1,278	"	6	26	13 "	18 "	Ifafa.	
1,279	Cape Town	25	36	9 "	16 "	City of Venice.	
1,280	Durban	1	14	10 "	18 "	Ifafa.	
1,281	Cape Town	1	14	10 "	16 "	City of Venice.	
1,282	"	5	15	11 "	16 "	"	
1,283	"	5	13	11 "	16 "	"	
1,284	Durban	1	11	13 "	27 "	Umvoti.	
1,285	Cape Town	1	11	13 "	20 "	Gaul.	
1,287	"	5	2	15 "	26 "	Pembroke Castle.	
1,288	"	2	7	15 "	26 "	"	
1,290	"	2	24	17 "	26 "	"	
1,291	Durban	1	14	17 "	21 "	American.	
1,292	Cape Town	1	14	17 "	21 "	"	
1,293	"	—	1	17 "	26 "	Pembroke Castle.	
1,294	Durban	—	1	17 "	27 "	Umvoti.	
1,295	Cape Town	3	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 "	26 "	Pembroke Castle.	
1,296	"	1	12	19 "	26 "	"	
1,297	Durban	1	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 "	2 Feb.	Illovo.	
1,298	"	11	33	20 "	27 Jan.	Umvoti.	
1,299	"	—	28	20 "	16 Feb.	Dunvegan Castle.	
1,300	Cape Town	—	28	20 "	26 Jan.	Pembroke Castle.	
1,301	"	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 "	3 Feb.	German.	
1,302	"	—	6	24 "	3 "	"	
1,303	"	8	14	25 "	9 "	Arundel Castle.	
1,304	Durban	2	23	25 "	2 "	Norham Castle.	
1,305	Cape Town	2	29	25 "	10 "	Dunvegan Castle -	Part in this vessel.
1,306	Durban	1	12	26 "	3 "	German.	
1,307	Cape Town	1	12	26 "	1 "	Illovo.	
1,308	Durban	3	20	26 "	3 "	German.	
1,309	Cape Town	4	13	26 "	1 "	Illovo.	
1,312	Durban	3	36	27 "	3 "	German.	
1,313	"	5	6	29 "	2 "	Norham Castle.	
1,314	"	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 "	6 "	Pongola.	
1,315	"	1	14	1 Feb.	6 "	"	
1,316	Cape Town	2	17	1 "	15 "	Inchanga.	
1,317	Durban	8	20	1 "	7 "	Kumara.	
1,318	Cape Town	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 "	15 "	Inchanga.	
1,319	Durban	1	12	2 "	13 "	Greek.	
1,320	"	5	37	3 "	15 "	Inchanga.	
1,321	"	—	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 "	15 "	"	
1,322	Cape Town	9	10	5 "	15 "	Greek.	
1,323	"	14	5	5 "	13 "	"	
1,325	Durban	14	26	6 "	20 "	Umbilo.	
1,326	"	4	39	7 "	20 "	"	
1,327	Cape Town	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 "	16 "	Gascon.	
1,328	"	2	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 "	16 "	"	
1,329	Durban	1	23	7 "	20 "	Umbilo.	
1,330	Cape Town	2	6	8 "	16 "	Gascon.	
1,331	"	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 "	16 "	"	
1,332	Durban	1	12	9 "	20 "	Umbilo.	
1,333	Cape Town	3	13	14 "	22 "	Avondale Castle.	
1,334	"	2	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 "	21 "	Basuto.	
1,335	Durban	2	35	15 "	1 Mar.	Inyoni.	
1,337	Cape Town	3	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 "	25 Feb.	Goorkha.	
1,338	Durban	8	25	16 "	1 Mar.	Inyoni.	
1,339	Cape Town	3	3	17 "	25 Feb.	Goorkha.	
1,340	Durban	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 "	1 Mar.	Inyoni.	
1,342	"	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 "	1 "	"	
1,343	Cape Town	4	36	19 "	3 "	Devonshire.	
1,344	Durban	—	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 "	1 "	Inyoni.	
1,345	Cape Town	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 "	3 "	Devonshire.	
1,346	"	3	1	23 "	5 "	Tokomaru.	
1,347	Durban	2	35	23 "	6 "	Umfuli.	
1,348	Cape Town	—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 "	5 "	Tokomaru.	
1,349	Mauritius	—	23	26 "	14 "	Aldgate.	
1,350	Cape Town	5	5	26 "	5 "	Tokomaru.	
1,353	"	1	35	28 "	9 "	Tintagel Castle.	
1,354	Durban	—	4	1 March	15 "	Inyati.	

Statement showing Dates of Requisition by Army Medical Department, &c.—continued.

Cowans 3—
continued.

Number of Tonnage Application.	Station.	Amount.		Date of Application.	Date of Sailing.	Name of Vessel.	Remarks
		Tons.	Feet.				
1,355	Cape Town - - -	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 March -	9 Mar.	Tintagel Castle.	
1,356	Durban - - -	2	35	1 " -	15 "	Inyati.	
1,357	" - - -	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 " -	10 "	Moor.	
1,358	Cape Town - - -	-	23	2 " -	9 "	Tintagel Castle.	
1,359	" - - -	27	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 " -	9 "	" "	
1,360	" - - -	4	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 " -	9 "	" "	
1,361	" - - -	1	26	3 " -	9 "	" "	
1,362	" - - -	16	7	3 " -	9 "	" "	
1,363	" - - -	-	10	6 " -	17 "	Aldgate.	
1,364	" - - -	4	38	7 " -	16 "	Dunottar Castle.	
1,365	" - - -	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 " -	16 "	" "	
1,366	" - - -	4	30	8 " -	17 "	Aldgate.	
1,368	" - - -	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 " -	21 "	Indianapolis.	
1,369	Durban - - -	2	35	9 " -	21 "	Umgeni.	
1,370	Cape Town - - -	1	25	9 " -	21 "	Indianapolis.	
1,371	" - - -	3	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 " -	21 "	" "	
1,373	" - - -	24	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 " -	23 "	Oriel.	
1,374	" - - -	3	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 " -	23 "	" "	
1,375	" - - -	6	39	14 " -	22 "	Mascotte.	
1,376	" - - -	4	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 " -	22 "	" "	
1,377	" - - -	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 " -	21 " 5 April	Umgeni.	
1,378	" - - -	5	34	16 " -	23 Mar.	Umtata	1 bale.
1,379	Durban - - -	1	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 " -	21 "	Oriel.	
1,380	Cape Town - - -	3	32	16 " -	23 "	Umgeni.	
1,381	" - - -	7	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 " -	23 "	Oriel.	
1,382	" - - -	-	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 " -	31 "	" "	
1,384	" - - -	-	13	21 " -	30 "	Delphic.	
1,385	Durban - - -	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 " -	29 "	Carisbrook Castle.	
1,386	Cape Town - - -	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 " -	30 "	Inanda.	
1,387	Durban - - -	1	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 " -	29 "	Carisbrook Castle.	
1,388	Cape Town - - -	5	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 " -	31 "	Inanda.	
1,389	" - - -	-	11	23 " -	31 "	Delphic and Osborne.	
1,390	" - - -	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 " -	31 "	Delphic.	
1,391	" - - -	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 " -	27 April	Dunvegan Castle -	191 cases.
1,393	" - - -	57	22	24 " -	31 "	Delphic.	22 cases.
1,394	" - - -	18	16	26 " -	31 "	" "	
1,396	" - - -	13	15	29 " -	7 "	Delphic and Osborne.	
1,397	St. Helena - - -	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 " -	27 " 31 Mar.	Scot	164 cases.
1,398	" - - -	6	20	29 " -	31 "	Dunvegan Castle -	1 case.
1,399	Cape Town - - -	1	12	30 " -	6 April	Goth.	
1,400	" - - -	6	17	30 " -	6 "	Garth Castle.	
1,401	Durban - - -	1	13	30 " -	5 "	" "	
1,402	Cape Town - - -	12	28	30 " -	6 "	Umtata.	
1,403	" - - -	1	30	2 April -	15 "	Garth Castle.	
1,404	" - - -	1	23	2 " -	15 "	Severn.	
1,405	Durban - - -	3	20	2 " -	22 "	" "	
1,406	" - - -	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 " -	22 "	Ebro.	
1,407	Cape Town - - -	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 " -	15 "	" "	
1,408	" - - -	-	17	4 " -	15 "	Severn.	
1,410	" - - -	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 " -	13 "	" "	
1,411	" - - -	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 " -	15 "	Kinfauns Castle.	
1,412	" - - -	6	21	6 " -	15 "	Severn.	
1,413	Durban - - -	1	24	6 " -	22 "	" "	
1,414	Cape Town - - -	1	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 " -	12 "	Ebro.	
1,415	Durban - - -	2	30	9 " -	22 "	Gairlock.	
1,416	Cape Town - - -	19	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 " -	24 "	Ebro.	
1,418	" - - -	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 " -	24 "	Iser.	
1,419	" - - -	39	16	11 " -	24 "	" "	
1,420	" - - -	-	34	12 " -	24 "	" "	
1,421	" - - -	15	25	12 " -	24 "	" "	
1,422	" - - -	7	29	13 " -	24 "	" "	
1,423	Durban - - -	1	27	13 " -	22 "	" "	
1,424	" - - -	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 " -	22 "	Ebro.	
1,425	Cape Town - - -	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 " -	24 "	" "	
1,426	" - - -	8	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 " -	24 "	Iser.	
1,427	" - - -	28	-	16 " -	24 "	" "	
1,428	" - - -	8	34	19 " -	24 "	" "	
1,429	Durban - - -	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 " -	22 "	Ebro.	
1,430	Cape Town - - -	2	32	20 " -	27 "	Dunvegan Castle.	
1,431	" - - -	10	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 " -	27 "	" "	
1,432	Durban - - -	1	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 " -	26 "	Insizwa.	
1,433	Cape Town - - -	21	37	21 " -	28 "	Greek.	
1,434	" - - -	-	16	21 " -	28 "	" "	
1,435	" - - -	21	6	23 " -	4 May	Arundel Castle.	
1,436	" - - -	-	31	25 " -	5 "	Norham Castle.	
1,437	" - - -	15	30	25 " -	5 "	" "	
1,438	" - - -	-	13	25 " -	4 "	Arundel Castle.	
1,439	" - - -	-	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 " -	5 "	Norham Castle.	
1,440	Durban - - -	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 " -	4 "	Arundel Castle.	
1,441	Cape Town - - -	4	15	27 " -	4 "	Umtali.	
1,442	" - - -	19	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 " -	5 "	Norham Castle.	

(continued.)

Statement showing Dates of Requisition by Army Medical Department, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Tonnage Application.	Station.	Amount.		Date of Application.	Date of Sailing.	Name of Vessel.	Remarks.
		Tons.	Feet.				
1,443	Durban	1	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 April	4 May	Untati.	
1,444	Cape Town	5	37	28 "	5 "	Norham Castle.	
1,445	"	1	12	30 "	11 "	Tantallon Castle.	
1,446	"	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 "	11 "	" "	
1,447	"	6	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 May	11 "	" "	
1,448	Durban	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 "	11 "	" "	
1,449	Cape Town	9	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 "	11 "	" "	
1,450	"	12	17	3 "	11 "	German.	
1,451	"	6	22	3 "	11 "	Tantallon Castle.	
1,452	"	28	7	3 "	11 "	" "	
1,454	"	6	22	4 "	11 "	" "	
1,455	"	2	15	4 "	11 "	" "	
1,456	"	6	15	4 "	11 "	" "	
1,457	Durban	1	36	4 "	22 "	Umfuli.	
1,458	Cape Town	10	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 "	12 "	German.	
1,459	"	10	33	5 "	12 "	"	
1,460	"	5	1	5 "	12 "	"	
1,461	"	—	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 "	12 "	"	
1,462	"	22	24	7 "	12 "	"	
1,463	"	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 "	18 "	Avondale Castle.	
1,464	"	5	3	9 "	19 "	Moor.	
1,465	"	3	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 "	19 "	"	
1,466	"	21	12	9 "	19 "	"	
1,467	"	3	28	9 "	19 "	"	
1,468	"	3	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 "	19 "	"	
1,469	"	17	34	10 "	19 "	"	
1,470	Durban	2	14	10 "	19 "	"	
1,471	Cape Town	2	17	10 "	22 "	Umfuli.	
1,472	"	15	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 "	19 "	Moor.	
1,473	"	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 "	18 "	Avondale Castle.	
1,474	Durban	1	12	11 "	18 "	"	
1,475	Cape Town	27	2	11 "	22 "	Umfuli.	
1,477	Durban	1	24	11 "	18 "	Avondale Castle.	
1,478	Cape Town	8	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 "	19 "	Moor.	
1,479	"	11	23	12 "	18 "	Avondale Castle.	
1,480	Durban	—	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 "	18 "	"	
1,481	Cape Town	5	11	12 "	22 "	Umfuli.	
1,482	"	—	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 "	18 "	Avondale Castle.	
1,483	Durban	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 "	19 "	Moor.	
1,484	Cape Town	1	23	14 "	19 "	"	
1,485	"	5	35	15 "	22 "	Umfuli.	
1,486	"	2	32	15 "	19 "	Moor.	
1,487	"	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 "	25 "	Dunottar Castle.	
1,488	"	9	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 "	25 "	" "	
1,489	"	—	9	15 "	25 "	" "	
1,490	"	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 "	25 "	" "	
1,491	"	7	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 "	25 "	" "	
1,492	Durban	1	29	18 "	25 "	" "	
1,493	Cape Town	29	27	18 "	24 "	Inchanga.	
1,494	Durban	—	33	18 "	25 "	Dunottar Castle.	
1,495	Cape Town	3	30	18 "	24 "	Inchanga.	
1,496	"	21	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 "	25 "	Dunottar Castle.	
1,497	"	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 "	25 "	" "	
1,498	"	5	20	21 "	2 "	Briton.	
1,499	"	7	36	22 "	2 "	"	
1,500	"	8	24	22 "	2 "	"	
1,501	Durban	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 "	2 "	"	
1,502	"	2	35	23 "	31 May	Umgeni.	
1,503	Cape Town	5	17	23 "	31 "	"	
1,504	"	9	39	24 "	2 June	Briton.	
1,505	"	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 "	2 "	"	
1,506	"	—	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 "	2 "	"	
1,507	"	2	21	25 "	2 "	"	
1,508	"	3	9	25 "	2 "	"	
1,509	Durban	1	39	25 "	2 "	"	
1,510	Cape Town	5	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 "	31 May	Umgeni.	
1,511	"	1	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 "	2 June	Briton.	
1,512	"	1	2	26 "	2 "	"	
1,513	"	11	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	26 "	2 "	"	
1,514	"	—	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 "	2 "	"	
1,516	Durban	9	35	26 "	2 "	"	
1,517	"	12	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 "	2 "	"	
1,518	Cape Town	2	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 "	2 "	"	
1,519	Durban	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 "	2 "	"	
1,520	Cape Town	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 "	7 "	Ingeli.	
1,521	"	27	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 "	8 "	Carisbrook Castle.	
1,522	"	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 "	8 "	" "	
1,523	"	7	5	31 "	8 "	" "	
1,524	"	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 June	7 "	" "	
1,525	"	1	10	1 "	8 "	Ingeli.	
1,526	"	3	23	1 "	8 "	Carisbrook Castle.	

Statement showing Dates of Requisition by Army Medical Department, &c.—*continued.*Cowans 3—
continued.

Number of Tonnage Application.	Station.	Amount.		Date of Application.	Date of Sailing.	Name of Vessel.	Remarks.
		Tons.	Feet.				
1,527	Durban - - -	1	24½	1 June -	7 June	Ingeli.	
1,528	Cape Town - - -	26	35½	1 " -	8 "	Carisbrook Castle.	
1,529	" - - -	-	33¼	6 " -	16 "	Saxon.	
1,530	" - - -	-	19½	6 " -	16 "	"	
1,531	" - - -	8	33¼	7 " -	16 "	"	
1,532	" - - -	12	25	7 " -	16 "	"	
1,533	Durban - - -	-	3½	7 " -	14 "	Umtata.	
1,534	Cape Town - - -	-	38	8 " -	16 "	Saxon.	
1,535	Durban - - -	1	24½	8 " -	14 "	Umtata.	
1,536	Cape Town - - -	11	¼	9 " -	15 "	Tintagel Castle.	
1,537	" - - -	-	17	12 " -	23 "	Kinfauns Castle.	
1,538	" - - -	23	29½	14 " -	23 " { 29 "	Galeka - " -	1 case.
1,540	" - - -	6	24	14 " -	23 "	Kinfauns Castle.	
1,541	" - - -	7	37	15 " -	23 " { 29 "	Galeka " -	10 cases.
1,542	" - - -	-	20	15 " -	23 "	Kinfauns Castle.	
1,543	" - - -	1	2	15 " -	23 "	" "	
1,544	Durban - - -	3	14½	15 " -	21 "	Inyoni.	
1,545	Cape Town - - -	18	28½	16 " -	22 "	Gaika.	
1,546	" - - -	-	7	18 " -	30 "	Norman.	
1,547	" - - -	19	22	20 " -	30 "	"	
1,548	" - - -	1	6	20 " -	30 "	"	
1,549	Durban - - -	1	21½	20 " -	28 "	Umhloti.	
1,550	Cape Town - - -	-	7	21 " -	30 "	Norman.	
1,551	Durban - - -	12	17½	23 " -	28 "	Oratava.	
1,552	Cape Town - - -	27	15½	23 " -	29 "	Galeka.	
1,553	" - - -	1	2	23 " -	29 "	"	
1,555	Durban - - -	2	7	23 " -	28 "	Umvoti.	
1,556	Cape Town - - -	-	7½	25 " -	7 July	Dunvegan Castle.	
1,558	Durban - - -	4	34	26 " -	7 "	" "	
1,559	Cape Town - - -	-	33¼	27 " -	7 "	" "	
1,560	" - - -	2	32	28 " -	7 "	" "	
1,563	" - - -	-	3	30 " -	7 "	" "	
1,564	" - - -	5	4	30 " -	7 "	" "	
1,565	Durban - - -	1	35½	30 " -	12 "	Umvoti.	
1,567	Cape Town - - -	-	9¾	4 July -	13 "	Pembroke Castle.	
1,568	" - - -	-	16¾	4 " -	13 "	" "	
1,569	" - - -	-	7	4 " -	13 "	" "	
1,570	" - - -	38	14½	5 " -	13 "	" "	
1,571	" - - -	2	26¾	5 " -	13 "	" "	
1,573	" - - -	1	2	6 " -	13 "	" "	
1,574	Durban - - -	1	35	6 " -	12 "	Umvoti.	
1,577	Cape Town - - -	-	8¼	7 " -	13 "	Pembroke Castle.	
1,579	" - - -	-	19	10 " -	21 "	Tantallon Castle.	
1,580	" - - -	-	26	10 " -	21 "	" "	
1,584	" - - -	-	6	11 " -	21 "	" "	
1,585	" - - -	-	13	14 " -	-	-	Not notified.
1,586	" - - -	1	5	14 " -	21 July	Tantallon Castle.	
1,587	Durban - - -	1	23	14 " -	-	-	Not notified.
1,588	Cape Town - - -	-	4¾	14 " -	21 July	Tantallon Castle.	
1,589	" - - -	10	34¼	16 " -	21 "	" "	

Cowans 4.

LETTER from War Office to Commission in reply to enquiry whether there has been any undue delay in the Supply of Medical Stores.

War Office, London, S.W.,
September 14th, 1900.

Sir,—With reference to paragraph 1 of your letter, dated 21st ult., forwarded from Cape Town, addressed to General Sir Henry Brackenbury, Director-General of Ordnance, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to inform you that no instances of undue delay in the supply of medical stores have been brought to notice. There was, however, some delay in the supplying of air and water beds, which the contractors were

not able to carry out so quickly as could have been wished. These are articles which it is inexpedient to stock in large numbers.

If, however, you will please mention any instances in which there was apparently undue delay the Marquis of Lansdowne directs me to say that they will be at once enquired into.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
H. E. MUIR, A.M.S.

The Secretary,
Royal South African Hospitals Commission

Cowans 5.

LETTER from War Office to Commission in reply to enquiry whether complaints have been made by the Army Medical Department to the Quarter-Master-General.

War Office, London, S.W.,
September 14th, 1900.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 21st ult., asking for information as to any complaints made by the Army Medical Department to the Quarter Master-General, I am directed to acquaint you that no trace can be found of any such complaints having been made,

neither is the Army Medical Department at home cognizant of having made any such complaint.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHAS. M. CLARKE,
Quarter Master-General.

The Secretary, Royal South African
Hospitals Commission, Cape Town.

Cowie.

LANGMAN HOSPITAL.

Particulars regarding transport of equipment.

Assistant Director of Railways (Base),
S.A.F.F.,

Dear Sir, Cape Town, 28th August, 1900.

I HAVE made enquiries, as requested by you, in connection with the despatch by rail of the Langman Hospital, which arrived at East London in the s.s. "Oriental" in March last, and I attach a copy of a statement giving the result.

Yours faithfully,
T. W. COWIE,

Lieut.-Col., Assist. Dir. Railways.

To Major Tennant, C.B.,
Secretary,
Royal Hospital Commission.

Assistant Director of Railways,
S.A.F.F.,
Cape Town.

THE ss. "Oriental" anchored at East London at 6 a.m. on the morning of 28th March 1900, but changed anchorage about 8 a.m. The first lighter went out to her at 10 15 a.m. the same morning, and another one at noon, returning respectively at 5.15 and 6.20 in the evening. These lighters were off-loaded the next morning,

29th March, when two more lighters went out for stores, ammunition, &c., and returned at 4 p.m.

These two lighters had some of the Langman Hospital kit on board. The hospital was to have left at 3.20 p.m., but, owing to non-return of the lighters, it could not get away till 5.35 p.m., when 11 officers and 33 men left in one bogie coach, one composite van, with one bogie truck and one short truck of baggage. These coaches and trucks arrived at Bethulie Bridge on the 31st March, and proceeded on at 6.30 a.m. on the 1st April.

Two other bogie trucks filled with stores for the hospital, which left East London a day or two after, went on from Bethulie at 9 a.m. on the 3rd April. Nothing was left behind at East London, except Dr. Langman's own horse, which was sick, and which was forwarded on 5th April.

It is understood that the ss. "Oriental" has only short derricks, and so could only off-load slowly. There seems to have been no unnecessary delay, and the Commandant at East London states that Dr. Conan Doyle and Dr. Langman expressed themselves much pleased with the arrangements for despatch by railway after landing.

T. W. COWIE,
Lt.-Col., A.D.R.C.

28th August, 1900.

McKENZIE'S FARM, MAITLAND—IMPERIAL YEOMANRY HOSPITAL.

Cunningham.

Visited 27th August, 1900.

Staff.—Dr. Lee, Dr. Turner, Dr. Handson, and Mr. Thornton—all civilian Surgeons.

THE site can hardly be said to be in every respect a desirable one. The ground on which the huts and tents are placed is dry, but round the encampment it is wet, and in some parts even swampy, whilst in the immediate vicinity there were some pools of stagnant water. It should be noted, however, that three days before the visit of the Commissioners there had been very heavy rain.

The hospital is conducted entirely by civilian surgeons, and at present it is in a transition state. Up to two weeks ago it was merely used as a place of detention. At present it is being converted into a hospital.

The hospital consists of two huts, with a number of tents—marquees, bell-tents, and one tortoise-tent.

There is no drainage of any kind. The latrine is a corrugated iron structure divided into two compartments by a partition. One of these is used by non-infectious cases, and is provided with the usual seat and buckets. No earth and no disinfectant was provided. In the other compartment, which is used by convalescent enteric and dysenteric patients, there is a similar arrangement of buckets, but each of these contains Izal.

Every second morning the stools (both infectious and non-infectious) are removed to the town by a contractor and there destroyed. The medical officer did not know in what manner the destruction was effected. The infectious urine is evaporated in pans over a camp fire.

The mattresses and bedding which have been used by infectious cases are sent to Woodstock Hospital, where they are disinfected. The soiled linen is taken to a small shed and steeped for 24 hours in a barrel containing perchloride solution. It is then sent to the laundry.

The camp refuse is removed by the transport service three times a day into the town.

Water is conveyed to the hospital from the town by pipes, and arrangements are being made to have it boiled before it is used for drinking purposes. A sterilizer for the milk is also in process of being obtained.

Hospital Huts.—These are distinguished as A. and B., and both are composed of an outer wall of corrugated iron sheeted on the inside by wood.

Hut A. is the larger of the two, and is raised on piles high above the ground. The entrance is at the end, and stairs lead up to a platform from which the door into the main ward opens. On either side of this platform is a small room; that on the right for cleansing dishes, and that on the left for disinfecting stools, &c.

The interior of the hut is divided into four rooms: (1) A large ward containing 21 beds. These were placed very close together—at intervals of 2 ft. 6 in. from each other. Ventilation is effected by apertures in the roof, swing side-windows, and also by a narrow interval between the roof and the wall under the eave. (2) A small room used as a reading and dining-room by convalescents. (3) A small ward holding eight beds. These were too much crowded together, and they were all occupied. (4) A small operating room, used at the time of our visit as a private ward for a wounded officer.

Hut B. holds 23 beds, and was not quite completed at the time the Commission visited McKenzie Farm. It is superior to Hut A., and is ventilated on the same system as the huts in Green Point Hospital.

It had only been occupied for one week, and the disinfecting room was in process of erection.

Only two bell-tents were in use for patients, and these were occupied by venereal cases. Both tents were floored with wood, and each held three trestle beds.

The kitchen arrangements were satisfactory.

PRETORIA.—RAILWAY REST HOSPITAL.

The following particulars were handed in by Lieutenant Macnab.

From the 23rd August to 10th September the following figures will show work done:—

The total receiving light refreshments, 439.

Of whom—

12 Officers kept for night.

325 Men received refreshments.

90 Men kept for night.

12 Natives received refreshments.

These include eight accidents occurring in vicinity.

Refreshments include:—Tea, coffee, cocoa, milk, chocolate, bovril, tea, biscuits, bread and butter or jam, and egg-flip, when necessary.

In charge—

JAS. C. G. MACNAB, Lieutenant, R.A.M.C. (attached).

Dunlop.

I belong to the city of Glasgow, Scotland. I was for 26 years a Professor of Surgery in Anderson's College Medical School, and for a like period was one of the surgeons of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. I was accustomed to have classes for young Army doctors, and in these classes I taught operative surgery. I am at present senior surgeon of the Glasgow Lock Hospital. Till recently I was a Governor or Director of the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, and a Director of the Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for Women. I hold the appointment of medico-legal examiner for the city of Glasgow and county of Lanark, and am senior medical officer of the Glasgow Volunteer Infantry Brigade, and am the oldest Volunteer officer in the service of the county. On the 8th of January of the present year I left Scotland for Southern Africa, arriving in Cape Town on the 3rd of February, and although up in years I felt strong and active, and presenting to the Surgeon-General at Cape Town a letter of introduction from the Director-General in London, England, I volunteered and placed my professional services gratuitously at the disposal of the Army Medical Department at the base.

It cost the country nothing to come out to Africa. I will cost the country nothing to return, and during my stay in South Africa I have defrayed all my own expenses. The Surgeon-General (Wilson) accepted my professional services freely rendered to the country, and attached me to No. 1 General Military Hospital at Wynberg. Having wards allotted me, I began and continued duty from the 7th day of February at Wynberg more or less since, except for a short time when I was on the sick list. The duties which I discharged as honorary and acting civil surgeon were the same as those discharged by the civil surgeon who was in the pay of the Government. The only exception being that I was not asked to do orderly medical officer's duty. I had patients under my charge varying from 50 to 70 in number, and in addition on account of my exceptional position, both as to age and professional status, I had the run of all the wards in No. 1 Hospital, and when invited by the younger civil surgeons, many of whom were fresh from their medical schools or residencies in hospitals in some of the larger towns in the three kingdoms, I gave them advice and counsel regarding the treatment of some of the more serious cases in their wards. I had thus opportunities of forming a judgment based upon personal observation of the efficiency of the management of the hospital, of the treatment that the sick and wounded received at the hands of the surgeons, military and civil, of the nursing sisters, and of the R.A.M.C. orderlies, and of the Medical Department of the War Office in the exceptionally trying and unexpected circumstances of our war in South Africa. Being perfectly independent and not trammelled in the least degree by Army military contracts. I have, during my residence in Southern Africa, felt myself to be in a position entirely different from that occupied by any other medical man, military or civil, in the Peninsula.

In order to make the observations which I have to state regarding the efficiency or non-efficiency of the medical department at Wynberg, it would be well to make perfectly clear to persons unaccustomed to the routine of a military hospital in time of war, the relation which the civil surgeon occupied towards the Army medical officers, who are directly responsible to the Surgeon-General at the base, and through him to the Director-General in England.

No. 1 General Hospital was divided into three sections, all under one responsible head (Colonel Anthonisz). The three divisions were as follows, viz., Firstly, the officers' hospital, of which Major Simpson, R.A.M.C., was the head. He was assisted in the work by a number of civil surgeons all of whom were exceptionally good men, though young in years. Secondly, two divisions, A and B; the head of the former being Major Burton, the head of the latter Major Elderton, and when, as in the month of May, Nos. 2 and 3 Hospitals were sent up to the front, and enteric fever became epidemic at Bloemfontein and all along the lines of communication of the Army, a third division, "C," was instituted at Wynberg, for the treatment of convalescents from enteric fever.

In the earlier days of my residence at No. 1 General Hospital there was considerable friction, often leading to unpleasantness between the civil surgeons and the R.A.M.C. The civil surgeons did not at first recognise the fact that they were under the same military regulations as those of the Army doctors. Some of the civil surgeons were under the impression that they and they

alone were responsible for the treatment of the cases in the wards, and as some of them were more familiar with modern surgery than the Army surgeon who had been fifteen to twenty years in the service, were disposed to consider themselves as "running," as they termed it, the hospital. They did not seem to know the position which they were expected to take up in relation to the Army doctor, and the latter from want of experience and skill, and from often lacking in tact and professional courtesy to their civil brethren, and imbued with no little jealousy of the young doctors fresh off the irons, were not in a position to manage in detail the surgery of a large hospital as Wynberg Military Hospital turned out to be. The civil surgeon, after some tuition, came to understand that, while he was carrying out in detail the treatment of the cases in his wards, the responsibility and the accuracy of the treatment rested firstly with the divisional surgeon, and secondly with the P.M.O. of the hospital. Both these officers being the responsible heads. By and by, as the work came to be better understood, the elements of friction were removed, and the working of the hospital has gone on with perfect smoothness and pleasure, and so far as I could judge, as an old surgeon of hospital experience, to my entire satisfaction. While the R.A.M.C. looked carefully after the administrative portions of the work, saw that the documents and forms were duly attended to—and the forms and returns were numerous, and all, I have no doubt, absolutely necessary as part of the Army system—the curative treatment of the sick and wounded was as thorough as could be found in any hospital in England. Passing over the minor details of hospital work I have to state with regard to the ward orderlies they were not men who had been enlisted from the scum of our large cities; on the contrary, they were selected on account of their intelligence, their general education, and their ability to write and sum up numbers. These men were ambulance men, many of whom wore the ambulance badge, conveying to my mind the knowledge of the fact that the men wearing them had received ambulance training and were certificated men. With regard to the complaint which has been made that hospital orderlies were coarse and brutal in their behaviour and language towards the patients, I can state that so far as my wards are concerned such statements were absolutely untrue. During the months that I was on active duty in the wards, visiting unexpectedly at all hours, at meal times to see for myself that the patients were getting the food and stimulants ordered by me, often to read the most recent war news from the front, there were only two instances in which I had to lay down what I considered my law regarding the treatment of the patients by the orderlies. Patients in wards are divided into two classes, "Ups and Beds." The "ups" were sub-divided into two sections, the first being those who could be up all day, and the second only those who could be up for a few hours during the day. "Beds," in relation to soldiers, were those that were occupied day and night, being serious cases—such as patients with fractured lower limbs, or dangerous gunshot wounds of the chest, or cases of enteric fever which had come down from the front. According to military regulations, "ups" were expected in a ward full of patients to help the orderlies to look after the patients who were in bed, assisting in keeping the wards clean, and generally doing such light duty as their strength and state permitted. A ward orderly had demanded some of the "ups" to clean windows, carry food from the cook house, and stimulants from the store to the ward, irrespective of the condition of the patients. The law I laid down was that every morning I issued instructions to such "ups" as could do light duty without chance of injury that they might be employed by the orderly, but cases of gunshot wounds of the chest where there was probably fluid still to be absorbed, such patients were not to be employed in any capacity whatever, except the kindly and gentle help that they might give to their comrades who were in bed. I never required to lay down that law a second time, as I made it a part of my daily duty to issue the instructions.

It was perfectly impossible in my wards, where I knew every man by name, and not by the number of his bed, knew his history, the regiment to which he belonged, and the circumstances under which he received his wounds, without complaint being reported to me if there were any complaints to make. A day's routine duty will better convey an idea of the kind of work which was performed by the civil surgeon at Wynberg. At half past nine in the morning, after seeing the making up of returns, and the filling up and signing of documents, read

Memorandum by Professor Dunlop—*continued.*Dunlop—
continued.

ing over, and receiving some orders from the surgeon of the division regarding, probably, some extra duty, such as a visit from the P.M.O. to the wards, the arrival of a convoy of sick and wounded from the front, or the transference of convalescents either to Green Point, or to the front, or home to England, the surgeon began the duties of the day in his wards. The reports of the nursing sister of the night, and of the orderlies on duty during the night, were carefully read over, and their contents noted, and the entries initialed. Each patient who was "up" brought his diet sheet to the table in the ward, and his state of health and his diet sheet were considered, with special reference to the nature of his ailment. After every "up" had been seen, and his diet sheet made out, the surgeon went round the "beds" accompanied by the Sister of the day, and by the orderly in charge of the diet sheets. Each case was considered at the bedside, and the diet sheet made up, and directions given to the Sister regarding the dressings and the medical treatment. Changes in the medical treatment were written out by the surgeon in a note book in the ward, which was usually carried round by one of the patients.

The question of an improved, increased or altered diet was one which was considered by the surgeon, assisted by the Sister. There never was the slightest necessity for any patient bribing an orderly, or any one to purchase extra food or luxuries. No patient had any money in his possession with which to make purchases. If the patient had any special wish regarding his food or stimulants, he had only to mention his wish to the surgeon or Sister to have it considered in the light of the surgeon's knowledge of the case. There was no question of patients being frightened to ask for things, or standing in awe of orderlies. They felt that the surgeon and the Sister were persons to whom they could at all times freely speak.

The other complaint was as follows, viz. :—It was reported to me that the orderly of the ward, acting under somebody's directions, had removed all the chamber-pots in the wards. This procedure brought about much inconvenience and discomfort. On enquiring at the orderly for the reason of such a step being taken I was informed that some of the patients were accustomed in the evenings to play cards, to smoke while playing, and to use the chambers as spittoons, that in consequence the ward was not kept quite so clean as was wished. I directed the chambers to be returned, but I warned the patients that if they smoked and spat about the ward, or when playing cards, the supplies of tobacco would be cut off and other like punishment would be inflicted. I further directed that no patient who was up should smoke in the ward at any time, that he should never spit out of the window, or on the floor, or on the verandah, which was the smoking room in the evenings for the patients, but they were to bear in mind that every morning before my arrival at the huts the verandahs were to be scrupulously clean. I never again had to refer to the subject.

At public meetings held in Cape Town charges were made against the management of the Peninsula Military Hospital. It was stated that many benevolent persons at the Cape, in Cape Town, in Wynberg, and all round the district, had been in the habit of sending fruit of all kinds—grapes and peaches, plums and pears, jellies, and bananas, and that beyond receiving through the public prints notice that the good things they had sent had been received by the P.M.O. of the hospital, the donors had no further knowledge that the things they had pleasure in sending for the sick and wounded soldiers ever reached them, and there was a strong suspicion that they found their way somewhere else. To that statement, from my own personal knowledge, I give a denial. It is quite untrue so far as No. 1 General Hospital was concerned. All perishable luxuries were sent to the Lady Nursing Superintendent, who placed them in her store, and almost every morning before the nursing sisters went off to their huts they made a selection of what they considered might be suitable for the patients. These were brought by an orderly to the hut, and before one article was distributed by the Sister, the surgeon in charge of the ward exercised a judgment as to what patients should receive fruit and what patients should receive none. There was frequently more danger from a bad distribution and use of fruit than from even a gunshot wound. On the subject of the distribution of tobacco, large quantities of which were sent to the hospital by

generous donors outside and in England, it may be mentioned that there was an impression that there was too much tobacco being distributed and smoked by the patients, and that indigestion and cardiac weakness often resulted from such excess. In my wards I made out a list of the patients who were to get tobacco, and of the quantities which might be used without apparent hurt. With all our care occasionally patients went wrong. While it is a fact that in my wards not a single death took place while I was on duty from gunshot injuries received in action, yet a number of soldiers died who ought not to have died if the medical directions had been given effect to. Quite a large number of ladies with the very best and purest intentions visited the wards at all times of the day, some of them in the early part of the day, even while the surgeon was dressing wounds; many more visited the wards in the afternoon when both surgeon and Sister were off duty. Some of these ladies delivered leaflets for the patients to read. Visiting my ward one afternoon I found one of my patients in a state of excitement, and weeping; he had been reading a leaflet left by a lady and her daughter, and that leaflet contained fearful references to eternal punishment, and the fires that were never quenched, and the necessity for a condition of preparedness to meet their God. I had considerable difficulty in soothing the poor creature, but I took care that that lady and her daughter should never deliver a leaflet on any subject, except in my presence, and with my sanction. So long as the military authorities permitted lady visitors to our wards I could not object or prevent them entering mine, but I took steps to diminish as far as possible the dangers which might result from their ill-judged behaviour. It may be mentioned here that two fine soldiers down from the front with gunshot wounds, from which, however, they had greatly recovered, but were still in an unsatisfactory condition of general health from having carried down with them from the front the latent germs of enteric fever. These men and several others unknown to me and the nurse, accepted, and were present at, a tea party given in some room in the camp. These men had buns, currant buns, and fruit. Within two or three days after the party these men were laid low with intestinal irritation, and both men died. In another ward of mine a lady delivered buns, one to each patient in my ward. Fortunately I appeared on the scene before they were all eaten. One young man who was shot through the chest became ill after eating one of these buns; he never was out of his bed again; he died of enteric fever, the germs of which he had taken down with him to Wynberg from the front. In my opinion these men might have recovered from their enteric fever had they not been induced—unknown to the surgeon, the nurse, or the orderly—to eat irregular articles. It was stated by one of the divisional surgeons that a soldier who was apparently getting on well died suddenly from perforation of the bowel. Under his pillow after his death there was found a junk of plum pudding, and a considerable piece of toffee. It was further stated in my hearing that some of the plum pudding had passed through the opening in the bowel, and was found in the abdominal cavity. As it was a little dangerous for a civil surgeon, who wished to do his duty in peace and in comfort to himself, to interfere much with military regulations, yet I took the opportunity of issuing an order to the orderlies, the Sister and the patients in my wards, that no invitations to tea parties were to be accepted by any patient of mine without my sanction and consent, or with the knowledge and consent of the Sister of the ward. I further directed that no invitation from any committee or from any visiting ladies was to be affixed to any door of the huts under my charge, yet I may say, with all these restrictions, the patients in my wards were about as happy and as comfortable as any patients I have ever seen in hospital wards. I reported my action in regard to the tea parties, no doubt given with the very best of intentions, to the P.M.O. of the Hospital. Sometime thereafter regulations were issued to diminish and to remove, if possible, risks to life from lady visitors, but as these regulations came to be set at defiance by some, a barbed wire fence of considerable height was put round the hospital for the purpose of keeping obnoxious ladies out and Boer prisoners in. It is right, however, to mention here that several ladies, exceedingly judicious, visited the wards, bringing with them many little comforts in the shape of soft pillows, flannel

Dunlop—
continued.

Memorandum by Professor Dunlop—*continued.*

jackets, and other little luxuries of a like kind, which never did any harm, but were a source of great pleasure and comfort to the patients.

It seemed to me to be a pity that the restrictions which were absolutely necessary for injudicious and dangerous visitors should have included such ladies as gave so much healthy pleasure to the patients.

No doubt barbed wire fences round No. 1 Hospital were denounced by some people, and even patients spoke of themselves as being treated as prisoners. I highly approved of the hospital being fenced round. All well-managed hospitals at home are surrounded by railings or walls, and there were special reasons why No. 1 should have been fenced round. Boer prisoners, sick and wounded, were prevented wandering about in the woods, and possibly contemplating escape—not that many wounded Boers were desirous of exchanging the comforts and luxuries of their wards for an existence outside. Again, our own convalescent soldiers wandered often far beyond the limits of the camp into the woods, roads, etc., which were public, and young coloured women, with easy morality, were pleased to meet them. Another reason for the erection of the fences was that visitors on Sundays and holidays were often in their hundreds visiting the hospital grounds, and even entering wards without let or hindrance. At the same time, possibly, with some ladies there was want of tact shown. When rules and regulations, however, were put at defiance, orders torn up in the presence of sentries, and other irregularities committed, the medical authorities may have been excused if they insisted upon carrying out their own methods of protection of the lives of the soldiers under their care in their own way, even if in doing so some kindly, large-hearted women were put to some inconvenience.

If I were asked what seemed to me to be the defects of the medical department of the Army, I should reply as follows:—

The Queen's Regulations hamper prompt and energetic action in times of difficulty. However suitable they may be in times of peace and in barracks, they don't admit of rapid extension in time of war, and in such a war as we have had in Southern Africa.

It has to be kept in view that the war was thought to be one that would soon be over, and only a very small provision was made for sick and wounded, and when pressure upon the hospital accommodation and equipment in the way of supply of nurses, doctors, etc., became imminent, some of the heads of the Medical Department at the base not being familiar with the advances of modern surgery, and not gifted with the experience and forethought and judgment necessary for men occupying

such important positions, it is not to be wondered at if there was inaction, delay, and even blundering in the early administration of the hospital systems of the Army in time of war. At Wynberg, in the early days of the war, there was no medical officer at the base who had the skill and experience necessary to organise a large hospital. They were not familiar with modern appliances, and even at this date (August 21st) there is not to be found Thomas's splint in Wynberg. There is not in Scotland even a cottage hospital in which a Thomas's splint is not to be found. All over the system, from Capetown to Bloemfontein, so far as my experience has enabled me to judge, there were too many inexperienced medical men in the Army; too many men feeble, weakly, tied down by red tape and regulations; round men in square holes.

On the whole, however, the medical treatment and provision made for the sick and wounded have been very admirable. No doubt the epidemic of enteric fever at the Modder River and at Bloemfontein could not have been foreseen and duly provided against. For the spread of the disease no little blame is attachable to some commanding officers of bases, who made little or no provision for the necessities of the soldier. No latrines were dug, and when convalescing enterics were on their way to the base, the men passed water full of enteric germs on the sand, and the intestinal excretions, when dried by the African sun and blown about by the winds of heaven, were swallowed by the soldier along with his food and drink. It was often heard from soldiers from the front that coming into some stations by the Modder River the whole atmosphere around was largely charged with fæulent odour.

I had no complaint against Wynberg Hospital. The only objection to its management was that the P.M.O. was limited in power. He could do little of himself. He initiated nothing—he seemed to carry out only the orders from headquarters.

At the same time, I am satisfied that the patients at Wynberg were as carefully nursed, fed, and medically attended to, as our patients in the Royal and Victoria Hospitals, Glasgow.

Woodstock Hospital I have seen and visited. Keeping in view that the hospital has been to a large extent purely temporary, the present huts or wards are very comfortable, and very suitable for the care and treatment of sick and wounded. I saw a man with double amputation in the thigh perfectly recovered—a somewhat unusual result in the best regulated hospitals in our own country. No complaint should have been made against Woodstock. I know nothing of the other hospitals.

JAS. DUNLOP, M.D., of Glasgow.

LETTER IN "THE SPECTATOR" OF AUGUST 11TH, 1900.

Edmonds.

OUR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir,—I send you by this mail a copy of the "Advertiser," containing a "Volunteer's Experience" of the "Seamy Side of War."* This may appear to you a highly coloured and probably exaggerated statement of the condition of things medical at the seat of war, especially after the strong favourable utterances of several eminent surgeons and medical men. To us Colonists, however, who have been but too familiar with this "seamy side of war," they do not so appear. These items of the indictment have been fully sustained, viz. :—

- (1) The incompetence of a very considerable number of the Army doctors.
- (2) The brutality of the medical orderlies.
- (3) The criminal lack (at the front) of invalid accessories—such as changes of clothes, restoratives, convalescent comforts, etc.
- (4) The great difference between the attentions paid to the men by the Army medical officers and the civilian doctors—not at all in favour of the former.

With reference to Nos. 1 and 4 (which should go together), it would seem as if the "system"—which is obviously a cast-iron obsolete one—is more at fault than the men. The civilian doctors frequently succeeded because they were free to use (at their own expense) remedies that were not permitted to the Army doctor; as, for instance, when a dose of brandy was urgent and unprocurable because the party whose signature was imperative was not just then accessible. Of the second count in the indictment, the brutality of the orderlies, evidence will have to be carefully sifted, lest a whole class suffer through the laches of a few. With regard to the third, it is sufficient to state that more than a thousand suits of pyjamas were made by the ladies of Durban and forwarded at the urgent request of the medical officer at the front for use of the wounded, who but for this timely assistance would have to remain in their blood-soiled clothes, while the needed changes were hopelessly mixed up with other supplies at the Point. Instances of this sort of thing have been common talk, and if the Commission are honestly desirous of getting at the truth, evidence enough will be forthcoming to convince the most sceptical. It will not, however, be obtained from "Tommy Atkins." You might just as easily get an Eton Boy to name the culprit as to get from "Tommy Atkins" a complaint of any kind. He would be a marked man in his regiment if it once got out. Neither can evidence of any considerable weight be got from the Army Medical officer, and this for reasons apparent. The best evidence obtainable will be, first, from such of the Colonists as have been through or in the hospital—especially of those hospitals which are attached to the base of the Army in action—not base hospitals, they are generally pretty fair, but their different attachments and offshoots. Second, from such civil medicos as have been requested from

time to time to render such services as leave of absence would permit. Thirdly, from *qualified* nurses and attendants on voluntary ambulance associations. From either of these sources, and from all, independent, unbiassed testimony will be obtained; testimony, too, of a condition of things that the great doctors who have been sent out to report have had no opportunity of noticing. Questions, too, will have to be put, as, *e.g.*, if for a period of nearly two years it had been decided that Ladysmith was to have been the principal base up country in case of hostilities, why was not the proportion of medical supplies and comforts made to approximate to those of ammunition and food, especially considering the presence of enteric among the military stationed at Ladysmith for nearly a twelvemonth prior to declaration of hostilities? Instead of which the investment caught the Army Medical Corps almost without supplies, and as the siege went on hundreds of our gallant men died of enteric whose lives might have been saved had there been a sufficient supply of Swiss milk. Then, again, the question should be asked; is there no provision for a convalescent condition of things, with its attendant demand for a more generous diet than would be allowed to invalids, and more suitable than the regular rations? It would be interesting as well as important to ascertain how many deaths in any given hospital, say from enteric, were cases of relapse. Unless the evidence brought to our notice here in Durban is very unreliable, the diet allowed "Tommy" when discharged from the overcrowded enteric ward of the hospital has been such as to ensure his return at the earliest possible moment, and for such cases there is no recovery, because of the perforation resulting from the unsuitable diet. Time does not permit me to go further into details, but of the careless way in which things are conducted, even at the hospital ships, the following will suffice:—An officer who had, during the earlier part of the war, been an inmate of the Durban (Government) Hospital, stepped over from the hospital, where he was now an inmate, to the Durban Hospital, which is very near, to see his old friend, the Medical Superintendent. "You are not looking so well as when you left us," said the Medical Superintendent. "No," was the reply, "I have now been about eight days under treatment, and am certainly no better than when I went in." "Have they taken your temperature?" said the Medical Superintendent. "Not once since I went in," was the reply. "But on my complaining that I was not making much progress, they changed my medicine once, and lest my cabin companion should feel slighted, they changed his too." This is very mild compared with many of the kind that I have heard, but it has the merit of being authentic.

I am, sir, yours, etc.,

(Signed) T. W. D. EDMONDS,
Hon. Sec. Durban (Government) Hospital.

* Vide Forestier-Walker 2—page 213.

Elliott.

PARTICULARS OF HOSPITAL TRAINS AND VEHICLES FITTED UP FOR
MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

No. of Train.	Details of Vehicles composing Train.	Where fitted up.	Date Ordered.	Date Completed.
2	Kitchen car 851, 3rd saloon 806 ; travelling post office vans 733, 737, and 738 ; luggage vans 701, and 704 ; 1st saloon 497 (not altered).	Salt River -	11th Oct. 1899	20th Nov. 1899
3	Kitchen car 854 ; third saloons 802, and 821 ; travelling post office vans 725, and 722 ; luggage vans 702 and 707 ; 1st saloon 530 (not altered).	Salt River -	11th Oct. 1899	10th Nov. 1899
4	Kitchen car 26 (imperial railway coach) ; travelling post office van 734 ; 3rd lavatory carriage 769 ; 2nd saloon 595 (not altered) ; 2nd saloon 110 ; bogie truck 5664 ; 1st and 2nd bogie 11 (altered at Salt River subsequently, sent out of shops there 3rd July 1900).	East London	20th April 1900	5th June 1900
5	Kitchen car 25 (imperial railway coach) ; 3rd saloons 813, 818, 816, and 827 ; 1st saloon 496 (not altered) ; luggage van 717.	Salt River -	15th May 1900	8th June 1900

BOGIE WAGONS FITTED UP FOR LOCAL AMBULANCE PURPOSES.

Trucks Nos. 6305, 6368, and 6417—Ordered (verbally) about 6th October and ready on 26th idem.
Truck No. 6251—Ordered on the 30th September and ready on the 24th November.
Trucks Nos. 6076 and 6591—Ordered on the 1st November and ready on the 8th December.



BLOEMFONTEIN.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN IN
HOSPITAL, BLOEMFONTEIN, DAILY, MAY TO AUGUST 1900.

Exham 1.

DATE.	8th General.		9th General.		10th General.		Raadzaal.		Langman.		Portland.		Divisional Field.		Irish.		TOTAL.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1 May 1900	15	510	12	543	67	455	24	104									118	1,612
2 "	15	634	12	928	68	512	24	110									119	2,184
3 "	16	1,122	13	1,196	64	515	21	107									114	2,940
4 "	16	1,113	13	1,254	74	542	19	105									122	3,014
5 "	18	1,089	13	1,373	72	592	18	94									121	3,148
6 "	20	1,245	18	1,564	74	555	16	82									128	3,476
7 "	21	1,298	17	1,512	71	588	24	110									133	3,508
8 "	21	1,160	18	1,541	71	674	23	109									133	3,484
9 "	25	1,250	18	1,331	71	644	24	111									138	3,386
10 "	21	1,398	19	1,363	74	642	24	83									138	3,486
11 "	20	1,355	19	1,483	78	624	24	101									141	3,563
12 "	20	1,397	19	1,375	72	576	24	94									135	3,442
13 "	20	1,350	15	1,313	72	574	19	87									126	3,324
14 "	21	1,177	15	1,270	72	574	17	86									125	3,107
15 "	25	1,121	21	1,385	82	553	21	83	11	75	27	98	1	134	-	70	188	3,599
16 "	25	1,183	22	1,275	82	611	21	75	11	67	29	92	1	155	-	65	191	3,523
17 "	25	1,191	22	1,210	83	624	21	75	10	67	28	88	1	159	-	66	190	3,474
18 "	29	1,150	22	1,107	85	628	21	83	10	72	30	82	-	168	-	62	197	3,362
19 "	30	1,157	24	1,235	82	592	20	93	10	52	31	119	-	176	-	59	197	3,483
20 "	30	1,291	24	1,235	90	684	22	90	10	80	31	119	-	183	-	54	197	3,732
21 "	29	1,314	29	1,346	90	688	22	94	11	103	31	112	-	197	-	54	212	3,808
22 "	29	1,240	29	1,204	96	682	23	96	10	103	30	110	-	213	-	50	217	3,698
23 "	31	1,350	29	1,123	78	649	23	100	12	82	28	108	-	221	-	62	201	3,695
24 "	31	1,286	23	1,028	81	629	24	93	12	74	28	108	-	208	-	72	199	3,498
25 "	31	1,245	23	1,061	76	609	22	91	12	47	27	101	-	215	-	72	193	3,381
26 "	31	1,138	20	916	78	630	22	87	9	47	22	103	-	227	-	66	172	3,214
27 "	31	1,305	22	981	78	657	21	86	8	100	23	124	-	247	-	68	183	3,568
28 "	29	1,243	21	1,294	80	654	21	88	8	100	23	123	-	258	-	69	182	3,829
29 "	29	1,263	23	1,334	76	627	20	93	7	99	23	121	-	217	-	68	178	3,822
30 "	29	1,267	23	1,549	75	650	22	102	7	98	22	120	-	238	-	65	178	4,098
31 "	29	1,222	21	1,623	72	638	21	109	5	67	23	94	-	194	-	77	171	4,024
1 June 1900	29	1,296	19	1,404	72	643	21	106	5	104	24	122	-	214	-	76	170	3,965
2 "	21	1,234	18	1,334	72	606	20	104	5	89	20	107	-	194	-	75	156	3,743
3 "	21	1,248	16	1,358	69	613	20	103	5	89	21	107	-	219	-	76	152	3,816
4 "	22	1,069	19	1,170	62	600	21	105	5	90	23	105	-	205	-	63	152	3,407
5 "	23	1,074	17	1,177	63	603	21	103	5	96	21	102	-	208	-	63	150	3,426
6 "	22	1,071	15	1,194	64	615	19	101	5	97	21	102	-	211	-	59	146	3,450
7 "	22	1,109	15	1,140	64	617	19	97	5	95	22	99	-	213	-	57	147	3,427
8 "	22	1,157	18	1,112	64	615	19	93	5	94	23	104	-	215	-	72	151	3,462
9 "	13	1,030	17	1,051	57	570	19	91	6	84	16	99	-	207	-	69	128	3,201
10 "	13	1,070	20	1,024	56	566	19	89	6	83	16	125	-	206	-	77	130	3,240
11 "	11	971	16	938	52	524	14	85	6	84	15	125	-	146	-	77	114	2,943
12 "	11	965	15	915	52	530	14	88	6	83	15	125	-	156	-	78	113	2,940
13 "	11	865	14	792	51	519	12	76	6	56	15	90	-	157	-	73	109	2,623
14 "	10	844	11	728	35	536	9	73	3	56	10	93	-	135	-	72	78	2,537
15 "	10	849	11	717	41	547	9	75	3	57	11	94	-	128	-	64	85	2,531
16 "	9	780	11	669	41	556	8	72	3	51	11	71	-	126	-	62	83	2,387
17 "	9	707	11	685	47	563	9	71	2	52	12	72	-	130	-	63	90	2,343
18 "	9	701	11	690	46	583	9	73	2	52	14	72	-	130	-	64	91	2,465
19 "	9	716	11	713	50	591	9	73	2	52	14	72	-	128	-	62	95	2,407
20 "	9	724	11	714	48	597	9	77	2	52	12	72	-	128	-	71	91	2,435
21 "	9	721	11	706	47	597	9	72	2	50	12	72	-	127	-	64	90	2,400
22 "	9	715	11	729	49	610	9	72	2	46	13	72	-	125	-	27	93	2,396
23 "	5	660	11	621	43	580	9	65	2	35	12	69	-	123	-	25	82	2,178
24 "	5	632	11	546	40	558	10	66	2	35	12	69	-	119	-	25	80	2,050
25 "	5	622	11	544	39	573	9	67	1	34	12	69	-	123	-	22	77	2,055
26 "	5	625	11	533	39	582	9	72	1	34	12	69	-	120	-	22	77	2,057
27 "	5	628	11	546	38	602	9	79	1	33	10	69	-	118	-	74	74	2,075
28 "	5	636	10	573	35	611	9	79	1	34	10	69	-	120	-	70	70	2,122
29 "	5	647	10	564	35	626	10	82	1	34	11	69	-	121	-	72	72	2,143
30 "	3	556	10	514	30	605	7	72	-	22	11	41	-	119	-	61	61	1,929

* Note.—Vide Minutes of Evidence—Colonel Exham, Questions 8742 and 9448, pages 259 and 282 respectively.

(continued.)

Exham 1—
continued.

Bloemfontein—*continued.*

Return showing the Number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.—*continued.*

DATE.	8th General.		9th General.		10th General.		Raadzaal.		Langman.		Portland.		Divisional Field.		TOTAL.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1 July 1900	3	532	10	503	30	611	5	70	—	21	10	41	—	120	58	1,811
2 "	3	534	10	588	29	617	6	70	—	21	8	43	—	119	56	1,992
3 "	3	535	7	578	29	620	6	70	—	21	8	43	—	118	53	1,985
4 "	3	598	7	570	29	614	4	71	—	21	7	72	—	118	50	2,064
5 "	1	633	7	569	28	622	8	71	—	21	7	137	—	118	51	2,171
6 "	1	640	7	534	25	562	8	59	—	13	7	138	—	118	48	2,064
7 "	1	646	6	527	24	555	8	60	—	14	6	138	—	117	45	2,057
8 "	1	750	9	622	24	567	8	63	—	14	5	138	—	117	47	2,271
9 "	—	755	5	665	23	571	9	63	—	14	5	138	—	117	42	2,323
10 "	—	680	5	532	22	528	9	59	—	14	5	75	—	91	41	1,979
11 "	—	700	3	449	21	523	7	58	—	15	3	73	—	91	34	1,909
12 "	—	751	3	531	20	525	6	55	—	15	3	71	—	90	32	2,038
13 "	—	700	4	535	17	536	6	54	—	15	4	72	—	89	31	2,001
14 "	—	702	4	509	17	548	6	56	—	15	4	72	—	88	31	1,984
15 "	—	593	4	426	17	488	5	48	—	15	4	61	—	64	30	1,695
16 "	—	585	4	434	19	501	5	48	—	15	4	61	—	64	32	1,708
17 "	—	593	4	421	19	499	5	49	—	15	4	61	—	61	32	1,699
18 "	—	489	3	436	19	456	4	42	—	10	3	39	—	60	29	1,532
19 "	—	572	4	492	21	511	6	48	—	—	—	8	—	60	31	1,691
20 "	1	572	3	504	21	531	6	51	Hospital went to Pretoria.				—	60	31	1,718
21 "	1	658	2	486	21	573	6	60					—	60	30	1,837
22 "	1	706	2	466	22	577	6	61					—	63	31	1,873
23 "	1	677	2	456	22	579	6	58					—	58	31	1,828
24 "	1	678	2	417	21	566	6	56					—	58	30	1,775
25 "	1	654	2	434	22	554	5	56					—	63	30	1,761
26 "	1	649	2	506	23	554	5	56					—	64	31	1,829
27 "	1	653	2	470	22	559	5	53					—	64	30	1,799
28 "	—	674	2	459	23	553	5	86					—	53	30	1,825
29 "	—	656	2	437	23	483	5	77					—	49	30	1,702
30 "	—	655	2	452	23	558	5	81					—	50	30	1,796
31 "	—	550	2	415	23	552	5	80					1	71	31	1,663

DATE.	8th General.		9th General.		10th General.		Raadzaal.		Divisional Field.		TOTAL.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1 August 1900	—	548	2	396	22	538	4	81	1	74	28	1,637
2 "	—	528	—	347	21	501	5	74	—	70	26	1,520
3 "	—	526	—	342	20	475	4	76	—	74	24	1,491
4 "	—	541	—	413	18	462	4	74	—	73	22	1,563
5 "	—	542	—	407	18	475	4	73	—	71	22	1,568
6 "	—	543	—	486	18	487	4	73	—	72	22	1,661

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Exham 2.

NUMBERS TRANSFERRED DOWN COUNTRY AND TO BASE.

DATE.				By Hospital Train.	By Special Train.	By Mail Train.	Total.	
Friday,	4th May 1900	-	-	-	96	—	60	156
Saturday,	5th „ „	-	-	-	—	290	60	350
Sunday,	6th „ „	-	-	-	94	—	60	154
Tuesday,	8th „ „	-	-	-	—	273	60	333
Wednesday,	9th „ „	-	-	-	—	283	—	283
Friday,	11th „ „	-	-	-	—	264	—	264
Saturday,	12th „ „	-	-	-	101	—	—	101
Tuesday,	15th „ „	-	-	-	—	297	—	297
Wednesday,	16th „ „	-	-	-	—	283	—	283
Friday,	18th „ „	-	-	-	—	293	—	293
Saturday,	19th „ „	-	-	-	96	—	—	96
Sunday,	20th „ „	-	-	-	—	231	—	231
Tuesday,	22nd „ „	-	-	-	96	309	—	405
Wednesday,	23rd „ „	-	-	-	92	—	—	92
Thursday,	24th „ „	-	-	-	—	367	—	367
Friday,	25th „ „	-	-	-	96	—	—	96
Saturday,	26th „ „	-	-	-	—	260	—	260
Sunday,	28th „ „	-	-	-	—	300	—	300
Wednesday,	30th „ „	-	-	-	—	300	—	300
Friday,	1st June „	-	-	-	—	281	—	281
Sunday,	3rd „ „	-	-	-	—	300	—	300
Friday,	8th „ „	-	-	-	—	283	—	283
Sunday,	10th „ „	-	-	-	—	300	—	300
Tuesday,	12th „ „	-	-	-	—	299	—	299
Wednesday,	13th „ „	-	-	-	87	—	—	87
Friday,	15th „ „	-	-	-	—	248	—	248
Friday,	22nd „ „	-	-	-	—	260	—	260
Friday,	29th „ „	-	-	-	—	250	—	250
Thursday,	5th July „	-	-	-	—	299	—	299
Sunday,	9th „ „	-	-	-	—	300	—	300
Tuesday,	10th „ „	-	-	-	116	—	—	116
Saturday,	14th „ „	-	-	-	—	290	—	290
Tuesday,	17th „ „	-	-	-	—	272	—	272
Sunday,	22nd „ „	-	-	-	66	—	—	66
Saturday,	28th „ „	-	-	-	—	141	—	141
Tuesday,	7th Aug. „	-	-	-	76	—	—	76
Wednesday,	8th „ „	-	-	-	96	—	—	96

BLOEMFONTEIN.

Exham 3.

RETURN SHOWING THE DAILY NUMBERS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND TRANSFERRED INTO THE
VARIOUS HOSPITALS OF BLOEMFONTEIN DURING THE MONTHS APRIL—JULY, 1900.

Date.	8th General Hospital.	9th General Hospital.	10th General Hospital.	Raadzaal.	TOTAL.
1 April 1900	—	—	—	2	2
2 " "	—	—	—	22	22
3 " "	—	—	—	4	4
4 " "	—	—	—	13	13
5 " "	—	—	—	17	17
6 " "	—	—	—	3	3
7 " "	—	—	—	5	5
8 " "	—	—	—	2	2
9 " "	—	—	—	—	—
10 " "	—	—	—	6	6
11 " "	—	—	—	1	1
12 " "	—	—	—	—	—
13 " "	—	—	—	10	10
14 " "	—	—	—	8	8
15 " "	—	—	—	2	2
16 " "	—	—	—	15	15
17 " "	—	—	—	10	10
18 " "	—	—	—	8	8
19 " "	—	1	—	12	13
20 " "	—	3	—	10	13
21 " "	—	1	—	3	4
22 " "	—	10	—	5	15
23 " "	15	9	—	4	2
24 " "	59	22	—	20	101
25 " "	7	65	—	5	77
26 " "	38	68	—	5	111
27 " "	53	120	—	4	177
28 " "	7	253	—	5	265
29 " "	117	7	—	5	12
30 " "	212	26	17	2	257

(continued)

Bloemfontein—*continued.***Exham 3—**
continued.Return showing the Daily Numbers of Patients Admitted and Transferred, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	8th General Hospital.	9th General Hospital.	10th General Hospital.	Raadzaal.	Divisional Field.	TOTAL.
1 May 1900	108	374	13	—	—	495
2 " "	380	270	17	9	—	676
3 " "	116	229	14	2	—	361
4 " "	142	202	35	6	—	385
5 " "	196	358	9	2	—	565
6 " "	120	100	29	35	—	284
7 " "	168	75	55	4	—	302
8 " "	234	30	38	7	1	310
9 " "	28	140	60	2	10	240
10 " "	33	165	20	21	102	341
11 " "	41	60	30	6	27	164
12 " "	15	35	18	3	20	91
13 " "	13	9	8	3	14	47
14 " "	12	98	34	5	3	153
15 " "	5	93	30	3	25	156
16 " "	4	74	35	1	18	132
17 " "	28	19	24	16	31	118
18 " "	50	68	22	16	23	179
19 " "	185	152	96	6	17	456
20 " "	22	166	9	12	32	241
21 " "	117	21	14	5	22	179
22 " "	20	23	34	20	15	112
23 " "	128	63	32	2	23	248
24 " "	57	37	20	3	27	144
25 " "	10	8	57	7	13	95
26 " "	158	121	36	8	19	342
27 " "	18	412	20	4	31	485
28 " "	17	16	10	11	31	129
29 " "	21	312	29	11	24	397
30 " "	8	29	30	11	19	97
1 June	72	26	41	1	44	184
2 " "	30	48	13	2	9	102
3 " "	6	15	12	1	27	61
4 " "	14	11	15	7	8	55
5 " "	23	18	17	2	19	79
6 " "	31	26	8	2	11	78
7 " "	34	26	24	2	14	92
8 " "	36	29	14	2	3	84
9 " "	11	30	9	1	2	53
10 " "	43	8	24	1	2	78
11 " "	9	12	32	1	5	49
12 " "	6	4	22	3	3	38
13 " "	13	12	24	1	2	52
14 " "	5	3	33	1	—	44
15 " "	8	4	31	2	—	45
16 " "	12	9	8	10	—	38
17 " "	9	28	12	4	3	56
18 " "	9	19	25	2	—	55
19 " "	10	18	14	2	2	46
20 " "	5	10	29	6	1	51
21 " "	8	8	8	—	—	24
22 " "	2	25	16	2	—	45
23 " "	6	15	11	5	—	37
24 " "	8	15	30	2	1	56
25 " "	7	4	21	1	2	35
26 " "	9	4	34	9	1	57
27 " "	6	13	27	9	1	56
28 " "	12	19	24	—	2	57
29 " "	16	27	22	7	1	73
30 " "	6	12	25	1	1	45
1 July	1	7	12	—	1	21

Exham 3—
continued.

Bloemfontein—*continued.*

Return showing the Daily Numbers of Patients Admitted and Transferred, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	8th General Hospital.	9th General Hospital.	10th General Hospital.	Raadzaal.	Divisional Field.	TOTAL.
1 July 1900 -	7	51	7	1	—	66
2 " " -	5	8	17	2	—	32
3 " " -	64	17	5	3	—	89
4 " " -	32	6	9	3	—	50
5 " " -	106	69	12	3	—	190
6 " " -	12	1	9	1	—	23
7 " " -	108	102	18	3	1	232
8 " " -	7	37	10	1	1	56
9 " " -	6	4	10	1	—	21
10 " " -	3	—	12	—	—	15
11 " " -	102	100	11	—	—	213
12 " " -	4	—	15	—	—	19
13 " " -	2	12	20	5	—	39
14 " " -	1	4	10	1	—	16
15 " " -	1	10	7	—	—	18
16 " " -	6	2	12	1	1	22
17 " " -	9	101	10	—	—	120
18 " " -	85	53	66	11	—	215
19 " " -	3	56		3	—	94
20 " " -	86	21	44	11	—	162
21 " " -	56	7	17	1	6	87
22 " " -	8	—	6	2	—	16
23 " " -	5	2	4	—	1	12
24 " " -	101	25	10	—	5	141
25 " " -	3	99	9	—	1	112
26 " " -	7	1	7	—	1	16
27 " " -	26	2	6	33	—	67
28 " " -	10	—	14	—	4	28
29 " " -	1	—	—	5	—	6
30 " " -	6	—	—	—	—	6
31 " " -	2	—	—	—	—	2

LADYSMITH.

LIST OF DRUGS, &c., ISSUED FROM ADVANCE MEDICAL STORE DEPÔT, LADYSMITH,
FROM BEGINNING TO END OF SIEGE.

Exham 4.

	Quantity.			Quantity.	
	Lbs. (unless otherwise stated.)	Ozs.		Lbs. (unless otherwise stated.)	Ozs.
DRUGS.			Drugs—continued.		
Acacia Gummi - - -	8	8	Liq. Ammoniac - - -	17	—
Acidum Aceticum - - -	4	2	„ Amon. Acet. Fort. - - -	14	2
„ Boric. - - -	115	2	„ Arsenicalis - - -	10	8
„ Carbolicum - - -	99	10	„ Iodi Fort. - - -	12	—
„ Gallicum - - -	6	6	„ Opii Sed. - - -	1	7
„ Hydrochlor. - - -	26	—	„ Plumbi Subacet. - - -	32	6
„ Nitric. - - -	10	2	„ Pottassæ - - -	4	2
„ Nit. Mur. Dil. - - -	21	4	„ Bismuthi - - -	7	10
„ Sulphuric - - -	20	5	„ Ferri Perchlor. - - -	6	4
„ Tannicum - - -	21	6	„ Strychninæ - - -	4	6
„ Tart. - - -	25	6	Morphinæ Hydrochlor. - - -	1	2
„ Hydrocyan. Dii - - -	—	8	„ Sulph. - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
„ Phosph. Dil. - - -	7	4	Oleum Cocoanut - - -	46	8
Ammon. Bromidum - - -	28	2	„ Carbolic. - - -	135	—
„ Carbonas - - -	36	2	„ Lini - - -	37	3
„ Chloridum - - -	41	6	„ Menth. Pip. - - -	1	6
Adeps Benzoatus - - -	32	—	„ Morrhuae - - -	82	17
Aether Purus - - -	10	15	„ Olivæ - - -	76	—
Alumin - - -	35	—	„ Ricini - - -	266	8
Amylum - - -	47	—	„ Terebinthi - - -	48	6
Aqua. Destil. - - - Pts.	41	—	„ Paraff Molle - - -	115	4
„ Rosae - - -	2	—	Pepsinum - - -	3	12
Argenti Nit. - - -	1	13	Phenacetin - - -	42	3
Atropine Sulph. - - - Drs.	35	—	Pil. Hydrarg. - - -	6	—
Bismuthi, S. Nit. - - -	41	—	„ Rhei Co. - - -	4	—
„ Carbonas - - -	7	—	Pot. Acetas - - -	14	—
Borax - - -	32	—	„ Bicarb. - - -	51	—
Camphor - - -	7	—	„ Bromidum - - -	49	6
Chloral Hydras - - -	21	—	„ Chloridum - - -	41	—
Chloroform, B. P. - - -	110	—	„ Iodidum - - -	52	3
„ Meth. - - -	22	—	„ Nitras - - -	36	—
Cocainæ Hydrochlor - Drs.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	„ Permang. - - -	14	7
Collodium - - -	13	4	Pulv. Cretæ. Aromat. - - -	86	8
Creasotum - - -	4	2	„ „ Aromat. cum Opio - - -	48	6
Creta Prep. - - -	57	—	„ Glycrrhizæ Co. - - -	1	4
Cupri Sulph. - - -	1	9	„ Ipecacuanhæ - - -	35	—
Ext. Aloes. Barb. - - -	4	—	„ Ipecac. Co. - - -	48	12
„ Belladonnae - - -	8	—	„ Jalap. - - -	27	—
„ Casc. Sagradæ Liq. - - -	2	10	„ „ Co. - - -	18	4
„ Colocynth. Co. - - -	8	—	„ Opii - - -	5	—
„ Ergot. Liq. - - -	—	12	„ Catechu - - -	8	—
„ Filicis - - -	1	2	„ Quininæ Sulph. - - -	82	10
„ Gentian. - - -	8	—	„ Sinapis - - -	47	—
„ Nucis Vomicae - - -	4	2	„ Sodii Bicarb. - - -	96	—
„ Opii Liq. - - -	38	10	„ Sodii Salicyl. - - -	62	—
Ferri. Et. Amm. Cit. - - -	29	8	Sodii Sulph. - - -	6	4
„ Quin. „ - - -	42	4	Sulphonal - - -	1	9
„ Carb. Sach - - -	3	6	Sulphur Sub. - - -	35	—
Gentianæ Radix - - -	9	2	Strychninæ Hydrochlor - - -	1	4
Glycerine - - -	256	13	Santonina - - -	1	2
Hyd. Iod. Rubri. - - -	—	13	Syrup. Ferri. Iodid. - - -	26	4
„ Ox. „ - - -	—	10	„ „ Phosph. - - -	16	2
„ Perchlor. - - -	6	6	„ Easton's - - -	10	—
„ Subchlor. - - -	5	1	„ Scillae - - -	18	2
„ cum Creta - - -	2	4	Spiritus Aetheris - - -	15	4
„ Ammoniatum - - -	2	4	„ „ Nitratis - - -	50	8
Iodoform - - -	14	—	„ Amm. Aromat. - - -	63	2
Lin. Aconiti - - -	6	12	„ Chlorformi - - -	42	—
„ Belladonnae - - -	3	15	„ Rectificatus - - -	48	9
„ Camph. Co. - - -	61	4	„ Vini Methyl. - - -	243	6
„ Saponis - - -	103	6	„ Camphoræ - - -	4	2
„ Iodini - - -	32	4	Tinctura Aconitæ - - -	6	—
Magnesii Carb. - - -	16	—	„ Aurantii - - -	13	6
„ Sulphas - - -	649	12	„ Belladonnae - - -	8	3
			„ Benzoin Co. - - -	3	6
			„ Calumbæ - - -	24	8
			„ Camphor. Co. - - -	109	6
			„ Capsici - - -	4	4
			„ Cardamom. Co. - - -	16	—
			„ Catechu - - -	41	2

(continued.)

List of Drugs, &c. issued from Advance Medical Store Dépôt, &c.—continued.

	Quantity.			Quantity.	
	Lbs. (unless otherwise stated.)	Ozs.		Lbs. (unless otherwise stated.)	Ozs.
Drugs—continued.			Drugs—continued.		
Tinctura Chlorof. Et. Morph. -	65	6	Lini. Farina - - - -	184	8
" Cinchonæ Co. - - -	25	—	Zinci Chloridum - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
" Digitalis - - - -	47	3	" Oxidum - - - -	78	—
" Ergotæ - - - -	3	11	" Sulphas - - - -	25	3
" Ferri Perchlor. - -	22	—	Sinapis Charta in Boxes -	—	88
" Gentian. Co. - - -	36	—	Trochisci Bismuthi - - -	—	6
" Guaiaci - - - -	4	2	" Ipecac. Et. Morphine -	—	5
" Hyoscyami - - - -	5	—	Fluid, Magnesia - Botts.	14	—
" Iodini - - - -	18	6	Injectio, Morphine Hyp., in	—	—
" Ipecac. Et. Opii - -	4	1	various strengths - - -	13	12
" Lavandulæ Co. - -	14	—	Glasses, Measure $\frac{3}{4}$ IV. - No.	8	—
" Lupuli - - - -	6	—	" " " II. - "	17	—
" Myrrhæ - - - -	2	4	" " " Minim - "	13	—
" Nucis Vomiceæ - -	17	4	WOOLS, &c.		
" Opii - - - -	113	6	Wool, Cotton, Unbleached - -	343	8
" Kino - - - -	6	—	" " Absorbent - - -	926	4
" Rhei Co. - - - -	8	10	" " Boracis - - -	625	2
" Scillæ - - - -	18	4	" " Iodoform - - -	697	9
" Senagæ - - - -	7	—	" " Sal. Alembroth - -	560	3
" Sennæ - - - -	19	2	" " Carbolized - - -	488	—
" Sennæ Co. - - - -	14	—	" " Double Cyanide - -	212	4
" Tolutani - - - -	6	4	Wood, Wool, Tissue - - -	126	2
" Zingiberis - - - -	5	11	Gauze, Double Cyanide - Yds.	2,008	—
Ung. Boracis - - - -	35	—	" Iodoform - - -	2,512	—
" Cetacei - - - -	32	—	" Sal. Alembroth - - "	1,713	—
" Creosoti - - - -	8	2	" Carbolized - - -	1,217	—
" Hydrarg. - - - -	25	—	" Muslin - - - -	96	—
" Hydrarg. Nit. - - -	9	—	Butter, Cloth - - -	82	—
" Paraff. Flav. - - -	5	—	Calico, Thin - - -	132	—
" Zinci - - - -	22	4	Linen, Old Sheets - - No.	15	—
" Resinæ - - - -	4	—	Gauze, Antiseptic - - Yds.	2,789	—
Vaseline, Antiseptic - -	84	—	Bandages, Calico - - No.	3,275	—
Vinum Antimonial. - -	1	4	" Flannel - - -	1,518	—
" Ipecacuanhæ - - -	46	—	" Loose, Wove - - -	4,349	—
" Opii - - - -	8	—	" Sal. Alemb. - - -	2,531	—
Antipyrine - - - -	10	14	" Gauze - - - -	2,041	—
Antefebriue - - - -	12	2	" Triangular - - -	2,311	—
Formalin - - - -	6	5	" Suspensory - - -	560	—
Salol - - - -	2	12	Waterproof Cloth - - Yds.	227	—
Eno's Fruit Salt - Botts.	12	—	Poultice " - - -	141	—
Aniline Dye - - - -	1	6	Ligature - - - Silk Skeins	49	—
Mist. Quinincæ - - - Pts.	180	—	" Silkworm Gut. - -	25	—
" Expectorans - - -	96	—	" Catgut - Tubes	58	—
" Astringens - - - -	289	—	" Chromic Silk - - -	24	—
" Sodii Salicyl. - - -	18	—	Oiled Silk - - - Yds.	156	—
" Tonic - - - -	48	—	Gutta Percha Tissue - -	137	—
" Pro. Diarrhœ - - -	8	8	Christea Tissue - - -	91	—
Tabloids, Ophthal., Case of	4	—	Jaconet " - - -	125	—
" Hypoderm. " - - -	5	—	Pins, Common - - - Papers	164	—
" Ophthal. Tubes of - -	71	—	" Safety - - - Boxes	227	—
" Hypoderm. - - - -	96	—	Needles, Surgeons' - - Pkts.	98	—
" Eserine - - - -	28	—	Matches, Wax - - - Boxes	127	—
" Digitalin - - - -	39	—	" Tins, for Field Com-	—	—
" No. 2 - - - - Doz.	184	—	pass - - -	5	—
" No. 3 - - - -	408	—	Tubing, I. R. Drainage - Yds.	57	—
" No. 4 - - - -	263	—	Irrigators, Sets of 4 - - No.	21	—
" No. 5 - - - -	352	—	Mortar and Pestils - - -	3	—
" No. 6 - - - -	180	—	First Field Dressing - - -	214	—
" No. 7 - - - -	316	—	Gallipots - - - -	62	—
" No. 10 - - - -	609	—	Candles - - - -	137	—
" No. 13 - - - -	84	—	Glass tubing - - - Pieces	6	—
" No. 15 - - - -	750	—	Brushes, Nail - - - No.	14	—
Antiseptic Sol. - - - Botts.	28	—	Penholders - - - -	17	—
Phenol - - - -	87	—	Dredgers, Iodoform - - -	12	—
Condy's Fluid - - - Botts.	62	—	Basins, pus. zinc - - -	4	—
Brandy - - - -	9	—	" vulcanite - - - -	9	—
Extracts of Meat - - -	23	—	Bags, Ice, Head - - -	4	—
Bovril - - - -	—	42	Boxwood, Vials - - -	20	—
Pil. No. 8 - - - - Doz.	1,759	—	Cups, Horn - - - -	12	—
" No. 9 - - - -	1,014	—			
" Opii, grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	1,208	—			
" " I. - - - -	864	—			
" Ipecac. Et. Opii - - -	1,062	—			
" No. II. - - - -	814	—			
Tabl. Ipecac Co. X grains -	960	—			
" Ergotin - - - -	412	—			
" Salol - - - - Botts.	15	—			
Chlorodyne - - - -	87	—			
Camphorodyne - - - -	92	12			

List of Drugs, &c. issued from Advance Medical Store Depot, &c.—continued.

	Quantity.			Quantity.	
	Lbs. (unless otherwise stated.)	Ozs.		Lbs. (unless otherwise stated.)	Ozs.
LINTS.			Splints—continued.		
Lint, Plain - - - Lbs.	528	6	Sponge, Wrappers - - No.	15	—
" Boracic - - - "	412	—	Spatulas - - - "	4	—
" Antiseptic - - - "	459	4	Identification Tally Books No.	42	—
Tow - - - - - "	216	—	Stationery, Official - - -	16	—
Emplastrum,			Trays, Dressing, sets of 4 Sets	13	—
Adhes., 6-in. wide-Tins.	132	—	Retractors - - - Sets of	2½	—
" " 1-in. " "	206	—	Field Medical Panniers Pairs	3	—
" " India-rubber "	54	—	Reserve " - - "	3	—
" " Belladonnae "	68	—	Special Surgical " - - "	3	—
" " Ichthyocolli "	37	—	Cases, Antiseptic - - No.	19	—
Plaster of Paris - - -	22	—	Cases, Orderlies Dressing No.	11	—
			" Surgeons Instruments,,	4	—
SPLINTS.			Boxes, Fracture - - No.	3	—
Common Wood - - - Sets	26	—	Aspirators - - - "	4	—
Arm, Wire, comp. - Pairs	9	—	Surgical Haversacks - - "	18	—
" Angular, Wood - - Sets	5	—	Sterilizers - - - "	6	—
" Jointed " - - No.	6	—	Forceps, Spencer Wells - "	6	—
Leg, Right, Wood - - Sets	13	—	Field Med. Comp. and W.		—
" " & Left, Wood - -	10	—	Bottles - - - "	13	—
" Extension, Wire - No.	8	—	Bottles, Water, I.R. - - "	2	—
Listons, Wire - - - "	5	—	Bellows, Air, Small - - "	5	—
Radius, Complete - - -	18	—	Cushions, Air - - - "	7	—
Rattan, Cane - - - Sets	31	—	Tourniquets, Field - - - "	23	—
Thigh, Jointed, Wire - No.	12	—	" Screw - - - "	15	—
" Wooden, Sets of 6 Sets	13	—	" Tape - - - "	26	—
Stethoscopes - - - No.	15	—	" Esmarch's		—
Syringes, Glass - - -	177	—	Web, ,	16	—
" Male, Pewter - - -	86	—	" I.R. in Tin		—
" Higginson's - - -	18	—	Case "	3	—
" Ear, Brass - - -	3	—	Trusses, Steel - - - "	11	—
Scissors, Large - - - Pairs	8	—	Thermometers, C. - - - "	71	—
" Small - - - - - "	17	—	Texarp - - - - - "	48	—
Sponges, Surgeons - - - No.	143	—	Test Paper, Books - - - Sets of	15	—
" 2 oz. - - - - - "	57	—	" Tubes - - - - - Sets	5	—
			Tape, Broad - - - Pieces	39	—
			" Narrow - - - - - "	47	—
			Pencils, Indelible - - - No.	42	—
			Books, Ward - - - - - "	15	—
			Scales, Weights, Grns. - - "	5	—
			Syringes, Hypodermic - - -	23	—
			Spoons, German Silver - - "	9	—

HISTORY OF "INTOMBI."

BY MAJOR WESTCOTT, R.A.M.C.

On October 30th, 1899, at daybreak, the siege of Ladysmith commenced, the first two shots from the 6in. gun on Pepworth greeting the fresh arrivals (including myself) at the station. As the bombardment continued, shells fell among the hospitals containing the wounded, so on Saturday night, 4th November, about 10 p.m., we received an order to remove all the sick, wounded, women, children, and those civilians who wished, to a neutral camp about three miles on the line toward the south, bounded by the Klip river and the Intombi Spruit. By an agreement between Sir George White and General Joubert we were allowed twenty-four hours to effect the change, and, the time being so limited, the striking of tents and packing of equipment was carried on throughout the night, in order that shelter might be ready on the arrival of the sick and wounded. The first trainload of equipment started at 8 a.m. on the 5th, the engine pushing behind, and the look-out, with a Red Cross flag, being stationed in the front truck. About a mile out from Ladysmith we had the misfortune to collide with a stray ox, by which the three leading trucks were overturned, and many of our native working party injured; the strenuous exertions of all hands, however, were rewarded after 3½ hours' delay by a fresh start, and at 12.10 we arrived at the chosen site, a plain enclosed by a horse-shoe-shaped range of flat-topped hills from 500 to 1,000 feet high, and commanded by the strongly fortified Boer position on M'bulwana Hill, about 2,000 yards S. The Klip river runs through the centre of the plain, which gently inclines to the hills on either side, about a mile distant. We brought with us tents sufficient for an hospital of 300 beds, and our personnel consisted of that of a complete field hospital of 100 beds (No. 12 from Belfast, under Major Rowe, R.A.M.C.), 45 officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the R.A.M.C., half a section of No. 26 British Indian Field Hospital of 50 beds (under Major Kerin, R.A.M.C., from India), two officers R.A.M.C., four assistant surgeons, and native establishment—86 (including 56 coolie bearers). The headquarters of the No. 1 Stationary Hospital of the Natal Field Force of 80 beds (under Major Bruce, R.A.M.C., three officers R.A.M.C., six civil practitioners, and 52 N.C.O.'s and men R.A.M.C.), and a part of No. 1 Natal Volunteer Field Hospital of 70 beds (under Captain Currie, of the Natal Carbineers, three medical officers, 18 N.C.O.'s and men V.M.S.). We had with us also three days' supplies under a sergeant of the Indian Commissariat, six tanks of water taken from the river above the town, and a truckload of firewood. On arrival we held a medical inspection of the injured coolie bearers, and rejected 34 out of our small staff as unfit for work; the others we sorted into gangs for unloading and pitching tents, one to each truck under a private R.A.M.C. The N.C.O.'s and men of the corps were then told off as camp colourmen, kitchen and cooking parties, etc., and guides to mark the site of each tent. In the meantime the ground was mapped out by flags into four distinct camps for the various units, and by 6 p.m., when the first train full of wounded arrived, there were 100 beds and beef-tea ready for them. This was a very hard day's work done by a staff who had laboured continuously for 24 hours without sleep, rest, or food, and the Indian section had just arrived from Dundee with a large number of wounded, and had had no regular rest or food for three days, and it was with the greatest urging only that they could be got to continue their work owing to their utter exhaustion. The last batch of wounded arriving about 10 p.m. were fed, and made as comfortable as possible in the train for the night, and the next day more tents were pitched, and wounded continued to arrive. They included the remainder of the 200 wounded on the 30th October, and, although every care possible under the circumstances was taken, the suffering caused by the movement of recent compound fractures was great, and the interference with progress towards recovery considerable. Besides the wounded about 1,200 civilians, European and natives, arrived, and were accommodated in a camp separated by the railway from the military, under the charge of Mr. Bennett, the resident magistrate of Ladysmith. After about a week's hard work we had settled down into comparative comfort, all the nursing sisters had arrived, the trenches had been dug around all the tents; the water, which was of a pea-soup consistence when delivered from Ladysmith, was precipitated, filtered, and boiled for drinking purposes. Kitchens were got into working order. The sanitation was carefully organised, a work requiring a large staff of labourers, owing to the hardness of the ground in which the trenches were dug. A gang of washermen was collected, and a bakery established. There was

to be no settling down, however; the wounded continued to drop in in small numbers after various encounters with the enemy, and on 11th November we received two cases of enteric fever, which proved to be the commencement of an epidemic, during which over 1,700 soldiers contracted the disease out of a force of 12,000. Dysentery also, the invariable accompaniment of war, appeared early, and considerable numbers were attacked—roughly, about 1,800 during the period of the siege. The constant arrival of gradually increasing numbers of sick and wounded, for whose accommodation—owing to the uncertainty of the duration of the siege and the exigencies of the force fit for fighting—no adequate preparations were made in advance, caused a severe strain on the administration. Tentage and equipment were obtained with difficulty, and an increase of staff seemed to be impossible. With so many demands upon the available few of those trained for hospital work, it was difficult to comprehend how our difficulties were to be overcome. Fortunately, as the work increased, some of these soldiers wounded at Dundee, and who were now under an obligation to General Joubert not to fight, recovered sufficiently to help in nursing duties, and at a time when our men were getting less than every second night in bed, and nearly half their number were sick in hospital, they were able to relieve the situation; but they were few in number, and the difficulty had eventually to be met by the serious measure of withdrawing a certain number of soldiers from the defence. Volunteers from the civilian refugees also were called for, and a few responded, but as the work increased considerable pressure was put upon those able to do duty. This unwilling and untrained labour, however, was most unsatisfactory, and neglect of duty, and frivolous complaints of sickness were constant, and the discipline enforced was resented, with the result that irregularities and larceny occurred, which, owing to the want of a sufficient staff of supervisors, non-commissioned officers, and police, could not be discovered. A constant expansion of the hospital also, without commensurate expansion of staff and equipment, necessitated its frequent redistribution; there was a constant flow of mild and convalescent cases from large tents, bedcots, and nursing sisters, to small tents, trestle beds, and unskilled nursing, to make room for the fresh arrivals whose recovery depended upon these essentials of treatment. Eventually convalescent hospitals became impossible, and, as the equipment available for the new tents became less and that of the old camp was redistributed on a simple decimal system. Trained nurses were also redistributed, and each part of the camp was prepared to receive a share of those requiring special attention. In this manner in less than three months an hospital of 300 beds had expanded to one of over 1,900.

And I append a table, which shows at a glance, on the left, the working staff we had, and on the right the authorised war establishment of a general hospital of an equal number of beds:—

	Our Staff.	War Scale
Medical officers, including 9 civilians and 2 volunteers.	22	81
Non-commissioned officers, including 21 R.A.M.C.	33	112
Men, including 69 R.A.M.C., and 128 pressed civilians.	350	508
Nursing sisters, 5; nurses, 27	32	36
Indians, including 56 doolie bearers	87	—
Native labour gang	361	—

This table shows at a glance the want of medical officers, trained non-commissioned officers, and nursing orderlies. We were also short of quartermasters. We had one only, and he broke down early in January, and remained on the sick list during the rest of the siege.

There were neither Ordnance nor Army Service Corps officers, and their duties were undertaken by the P.M.O. or his secretary till December 31st, when depôts were formed. The strain on the medical officers was great, and many broke down, which will not seem surprising when among those in hospital there were about 350 wounded, of whom a large proportion suffered from compound fractures, each of which required half an hour to dress, and often much thought and display of ingenuity and mechanical skill in improvising and fixing special splints. There were also over 800 patients suffering from enteric fever, and over 300 from dysentery, all of an aggravated type, each of whom required careful examination and visiting, some of them many times by day and night. The result of each battle also was a cause of much anxious thought and work in the operating theatres; frequently after the arrival of a fresh batch of wounded the operating surgeons and their assistants were at work continuously till late at night.

Work of vital interest to the wounded also was carried out nightly in the Röntgen ray department. Over 200 cases were examined by the fluorescent screen, and a great many were photographed, by which means foreign bodies were localised, fractures treated with mathematical precision, suffering reduced to a minimum, and mobility and usefulness restored to many a limb. The work required of the non-commissioned officers was bewildering, and many duties performed in peace time had to be neglected in favour of the immediate care of the sick. With a large number of men unaccustomed to even the sight of sickness to be suddenly converted into nurses, a great amount of tact, perseverance, and assistance was naturally required, and the N.C.O.'s of the R.A.M.C. acting as wardmasters did not spare themselves. They worked until they dropped from sheer exhaustion, as many as nine breaking down out of eleven in one hospital.

All did their best, and men of the R.A.M.C., only 69 in all, suffered more than any others. They were nearly all engaged on the most serious cases of enteric fever, and 17 of them were in hospital at one time, mostly suffering from this disease, contracted in the performance of their duty. The nursing sisters and nurses were probably never called upon in any campaign to endure such hardships and exhibit such devotion to their duty. All the worst cases of enteric fever were not only nursed by them, but they also undertook the preparation of the more delicate items of food.

In one hospital alone, among a total of twelve, seven were sick at one time, including four cases of enteric fever and two of dysentery.

The feeding of such a large number of patients unable to take solid food, under the condition of a siege of unexpected duration, became, towards the end, a problem which could not be solved with satisfaction. Of other luxuries and comforts and stimulants there was a sufficient supply up to this period, and they were frequently supplemented by presents of delicacies commandeered in town and sent out by the military authorities.

Each fever patient (half the total number of 1,900 sick) had at the rate of 2oz. of spirits, over 2oz. of such cereals as arrowroot, cornflour, sago, etc.; an unlimited amount of wheat and rice flours, nearly half an ounce of prepared extracts, such as Bovril, Vimbos, Liebig, etc.; and beef tea made from 1½lb. of fresh beef; each patient also was allowed 5oz. of sugar, and tea and bread, if they were able to take them.

The staff and convalescent patients drew the ordinary ration:—Fresh meat, 1½lb.; bread, 1½lb.; tea ½oz.; sugar, 2oz.; salt, ½oz.; pepper 1-36th oz.; and potatoes, ½lb. There were occasional issues of bacon, cheese, butter, rice, jam, chocolate, limejuice, and rum, and tobacco at 1lb. per month per man at a cost of 1s. Fresh meat lasted throughout, with reductions in quantity to 1lb. and then 12oz., and bread of fine quality and well baked, up to the 9th February, but potatoes both fresh and preserved did not last long, and the other luxuries also gradually diminished and disappeared, until our ration which, up to 1st February, had been:—

Meat fresh	-	-	-	-	12 oz.
Maize meal	-	-	-	-	6 "
Bread	-	-	-	-	1 lb.
Tea	-	-	-	-	½ oz.
Sugar	-	-	-	-	4 "
Salt	-	-	-	-	½ "
Pepper	-	-	-	-	1-36th "

for some time was changed to:—

Meat	-	-	-	1 lb.	{ from maize and wheat.
Bread	-	-	-	1 "	
Tea	-	-	-	½ oz.	
Sugar	-	-	-	1½ "	
Salt	-	-	-	½ "	
Pepper	-	-	-	1-36th "	

Limejuice and rum had been exhausted, so that the sick and those who tended them were now face to face with the causes of scurvy. The most serious trouble with regard to the feeding of the sick, however, coincided with the loss of Spion Kopje, which rendered necessary after last mentioned date preparations for a more extended siege, and the comforts had to be reduced, but essentials had to be supplied and were supplied until the siege came to an end. Each fever patient got only, in addition to his ration and an additional ½lb. of meat for beef tea, of cereals 1oz., spirits 3-5oz., wine ½oz., meat extracts ¼oz., and milk 12oz., but the supply of wheaten and rice flours was ample, and by baking the flour and cooking it with the other cereals and what milk there was, diets were evolved which were useful as a tentative measure in supporting the sick during a crisis; as an example of the manner in which the worst enteric fever cases were fed, during the final crisis, I will describe that adopted by the two largest units. A standard stock fluid was made in the following proportions morning and evening in the following way:—

Rice, or pearl barley flour	-	-	-	3lbs.
Water	-	-	-	9 gallons.

boil for 2 hours, and strain through a fine sieve:—

Baked flour	-	-	-	3 lbs.
Water	-	-	-	½ gallon.

Boil for ten minutes, strain and add to the other. To half a pint of this for each meal add sugar at the rate of ½oz., and when required for use the available amount of milk, this amounted to ¾ pint for each patient daily. One pint of beef-tea made from 1½lb. of beef, and containing ½oz. vinegar and 1oz. of wheaten flour. One pint of beef tea made from ¾oz. of beef essence and ½oz. of starches of sort, such as tapioca or sago. Stimulants—brandy 2-6oz. as necessary. This diet, consisting of:—

Flour	-	-	-	2 oz.
Rice flour, 1 oz., or pearl barley, flour, oatmeal.	-	-	-	
Starches	-	-	-	½ oz.
Vinegar	-	-	-	¼ "
Milk	-	-	-	¾ pint.
Beef-tea	-	-	-	1 " (1½ lbs.)
Beef essence	-	-	-	1 " (¾ oz.)
Sugar	-	-	-	2½ oz.
Stimulants	-	-	-	2-6th "

contains 10-15oz. of water free food, divided into proteids, 3-17; carbolised rates, 5-97; and fats, 1-1; as compared with 9 ounces in a diet of milk 3 pints, and beef tea 1 pint, containing proteids 3-6. Carbohydrates 2-6 and fats 2-8. The amount of spirits during this period was, for the first time, below the requirements, it amounted to 24 bottles daily for the 1,900 sick, sufficient to give 316-2oz. each, or 158-4oz., or 79 only 6 ounces. The milk at the worst was sufficient to give each of the 1,900 6oz. daily, and placing the proportion of those unable to get on without it at ¾, each patient would get 18 ounces, or actual practice about a half were given milk in varying proportion according to the necessity of meal essence, there remained sufficient to give each patient 12oz. or one pint of beef tea equal in strength to that made from one pound of beef, for 303 patients of the total 1,900.

There were ½oz. for each of either arrowroot, sago, tapioca, cornflour, and also of oatmeal, pearl barley, flour, or vermicelli.

At this period, however, the severity of the situation was felt most by those convalescent from fever who were still unable to eat the ordinary ration, and by the wounded who did not require fluid diet, their diet consisted of bread 6oz. and tea for breakfast, bread 6oz. and stew (made from "trek ox" meat) for dinner, bread 6oz. and tea for tea, and soup made from bones, horse meat, and flour for supper, and it was a painful experience to see the emaciated condition of those poor fellows, and the stagnant condition of their wounds due to want of sufficient food of good quality. The scale of diets on the day of the relief will perhaps give a better

idea of food received by each class of sick. There were three diets :—

No. 1	
Beef	- 1 lb.
Biscuit	- 6 oz.
Mealie meal	- 6 oz.
Rice	- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Sausage meat	- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (horse).
Potted meat	- 2 oz. occasionally
Sugar	- 1 oz.
Tea	- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Pepper	- —
Salt	- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Soup	- 1 pint from bones, sausage meat, and rice. Vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

No. 2.	
Beef	- 1 lb. for beef-tea.
Biscuit	- 6 oz.
Rice	- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. }
Oatmeal	- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. } in soup at 1 p.m.
Sausage meat (horse)	- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. }
Rice	- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. } at 8 p.m.
Soup from bones, &c.	- 1 pint }
Vinegar	- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Tea	- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Sugar	- 1 oz.
Bread	- 4 oz

No 3.	
Beef	- 1 lb for beef-tea.
Baked beef	- 1 oz. (in beef tea).
Chevril	- $\frac{2}{3}$ oz. (horse extract).
Rice flour	- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Baked flour	- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Milk	- 12 ozs.
Sugar	- 1 oz.
Tea	- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Salt	- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Vinegar	- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pepper	- —
Arrowroot (arrowroot and Colman's starch),	- 1 oz.
Meat extract	- $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
Eggs, occasionally.	- —
Horse-foot jelly	- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (about).
Bread	- 4 oz., for those able to eat it.
Chevril tea	- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. horse meat.

The beef-tea made from horse extract was similar to Liebig, and was much appreciated, about 70 animals, horses and mules, were sacrificed daily, and 1,200lbs. of the meat was boiled down daily to 80lbs. of chevril, capable of making 1,280 pints of excellent beef tea for the sick. Not the least interesting feature of the situation, was the perfection of the water supply. The only source of supply was the Klip river, the water of which was of pea-soup consistency due to the suspension of large quantities of red mud, and notoriously suspicious in quality, it, however,

only contained 1gr. per gallon of chlorine, indicating an almost entire absence of animal matter, contrasting very favourably with that from a crystal stream I was called upon to report upon near the gorge of Ladysmith, which contained 14grs. per gallon, and that from a well in Intombi Spruit, which contained 12grs. per gallon, and were both, of course, unfit for drinking purposes; as, however, the small extent of animal contamination was no inclination of the absence of the typhoid poison, it was sterilised before issue for drinking purposes, by filtration through Berkfeld's filters. The mud was precipitated by alum as long as it lasted, but on the 19th of December all the available alum was used, and another plan of clearing the water previous to filtration was adopted, which proved to be a great improvement on the previous process. Five open hogsheads were sunk in the river bed at different levels, with the result that there was a constant supply at all river levels of perfectly clear water; this was pumped by the fire-engine into tanks, on the bank of the river, of a total capacity of 5,000 gallons. Two water carts made constant journeys to the filters, which by working day and night gave us a daily supply of 1,500 gallons, which was ample for drinking purposes. Each unit also drew from the tanks one gallon per head of clear water for cooking purposes. In connection with the influence of water supply on the causation of enteric fever, I noticed that when the men in Ladysmith were supplied with filtered water there was a distinct drop in the admissions for dysentery, while those for enteric fever continued to increase. The supply of drugs, about which there was some anxiety, proved ample to meet all reasonable demands to the very end. The principal drugs required were astringents, purgatives, opiates, and tonics. During the last week of the siege 558 doses of astringents, 429 of purgatives, 931 of opiates, and 2,019 of tonics were used daily. Fortunately, a very large staff of natives was available for sanitary work, and there were 250 Indians and 131 Kaffirs constantly at work, including a washing gang of 21, and 44 gravediggers. An organised gang of sanitary coolies paraded the camp every two hours from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., and carried out the dry earth system with the addition of lime, with the result that during the whole period there was only one case of erysipelas of a mild type and two cases of septic sore throat. The death rate of ordinary fevers was almost nil, and that of enteric fever very little above the ordinary death rate of the colony from that disease in times of peace, and less than the ordinary rate in India among the regular forces; there were 67 cases of this disease among the officers, with 10 deaths, and 1,702 amongst the men, with 372 deaths. a percentage of deaths to attacks of 21·5; that for India, for the years 1886 to 1895, was 26·8. There were 69 cases of other fevers amongst the officers, with no deaths, and 1,392 among the men, with only one death, results which under such terrible circumstances are marvellous. The following table will show at a glance the history of wounds and sickness among the regular troops; I have no record of the statistics of the irregular corps :—

ADMISSIONS and DEATHS by DISEASES during the SIEGE of LADYSMITH from 30th October 1899, to 28th February 1900.

Admissions.						Deaths.					
Officers.						Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.					
Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery.	Injuries in Action.	Other Diseases.	TOTALS.	Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery.	Injuries in Action.	Other Diseases.	TOTALS.
67	69	56	67	203	462	1,702	1,392	1,812	684	5,083	10,673
10	—	1	8	1	20	372	1	108	77	25	583

History of Intombi—*continued.*

Ladysmith,
2nd March, 1900.

Volunteer Hospital,
Intombi Spruit, Ladysmith,
16th March, 1900.

Exham 5—
continued.

To P.M.O., Ladysmith.

Lieut.-General Sir George White has much pleasure in informing you that, after seeing the Intombi Hospital Camp yesterday, General Sir Redvers Buller, commanding the forces in Natal, was pleased to express his high approval of the manner in which all arrangements for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded in that camp had been carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleton, R.A.M.C., and the officers under his command, in very trying and difficult circumstances.

I am to request you to communicate this to all concerned.

By order,
(Signed) B. DUFF, Colonel.
Assistant Military Secretary.

P.M.O., Intombi.

Forwarded for communication to all concerned.
(Signed) R. EXHAM, Lieut.-Colonel R.A.M.C.,
P.M.O.

To P.M.O., Intombi.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I propose leaving for the South to-morrow morning, by arrangement with the Commandant of Volunteers.

Will you allow me to express my sincere gratitude to you and your Secretary, Major S. Westcott, R.A.M.C., for your invaluable assistance to the volunteer medical staff during what has been to all of us so trying a time, and also for the great consideration which you have invariably shown to our lamentable ignorance and shortcomings in the matter of executive forms and details?

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HARRY E. FERNANDEZ, M.D.,
Acting P.M.O., Natal Volunteers.

COPY OF LETTER TO THE PREMIER OF VICTORIA FROM SIR T. N. FITZGERALD, CONSULTANT
SURGEON TO THE FORCES.

Fitzgerald.

"Rostella," Lonsdale Street,
7th August, 1900.

To the Honourable the Premier.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you of my return to Victoria, after having fulfilled to the best of my ability the duties of the position I received through you from the Imperial Government as consultant surgeon to Her Majesty's forces in South Africa.

Having arrived in Cape Town on the 3rd April I immediately reported myself at headquarters, and was graciously received. After interviews with his Excellency the Governor, Sir Alfred Milner, the Admiral and leading military officers, I visited the principal military hospitals in Cape Town.

The Principal Medical Officer, General Wilson, then appointed me to inspect Natal. I accordingly proceeded by steamer to Durban, and was met there by the senior medical officer, Major McCormack, who was extremely attentive, and showed me over his very extensive medical stores, which had to supply and keep working all the military hospitals in Natal. His energies were evidently taxed to their utmost in the successful accomplishment of this immense undertaking.

I next went to Maritzberg, which became my headquarters, and was received by the Principal Medical Officer of the Natal Army, Colonel Gallwey, C.B., who has justly earned the reputation of making the hospitals in Natal a great success. I began work by inspecting the hospitals here, viz., Fort Napier, 500 beds; College Hospital, 300 beds; Assembly Hospital, 250 beds; Grey's Hospital, 100 beds. I never heard a complaint from any of the patients, and I saw much excellent surgical work. Passing up towards the front I spent a few days at the hospital at Mooi River, which I found most excellent, under the able military Surgeon Major Lucas, R.A.M.C. Here I had the pleasure of meeting my distinguished friend, Sir William Stokes, who was similarly engaged in inspections as consultant surgeon to Her Majesty's forces.

I subsequently visited Estcourt Hospital under the cultured military surgeon, Major MacNeece, R.A.M.C., where I found the hospital with its surroundings and arrangements in excellent order.

After a few days I proceeded to Ladysmith, and was enabled to judge of the resourceful skill with which extreme and unexpected pressure had been met. As an example I found the Tin Town Camp Hospital still in active working under the distinguished surgeon, Major Westcott, who is also a specialist in bacteriology. The buildings were primitive, as the name implies, the site was rather low-lying, but everything possible had been

done in ventilation, drainage and general management, with satisfactory results. This hospital, however, is about to be removed to Howick, on high ground, with an extremely healthy climate, and the change must be beneficial.

I next went with Colonels Gallwey and Johnston and Major Babbie, V.C., to Newcastle, and inspected the hospital there in charge of Major Fitzgerald, who was unfortunately suffering from enteric. Everything was most satisfactory.

From here I went up to Mount Prospect, close to Laing's Nek, to meet the wounded who were being sent down from the front in stretchers (Indian dholies) for the severely injured and ambulance wagons for cases of less severity. There was a first-class ambulance train waiting, in which the wounded were conveyed to Newcastle. Many of those brought in were dangerously wounded. Every care was taken in transport, and the treatment in hospital was scientific and sympathetic.

I subsequently visited Princess Christian Hospital at Pine Bridge, at the invitation of Mr. Mosley. He has built and maintained this institution at his own expense. It is a charmingly arranged little hospital of 100 beds, under a very able staff.

In this way almost every hospital in Natal came under my notice. It must be understood that the hospitals were not civil hospitals built for the special purpose, but military hospitals established for the emergency in whatever quarters could be secured. The provision varied from the Hall of the Legislative Assembly in Maritzberg to the galvanised iron creations of Ladysmith.

In addition to inspecting the general organisation and working of the hospitals, I was engaged in a very large number of consultations, witnessed operations without number, and performed many myself. The general results were wonderfully successful, the percentage of recoveries from most severe injuries being beyond all precedent.

I carefully examined several hospital ships, trains and ambulance conveyances, and was immensely satisfied and gratified at their efficiency.

I claim the privilege of thus giving an opinion concerning the efficiency of the work which I have witnessed, as I am, and have been for the last forty years, surgeon to a large metropolitan hospital requiring almost my daily attendance.

In conclusion, permit me to say that it is my opinion from a surgical point of view that the campaign has been splendidly conducted, and a success.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) T. N. FITZGERALD.

Forestier-Walker 1.

EXTRACT FROM "CAPE TIMES," TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1900.

WAR'S SEAMY SIDE.

OUR MILITARY HOSPITALS.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The Archbishop Speaks Out.

At yesterday's meeting of the Good Hope Society, held at Government House, a long and important discussion took place in reference to the state of the various military hospitals and convalescent wards in the Cape Peninsula. The question was introduced by His Grace the Archbishop of Cape Town, who, in reply to the Chairman's (the Hon. Mr. Justice Buchanan's) request that he would be glad to hear of any complaints that might be made in regard to the work of the Society, said he would like to ask whether the Society had any security that the clothing sent by it ever reached the persons for whom it was intended. There was a great and growing feeling of dissatisfaction at the way in which our sick and wounded were treated at several of the hospitals. He had complaints from a personal friend of his own. There was no doubt whatever that a very strong feeling was abroad that there were some cases in the Cape Town Hospitals in which warm clothing was very greatly needed for the sick and wounded, but somehow or other it had not got to them. Either the doctors said it was not required or it was debarred from them in some way. He would like to know whether all these blankets which had been provided by the Society really reached the wounded.

Mr. Fairbairn (hon. secretary) said that with regard to the supplies on the trains, they were handed in at De Aar and given to the patients by the Society's own men. The Railway Department had arranged to the points the trains started from, and they would be disinfected and used again. As regards the hospitals, the Society had no control over the distribution of the blankets. The were handed in to the P.M.O., and it was left to him to distribute them or not, as he liked. The Society supplied the clothes as requisitioned by the P.M.O., who had a store, and distributed them as he wished. The articles lost on the line were principally eatables and drinkables, and did not belong to the Society, but chiefly to the Red Cross Society.

THE ROSEBANK HOSPITALS.

Mrs. Hanbury Williams said His Grace would perhaps inform the meeting more definitely of the cases he had had in view.

The Archbishop said the particular case he had referred to had now been rectified, but he had been informed by the very person who had made the complaint that nothing but the very strongest pressure would induce the medical men to supply the necessary comforts. At Rosebank, for a considerable time the sick brought down from the front had been left to sleep in their tents on the bare ground. At last, on the urgent representations of his friend, a number of hammocks had been sent down. Prior to that the unfortunate man had no protection from the damp. He was also told that in other hospitals and wards the clothing was quite insufficient, and that they frequently complained of the extreme cold. And yet the doctors said that the men required no further clothing.

Mr. Fairbairn said that these hammocks had been supplied by the Society. He might mention that the P.M.O. was very anxious that any authentic cases of complaint might be brought to his notice that they might be rectified, and he added that it was quite impossible to rectify them unless they were proved to the hilt. It was a very difficult matter to get any of the men to come forward with complaints.

One of the ladies of the Visiting Committee stated that she had inspected one of the hospitals on a Sunday. The men had very insufficient clothing, and there was too much ventilation. This was at Rosebank.

The Archbishop: How is it that the doctors at Rosebank have never sent in to requisition warm clothing when it is ready to be supplied? Something ought to be done?

THE GREEN POINT AND MAITLAND CAMP.

The Rev. J. J. McClure said that the complaints about the Rosebank Hospital were equally true in regard to the Maitland and Green Point Hospitals.

He did think that the attention of the military authorities should be drawn to the fact that the citizens of Cape Town were sending out wagon loads of necessaries and comforts essential for the recovery of the men suffering from enteric fever, and that yet the men were not getting these supplies. He thought it was perfectly scandalous that these men should not be properly attended to here and sent back to their country and homes from which they had come to fight our battles. (Applause.) He trusted that the remarks that had been made would reach the military authorities, and that these poor men would receive the humanitarian treatment which was their due. He knew of many cases in which these men had been put on food which was absolutely dangerous to them in their state of health, and he hoped that in future they would receive greater consideration from the military. He hoped that the remarks that had been made would be taken in the spirit in which they were meant, and that the present state of things would be immediately remedied.

Mrs. Hanbury Williams said she had written personally to the General about the Maitland Camp, and had had two letters from him thanking her for bringing the matter to his notice. He regretted that the things which had occurred should have taken place at Maitland. The idea was at first not to have any people who were very sick down there, but owing to the great amount of enteric fever that had suddenly broken out, they had found themselves with a greater number of enteric patients and had not been prepared for it. But General Walker had told her that he had seen Colonel Cooner, Base Commandant, and had also spoken to Colonel Supple, P.M.O., and that he felt sure that things would be rectified.

The Archbishop said he would move on behalf of this Society that the attention of the military authorities be drawn to the condition of the sick and wounded in some of our hospitals, and to the great neglect, in their opinion, which had been shown in failing to supply really necessary articles in the form of warm clothing and other essentials for the sick and wounded.

The Rev. J. J. McClure seconded the motion.

The Chairman said the Society had only that morning arranged that Maitland Hospital should be visited by two ladies of the committee with a view to making a full investigation as to what should be done. He must say he did not like a general sweeping resolution like that to which they were asked to commit themselves when they had been asked to point out specific shortcomings with a view to their remedy. They had been asked to bring to the notice of the military authorities any special shortcomings, and he hoped His Grace would not press the resolution in view of what they were now doing. If the Society could not get redress after the two lady visitors had made their recommendations, then they would have to get redress in another way. He thought the *suaviter in modo* was better than the *fortiter in re*. There seemed to be a real desire on the part of the military authorities to remedy defects, but there certainly was a feeling growing up that the authorities at the hospitals were rather lax in carrying out their duties. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

THE ARCHBISHOP SPEAKS OUT.

The Archbishop said that they had no security that the recommendations of the Visiting Committee would be carried into effect. What one could not help feeling was this, that matters had come to a very bad condition when it was essential for this Society to appoint a committee to visit the hospitals at all. It was perfectly disgraceful, and it made his blood boil. (Hear, hear.) They had tried the *suaviter in modo* a long time, and he thought the *fortiter in re* alone would bring about the change they desired. It seemed to him perfectly disgraceful that the state of the camp at Rosebank should not have been remedied until the Visiting Committee had made representations. He thought that the doctor in charge there was absolutely unfit for his office. If they were to have to visit every camp and see that the doctors did their duty they would be going very much beyond the objects for which the Society was formed. But, added the Archbishop, that seems to be the only alternative unless we are to allow the lives of our men to be sacrificed.

The Chairman remarked that the object of the resolution

Extract from "Cape Times," Tuesday, June 26th, 1900—*continued*.

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continued.

tion would be gained by the publication given to what His Grace had said.

Mr. Fairbairn: Any complaints sent in to the Good Hope or Red Cross Central Committee will be at once laid before the military authorities. We must have some authentic grounds to work upon.

The Archbishop: Well, you have got it at Rosebank.

Mr. Fairbairn: But the military authorities say it is not a convalescent home.

The Archbishop: What does that matter?

Mr. McClure said he thought it would be well if they had a report dealing with the whole question laid before the next meeting. There had been a tremendous amount of criticism in the past, but in a case where the lives of our soldiers were at stake they were justified in pressing the authorities a little bit. There was a general feeling that things were not right, either in the hospitals or the convalescent wards. He had heard that the convalescent homes were really not

properly attended to in the matter of food. He hoped special attention would be given to this particular matter. Such a report would exonerate those who were not to blame, but who, if the facts were true, deserved to be very severely dealt with.

The Chairman said they were trying to provide for weekly reports, and would endeavour to comply with Mr. McClure's suggestion. He was afraid it would be difficult to get anything definite to work upon.

Mrs. Hanbury Williams said she feared that if they made it a rule that the ladies visiting the hospitals made a report on the hospitals, they would soon have the hospital doors shut in their faces. She agreed that it was becoming a scandal—certain things which had happened. Still she felt they would be more likely to do good by working quietly and in a conciliatory manner.

This concluded the discussion.

EXTRACT FROM "CAPE TIMES," SATURDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1900.

SEAMY SIDE OF WAR.

A VOLUNTEER'S EXPERIENCE.

The following narrative, communicated in an interview with a special correspondent of the "Cape Times," reveals the seamy side of military hospital experiences. The narrator is a Volunteer from one of the distant colonies, who has accepted in the cheeriest spirit all the rough work of campaigning. Disabled by the injury which caused his removal to hospital, he made haste to return to duty after getting his discharge. The internal mechanism of a man, however, when out of repair, will not be trifled with. By the sharp discipline of suffering the Volunteer was taught that, for the present, his military ardour must be curbed. The narrative is a perfectly genuine document; the teller of the story a high-spirited young fellow of good position in his own colony, whose good faith is beyond question:—

As a Volunteer who has come over 8,000 miles to help the Imperial forces in the present war, I am willing to take the liberty of using your columns as the medium to bring certain troubles of Tommy Atkins before the public.

TOMMY AS A MAN.

When Tommy goes forth to fight for his Queen and country, those people who aver that as he is drawn from the worst classes in the Motherland, any treatment is good enough for him, should at least keep their ungrateful sentiments to themselves. I have lain alongside of him in the various hospitals it has been my misfortune (in more ways than one) to lie in, and when even a Volunteer (who Tommy looks down upon in times of peace) is brought in, it is Tommy who looks after him, and not the R.A.M.C. orderlies who are paid to do so. I am of opinion that the only branch of the service that is drawn from the slums of Britain is the Royal Army Medical Corps, and that our regiments of the line are composed of men whose manners when addressed by outsiders are always courteous and often those of gentlemen. Among themselves I admit their language is not always refined; but then it must be remembered that their adjectives have been taught them by their corporals and sergeants, and if they have no other redeeming features, they are, to say the least of it, expressive. But I am not going to make excuses for T. A. There is no need to do so, and even if there were, he is here himself in person to do so. What I wish to bring before your readers is the utter indifference shown him by the authorities when he is wounded or sick, and to do so I am going to detail my own experiences from the ambulance wagon to a general hospital.

HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE; AMBULANCE WAGON.

It was a Bearer Corps that handled me first of all, and of them I can only sing praises, for with the few conveniences at hand they did their best to make all the men in the wagon comfortable and spoke kindly and

cheerfully to them. Of the driver of the wagon I cannot say anything bad enough. His mules, he said, were fresh, and to quieten them down he took the team and wagon off the beaten track, set off at a fast pace, and steered for all the anthills he could find. At least, to us in the wagon it seemed so, and I am sorry that I have not sufficiently regained my strength to return to the front and give that man a thumping. The wagons are at all times rough conveyances, and on this occasion there were eleven men sitting up in it, and one-half of them were continually on the verge of unconsciousness from the pain caused by the jolting. Bloemfontein was our destination, and we arrived there a little before dark.

Forestier-Walker 2.

FIELD HOSPITAL.

The marquees to which we were consigned were not erected when we arrived, and the men suffering from rheumatism, dysentery, enteric fever, pneumonia, inflammation of bladder, wounds, ague, and loathsome diseases, had either to keep quiet or sit outside in the cold. Many of them had no blankets, and a few of them no overcoats. Just as darkness was coming on the erecting of the marquees was finished, and 26 men were sent to the one I was in. A pint of very hot, peppery, and tasty beef-tea was served to each man, irrespective of disease, and this, though a blessing to many, was death to others. I found the R.A.M.C. sergeant in charge of our ward an uncouth, uncivil brute, but after greasing his palm with a sovereign, he did give me a little attention. Finding that I had some money, he told me that I could buy cocoa, arrowroot, and extra milk from him, and though at the time I knew I was buying my own and the other patients' food, we would have starved had I not bought from him. The way this is worked is as follows: Each man is allowed so much milk, etc., per day, and instead of mixing the regulation amount of water per tin of condensed milk, double the amount would be mixed with it; and thus there is a tin of milk for sale. I have bought milk in several hospitals, and I have never been able to get it under 2s. per tin, and have paid as high as 2s. 9d. Arrowroot and gruel could also be bought for 6d. per mess tin full. To the uninitiated this may not seem so big a crime as it really is, but when one realises what a milk diet in a field hospital is—a pint (more or less, generally less) of condensed milk three times a day, with nothing else—it is easily seen what, at best, a very bare diet it is, and when one-half of the most sustaining ingredient is left out, is it any wonder the death-rate has been so high among our military hospitals? Men with money can live fairly well in hospitals, for the orderlies are always willing to go out and purchase things for the patients, as they make a profit out of the goods purchased. On more than one occasion I have given an orderly a sovereign to get me a shilling's worth of stamps or fruit, and when he returned he would give me the stamps or fruit and nine shillings. When I would ask him for the other ten shillings he would swear that I only gave him half a

(continued).

Forestier-Walker 2—
continued.

sovereign, and would add that anyway the vendor took it for half a sovereign, and that he had only received the nine shillings from the man. Wines and spirits ordered for a patient that had no money rarely reached him, as if the orderly could not sell them he drank them himself, and often when medicine was ordered a patient the orderly would save himself the trouble of administering it by remarking that it was no adjective good giving the man medicine, as he (the patient) would be dead in an hour or so.

DAILY SCENES.

The medicine glass was a broken measure-glass, and I am sure had not been washed for weeks, for all round the outside edge there was a thick rim of dried saliva and the discharge from sore lips, etc., making it a disgusting thing to take in one's hands, let alone one's lips. All sorts of medicines were administered out of the same glass, and even the thought of it made me sick. Patients were allowed to lie all day, from the doctor's morning visit until his evening inspection, without seeing the orderly, and had to look after each other. This neglect has no doubt proved fatal more than once. Disgusting cases of venereal lay side by side with bad cases of fever, dysentery, etc., and men suffering from rheumatism were left to lie without blankets or oil-sheets between them and the ground. The men at night would nearly always spend most of the night awake, for the cold was often intense, and the savage attacks made by the lice would keep men in good health awake, let alone men on the verge of death. Every man was literally crawling, and it was no unusual occurrence for a man to catch twenty or thirty on his greyback (shirt) of a morning. To give relief from this curse would have been a very easy matter for the authorities—a little kerosene or camphor would have done it—but they took no notice of the scratching, etc., of men. And, with regard to the want of clothing, let it be understood that it was generally through no fault or carelessness of the men that they are short of kit. We all know to our cost that clothes do wear out, and no quicker than while on active service. The loss of blankets is due to men being instructed to put them on the transport, so as to be able to travel light, and then the transport is captured, and with it the men's blankets. I have seen at the docks here piles of warm clothing strewn about the sheds that if at Bloemfontein when I was in hospital there last April would have saved more lives by far than the things they administered to us.

TRAIN EXPERIENCE.

The journey from Bloemfontein to Naauwpoort Junction was made in an ordinary train, and we left Bloemfontein at 8.30 a.m., reaching Naauwpoort some time during the night. There were no orderlies with us, and on arrival at Naauwpoort we were left in the train for the rest of the night—a cold one. Had we been in carriages with sleeping berths we would have not fared so badly, but instead of that we were packed six or seven in a third-class compartment, with only two seats, and neither of these had cushions. A number of the men were suffering from dysentery, and the carriage had no lavatory in it, consequently those suffering from dysentery were compelled by the demands of nature to cause serious discomfort to other patients.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Naauwpoort Junction was reached about midnight, but not until 7 o'clock next morning were we removed from the carriages, which had been shunted on to the slip-line by the hospital, and put into wards which looked to us like Heaven after the places we had been in. Nice clean beds, with sheets, counterpanes, and pillows, clean clothes to put on, and plates, knives, and forks to eat with. Did I say "look like Heaven"? Why it was Heaven itself, and directly I was put into a bed I felt as if I was experiencing the greatest luxury I had had in my lifetime. And then a Civil Surgeon (God bless them! they are the shining lights of the service) came round and asked me in a civil voice what was the matter. Ah! I cannot find words to express my feelings of thankfulness to the Almighty for letting me again feel comfortable before I had to die. Everything in this hospital with regard to the comfort of the patients was well done when compared with other hospitals up the line; but looking back now I can see faults which should not have been allowed to exist. For instance, nice cold water plunge baths had been erected for the use of

patients, but the patients in the venereal ward—and there were about a hundred of them—used to use the baths, and when that became known among the convalescent patients the baths were never used by them. Then again, at this hospital gruel was sold to outsiders, and owing to this it was often so watered that it was little more than oatmeal water when it reached the patients. The orderlies here were better, too, for many of them were of St. John Ambulance Corps, and took an interest in their work and patients; but the R.A.M.C. men were no improvement on my earlier acquaintance in that corps.

HOSPITAL LOAFING.

Fortunately for me I was long enough in that hospital to detect several cases of hospital loafing among the patients, and I can now quite understand the harsh and hard manner of the R.A.M.C. surgeons, otherwise, I am afraid that I would have had a very much poorer opinion of them than I have at present. As every man who goes into a military hospital will tell you, the redeeming features of the service are the Sisters and civil surgeons. The honours due to these two branches of the medical staff will never be paid, I am afraid, and many a poor fellow in their care has entered the next world quite happy in mind because he was not treated as a dog during the last moment of his career in this world. The authorities ask why don't you make a complaint? Well, the best answer is that no man makes a complaint a second time. I have seen men start to make a complaint to the visiting surgeon, who, of course, has a sergeant with him in his rounds, but before he could say sufficient to attract the doctor's attention the sergeant would lean down and in an undertone threaten the man in insulting and obscene language that he would make it worse for him if he said a word. I have seen men down with dysentery make a complaint, and in return the orderly has kicked the man—a man, mind you, who had no strength to stand up. A patient who an orderly can make nothing out of is told straight out that he is a ——— nuisance, and the sooner he dies the better.

NEARER HOME.

There is a man at present in the Wynberg Hospital who in his own colony is worth his thousands—a man who, to do his duty to the Empire, left home and friends to come out here and take the hardest work that would offer—that has been 19 weeks in hospital, and during that time he never received one penny of pay. When he was taken into hospital at Modder River or Kimberley—I am not sure which—he had close upon £50 in his pocket; but his kit was taken from him, and he has never seen a penny of his money nor a stitch of his clothing since. Quite by chance I dropped across this man, and when he told me his story, I made careful inquiries from an officer of his regiment, and found out that what he had told me was true. Even a man in a hospital like Wynberg, without money, fares badly and cannot get sufficient food. The allowance of butter is barely sufficient for one meal, and the bread is never sufficient for a man in a state of convalescence. In place of 1lb. of meat per day for each man they will barely get 8oz.; and jam, of which the book says each man receives 4oz. per day, is only at the best times given out three days a week, and then more often than otherwise is short measure. Another man, who is down here on furlough prior to being invalided home, and has some £16 of Imperial pay, and nearly £30 of his own Government pay, due to him, on going to the paymaster to get some money was told that he could only get £3. Fortunately this man brought some money into the country with him, and he tells me that the campaign has cost him considerably over £100 for the bare necessities of life. These are not isolated cases, and there are plenty of men in Cape Town and being sent away in every hospital ship that leaves these shores that can tell the same stories; but, unfortunately for our army, Tommy is a good-natured, absent-minded beggar, and forgets and forgives as soon as he gets into comfort again. But I am different, and I have had the tortures of military hospital life so impressed upon my mind that I shall remember them all my life, and my fervent prayer now is that I may reach my native shores, regain my health, and go to England to meet some of my tormentors in civil life, and administer to them marks and bruises that they will carry to the grave with them. My advice on the subject of improvement in the R.A.M.C. is to pay better wages, draw the men not from the slums, but

Extract from "Cape Times," Tuesday, June 23rd, 1900—continued.

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continued.

from the better classes; have more of them, and offer them some encouragement to improve themselves. Have reserve surgeons, as the navy has reserve officers, and

double the pay and number of sisters. The interviewer said he could give me more, but felt that he had already said enough for one day.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LIEUT.-GENERAL FORESTIER-WALKER AND WAR OFFICE,
INCLUDING NOTES OF A CONVERSATION WITH WRITER OF LETTER IN "CAPE TIMES,"
OF JUNE 23RD, 1900.

Forestier-Walker 3.

Copy.—4823/7/921.

War Office, London, S.W.,
25th July, 1900.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the attention of the Commander-in-Chief has been drawn to an article in the "Cape Times" of 23rd June, headed the "Seamy Side of War," which has been practically reproduced in the London "Times" of the 20th inst.

(2) The statements made are of such a serious character that the Commander-in-Chief desires that you will make the utmost endeavours to ascertain their accuracy or otherwise.

(3) The Commander-in-Chief also desires that you will communicate with the Editor or Manager of the "Cape Times," and endeavour to induce him to furnish the name of correspondent if he is still in the country, and agrees to this proposal. The writer should also be invited to attend any inquiry that may be made, on your giving an assurance that he will not be allowed to suffer in any way for giving any information which on strict investigation is found to be true.

(4) With reference to the cutting from the London "Times" of the 20th inst., I am to request that you will inquire particularly into and report upon the allegations made by the Archbishop of Cape Town, who will probably, after obtaining his informant's assent, supply the man's name.

(5) The Commander-in-Chief considers that it is of paramount importance that such statements should be thoroughly sifted.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) EVELYN WOOD, A.G.

G.O.C. L. of C, Cape Town.

He is a man of very good education and address, and made his statement in a temperate manner, which made him appear a trustworthy witness.

He was attached as orderly to the staff of General French, and was well known to Lieut. Ward, R.A.

He was injured near Rensberg by his horse falling on him on three occasions. In spite of his injuries, from which he suffered considerably, he continued to perform the same duties till he arrived at Thabanchu, shortly after the occupation of Bloemfontein. He was obliged to go into hospital at Thabanchu, where his treatment was very bad. He was eventually removed from Thabanchu to Bloemfontein. He could not speak highly enough of the officer who was in charge of the bearer company which took him to Bloemfontein. At Bloemfontein he was in the hospital under the fort. He believed it to be No. 9 Hospital.

The two men next to him in hospital were Privates Smith and Carter, 9th Lancers, who did more than anyone in hospital for him. They were both, however, suffering from venereal, which affected their eyes, and their hands were covered with sores. Another man near him was Private Fraser, Yorkshire Regiment, who assisted him. The hospital was filthy, and swarmed with lice, which the other patients used to shake out of their shirts.

He repeated the statements in his letter to the "Cape Times," adding the following particulars of his journey from Bloemfontein to Naauwpoort. There were seven men in the carriage, of whom four had dysentery. They left Bloemfontein at 8 a.m. on the 9th April, arriving at Naauwpoort between 1 and 2 a.m. on the 10th April.

During that time they received no attention, and the dysentery patients had to evacuate on the floor of the carriage.

His charges generally are:—

(1.) Neglect of patients by Medical Officers.

(2.) Neglect of patients by Orderlies.

(3.) Ill-treatment by Non-commissioned Officers and Orderlies. He was brutally kicked by a Non-commissioned Officer for making a complaint.

(4.) Black-mailing by Non-commissioned Officers. He gave £1 to the Sergeant-Major on entering the hospital at Bloemfontein, which procured him the privilege of having things brought to him for sale. Money alone procured anything. The rates charged to him were 2s. 9d. a tin of condensed milk, and 3s. a tin for Van Houten's cocoa.

(5.) Spirits and wine ordered for patients were drunk by the orderlies. He was told by them that it was no good then to him, as he would be dead in half an hour.

(6.) Dirt.

He gave as references:—Civil Surgeon Brisker, Naauwpoort; Dr. E. J. Minchin, Roberts' Horse, and Mr. J. Atherston Parsons, New Zealand Contingent, both lodging at the White House Hotel, Strand Street, Cape Town. He made his statement in the "Cape Times" at the instance of Mr. St. Leger, "Cape Times." It was impossible to get complaints attended to in hospital, as it was the interest of all to stop them. He was prepared to testify to the truth of his statements by affidavit at any time. He left for New Zealand on the day that he called at the Headquarter Office.

(Signed) IVOR HERBERT,
Colonel, A.A.G. for C. of S,

Army Headquarter Office, Cape Town,
August 17th, 1900.

(continued).

W.O.—4823/7/921.

C. of S./W.O./1930.

NOTES OF CONVERSATION WITH WRITER OF
LETTER TO "CAPE TIMES."

("The Seamy Side of War"—Letter by a Volunteer—"Cape Times," June 23rd, 1900).

The writer called at the Army Headquarter Office at my request on June 25th, and made the following statement. His name is W. A. Saunders, New Zealand Mounted Rifles. His address is Box No. 103, Invercargill, New Zealand, or office of the "Otago Daily Times," Otago, New Zealand. He is sub-editor of the "Otago Daily Times," and volunteered to come out here as a trooper in the New Zealand Mounted Rifles. He is returning to New Zealand to take the place of the editor of the "Otago Daily Times."

Copy of Correspondence with War Office, including Notes of Conversation with Writer of Letter in "Cape Times," of June 23rd 1909—*continued.*

(Copy.)

From Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. E. F. FORESTIER-WALKER, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commanding Lines of Communication.

To Under-Secretary of State, War Office, London, S.W.
The Castle, Cape Town,
August 20th, 1900.
No. 4823/7/921.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of July 25th, I have the honour to inform you that I have now ascertained the letter in the "Cape Times" of June 23rd was written by a trooper in the New Zealand Mounted Rifles, who has since left for New Zealand.

It appears Colonel Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., A.A.G., Headquarters, stationed at Cape Town, on reading the letter, made enquiries at the "Cape Times" office, when the case of the writer was given to him, and I forward Colonel Herbert's notes of an interview which he subsequently had with Trooper Saunders.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on seeing the "Cape Times" of the 23rd and 26th June, directed me to report on the "Seamy Side of War," and on the meeting of the "Good Hope Society," held at Government House on the 25th.

The statement made in the former letter referred in the main to treatment received north of the Orange River. I was not, therefore, able to throw much light on this; but as regards the meeting of the Good Hope Society, I had at once, on reading the proceedings, communicated with the Archbishop, and I submitted a report to the Field-Marshal, Lord Roberts.

The following is a *resumé* of that report:—

To my first communication the Archbishop replied that the matter had been somewhat suddenly sprung upon him by Judge Buchanan's invitation to mention any subject bearing on the relief of the sick and wounded; that he knew, and that no one seemed to deny it, that men had suffered severely from the want of sufficient warm clothing, and that as they were spending a great deal of money on this, it seemed a natural question to ask whether, what they purchased reached those for whom it was intended; that he had then been challenged by Mrs. Hanbury Williams to specify a case; that he knew about Rosebank, and mentioned it, although he unfortunately laid the blame on the doctor, to whom he had since apologised in the "Cape Times" on ascertaining his name.

He added he had no idea till after he had spoken that there was a reporter present, or he might have weighed his words more accurately; at the same time he believed what he said to be practically true.

I pointed out to his Grace that the Red Cross and the Good Hope Society could only carry on this work in conjunction with and by permission of the military authorities, hence any complaint should be made to the latter.

That there was no hospital at either Rosebank or Maitland, but that some convalescents of Colonial Corps were retained at the former (the dépôt for Irregular Colonial Forces), these being treated like other convalescents, viz., provided with a waterproof sheet and three blankets, that at Maitland (the dépôt for Cavalry and over-sea contingents) certain Australians and other convalescents were stationed pending their departure for their homes;

that I had heard some time ago of complaints of want of clothing and blankets, but that a personal visit and cross-questioning had failed to elicit any grievance whatever, that I found at McKenzie's Farm (the Imperial Yeomanry Dépôt) close to Maitland, men had been retained in a detention ward who should have been sent to hospital, for which the Yeomanry were themselves greatly responsible, and that I had given orders which would ensure such men being at once sent to Woodstock Station Hospital.

I pointed out that the Archbishop had asked what security the Society had that what they gave reached its destination; that he had alluded to the growing feeling at the way in which the sick and wounded were treated in several of our hospitals, stating he had a complaint from a personal friend of his, and that I had a right to ask him to specify any cases of non-delivery he could ascertain, in what hospital the treatment was other than it should be, the names of those who had made any complaints to him, and of the medical men to whom he alluded as requiring the strongest persuasion to supply the necessary comforts, also the hospital in which the clothing was insufficient.

I asked for a clear and definite statement. The Archbishop replied that he was making enquiries, and in order to assist him in these enquiries, I referred him to the Base Commandant, Colonel H. Cooper, A.D.C., under whose immediate supervision the hospitals in the Cape Peninsula are. He has since been in continual communication on the subject with this officer.

Colonel Cooper told me on the 13th July that in the only case which the Archbishop could adduce of insufficient clothing being provided, the receipt of the man for warm clothing had been obtained.

I had kept cuttings of the "Cape Times" of the 23rd and 26th June, and forwarded copies of the same to the F.M., Lord Roberts, with my report, on the 14th July. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter of the 25th July, in which you state that the C-in-C. considers it of paramount importance that such statements should be thoroughly sifted, I may state that I have done everything possible to thrash out and get to the bottom of these accusations, but I would at the same time point out that vague charges without any specified instances are hard to refute, the accusers invariably falling back on the plea that they are not at liberty to divulge the names of their informants.

I wrote to the Archbishop subsequently to July 13th, again asking for the names of his informants; but he stated in his reply that they did not wish their names to appear, and at an interview at a more recent date he adhered to his former statement.

The Royal Commission is arriving by the next mail, when the Archbishop's informants will, no doubt, have an opportunity of giving their evidence, and when I trust they will not be afraid to make any statements they may wish.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) F. FORESTIER-WALKER, Lieut.-General,
Commanding Lines of Communication, South Africa.

EXTRACT FROM THE "CAPE TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 31ST, 1900

GOOD HOPE SOCIETY.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

ABUSE OF THE RED CROSS.

The monthly meeting of the Good Hope Society was held in the Drawing-room of Government House, yesterday morning, the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Buchanan, presiding. Among those present were: Mrs. Hanbury Williams, Lady Charles Bentinck, Mrs. Rose-Innes, Sir John and Lady Furley, the Rev. J. J. McClure, the Rev. A. P. Bender, and Mr. J. A. Fairbairn (hon. secretary).

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The hon. secretary (Mr. J. Fairbairn) brought up the following report: The total receipts up to date amount to

£7,720 19s. 1d., the expenditure to £6,184 7s. 11d., leaving a balance of £1,536 11s. 2d.; outstanding accounts amount to about £850, leaving an available workable balance of say £720. The total number of kit-bags supplied amount to 9,058; 1,475 blankets and 500 pillows have been supplied to ambulance trains not otherwise provided for. These blankets and pillows have been taken charge of by railway authorities, who have undertaken to see that they are collected and disinfected and redistributed after use.

CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

The following is the total of the list of casualties up to the 30th of June last: Killed in action, officers, 254; men, 2,403; died of wounds, officers, 70; men, 610; died of disease, officers, 133; men, 4,204; accidental deaths, 66; sent Home as invalids, officers, 844;

men, 18,433. The total casualties (exclusive of sick and wounded men in hospitals, and including the prisoners and missing, most of whom have since been released) on the 30th of June last amounted to 29,708 officers and men.

NAAUWPOORT.

The sub-committee's continue to carry out the work of the society most satisfactorily. At Naauwpoort (Mr. Robert B. Smith, hon. secretary) the committee have raised all the funds necessary for carrying out their work, and have not applied to the parent society for anything. They have contributed to their local hospital clothing, etc., also eggs, milk, butter, fish, vegetables, etc. A letter has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Somerville-Large, expressing thanks on behalf of himself, his officers, and the patients for the help received and the comforts distributed. The number of patients in the hospital has greatly decreased, and the committee are turning their attention to the Norval's Pont Hospital.

Touw's River.

At Touw's River, Mrs. Ross-Whitaker reports that during the month the usual work has been done, twenty trains, containing 3,372 sick and wounded soldiers, have been visited and supplied with food and comforts (one of these trains containing 30 men required only butter, which was supplied). This makes a total of 14,245 sick and wounded soldiers which have been visited and fed here. I am sorry to say that during the month we have lost one of our best workers, Mrs. Simpson, who has removed to Cape Town. By an oversight in the last report the names of the Misses Parken were unfortunately omitted from the list of those ladies who attend to the trains; they have been most useful in helping in every way from the very beginning, and have rendered most valuable assistance. Everything is going on satisfactorily, and funds still coming in, so that we are able to continue to carry on our work here. The total amount subscribed locally amounts to £240 17s. 10d.

OTHER CENTRES.

Miss Cairncross, hon. secretary, Wellington Sub-committee, writes: "Since the 15th June we have met six hospital ambulance trains with 576 invalids and 14 ordinary trains carrying 2,566 convalescents; the usual refreshments, including flowers, have been supplied. Since the 7th July we have been helping to attend on ten of the rough riders who were left behind when this corps proceeded to the front; two of the poor fellows have died, two are well enough to be up, and six are still in bed." At Beaufort West the committee continue to meet the trains and distribute comforts. At De Aar Mr. Fernie writes that he continues the distribution of warm clothing, kit-bags, and blankets, but that the demand for these articles is no longer as great as heretofore, the men being fairly well supplied. The hospital at De Aar has diminished, and does not require any great assistance. With regard to the East London Sub-committee, we regret to say that Mr. Lance has left for Johannesburg, where he will take up hospital work in conjunction with Mr. Kenworthy, the British Red Cross representative. This committee continues to supply local hospitals, and also those at Norval's Pont and Springfontein.

WORK IN THE PENINSULA.

The local committees still furnish the hospitals in the Peninsula with comforts. Some doubt has been expressed whether the edible comforts supplied to these hospitals ever reach the patients. I have made it my business in accordance with a resolution passed at the last general meeting to look into this matter, and have visited the various hospitals and convalescent camps. The following is the method of distribution: (1) The comforts are brought to rooms set apart in the sisters' quarters for that purpose by the ladies themselves or their servants. These comforts are then checked by the Sister Superintendent or a Sister appointed to act during her absence. (2) The comforts are divided among the ward Sisters alternately; the Sisters who have patients on milk or low diet being given the preference in the case of milk-puddings, beef-tea, jellies, etc. The convalescent wards are taken alternately for fruit, cakes, eggs, and other comforts not suitable for more serious cases. (3) All these comforts are distributed by the nursing sisters exclusively. This is the method of distribution at No. 1 General Hospital, Wynberg, and a similar one is in

force at Woodstock and Green Point. This disproves any charges of misappropriation of the comforts supplied by the members of our society. The Sisters of the various hospitals most indignantly deny that the comforts have been either wasted or misappropriated. I would point out that it is quite impossible to supply each man with a suitable dish each day, over and above what is supplied by the hospitals, where there are 1,200 to 2,000 patients. I inspected the Government ration at Wynberg and Woodstock, and most certainly I could see nothing to complain of in it, either as to quantity or quality. What we supply is extra comforts, which of course are very valuable in cases of sickness or wounds, and much appreciated.

NO COMPLAINTS.

I am informed by the P.M.O.'s and the Sisters that they are most grateful to the ladies who have supplied these comforts, and to the societies for their useful gifts, which have proved invaluable, and they trust that the supply will continue while the hospitals are with us; but they do feel somewhat bitter at unsubstantiated charges being brought against the hospitals as a whole. This has been the result of my investigation. I am not going into the question as to whether the hospitals and convalescent camps are in a fit and proper state before our last general meeting a month ago, but I know that while visiting them during the past month I could get no complaints, except some trivial ones, and I must have interviewed some hundreds of men. Things seemed to me to be working well and smoothly—the patients were well housed, well fed, and comfortable. I have felt it my duty to make this statement, as it had been brought to my notice that accusations have been made that the Society, having undertaken the duty of seeing that the hospitals were well cared for, had neglected that duty. I should like to point out that every complaint that has been brought before the Society has been investigated either by some member of the working committee, Sir John Furley, or myself, and that if there has been any ground for the complaint, the matter has at once been brought to the notice of the military authorities, not through any subordinate, but to the General Commanding direct, either by interview or correspondence, and the matter has not been permitted to drop until a satisfactory conclusion had been arrived at.

GOOD WORK DONE.

In conclusion I should like to point out that the Working Committee have taken the greatest pains to prevent waste and overlapping, and that the funds so generously subscribed by the public should be expended as economically as possible without starving the object for which they were subscribed. That the public are satisfied with the working of the Society is amply proved by the noble manner in which our last appeal for funds has been responded to, and the committee fully appreciate the confidence bestowed in them. The committee and the sub and local committees have worked as unostentatiously as possible, but they have left no stone unturned to bring abuses to the notice of the authorities, and to get them to contribute what in the opinion of the committee it was not the duty of a charitable organisation to supply; where the military were unable to supply the necessary articles at once, the Society, with the help of the British Red Cross Society, came in and did so. I think I may safely say that the contributors of the funds which enabled us to carry on our work may rest assured that those funds have been used with the utmost discretion, and that very few of the wants of the sick and wounded which could be reached by the Society have gone unrelieved.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that since the formation of the Society changes had taken place in the Society's mode of work and in the nature of the calls made upon it. There were now only a few hospitals in the Peninsula itself, there being two at Wynberg, one at Green Point, one at Simon's Town (for the Boers only), and the Yeomanry Hospital at Maitland, which was independent of the Society and in a most flourishing condition. There were also convalescent camps at Rondebosch, and at Green Point, and it was to the inmates of these camps particularly, as well as of the hospitals mentioned, that the assistance of the Society was still needed. In addition to these there had been two dépôts, at Rosebank and Maitland, and there was no doubt that some convalescents had been sent there temporarily, and that no arrangement had been made to meet

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—continued.

their requirements, but he understood that the Rosebank depôt was likely to be done away with very shortly, and would not require the Society's attention. At Maitland there was only a hut where the sick were temporarily placed before being sent to other hospitals. They were trying to make arrangements to supply the men there with such delicacies as could be given. The work of the ladies continued to be most self-sacrificing. (Hear, hear.) The hospitals were occasionally overcrowded, but he found on enquiry that the military authorities had received great numbers of men, more or less convalescent, who had crowded the hospitals for a time, but the main object was to get them away to England as soon as possible. The work was now being done chiefly higher up the line, at Pretoria and Johannesburg. The work along the line was being done most satisfactorily. Twenty trains had been met during the last month, and the ladies deserved the highest commendation for having organised the work in their respective districts along the line without coming to the parent Society for funds. He also referred in high terms of appreciation to the work that local ladies had been doing in providing weekly entertainments for the soldiers at Wynberg and Green Point. The public had most generously responded to the Society's latest appeal for funds, and they now know that they might always rely on getting enough to carry on their work. After expressing the hope that the society would continue its good work until the end, which he feared was not yet, he expressed his appreciation and that of the Society at the cordial manner in which Sir John Furley and the Red Cross Society had co-operated with them. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Hanbury Williams added her meed of thanks to Sir John Furley, and also Lady Furley.

THE RED CROSS: ITS USE AND ABUSE.

Sir John Furley, after expressing his thanks for the kind references to himself, mentioned that he had tried to get through to Johannesburg recently by way of Durban, but he had got no further than Pinetown, where he arrived on the day that Mr. Moseley's magnificently equipped hospital was handed over as a gift to the Natal Government. There was no doubt that at present Johannesburg was the most important point for Red Cross work, and it was there that the Society was trying to concentrate its efforts. He wished to say, with regard to the use and abuse of the Red Cross, that the Society was a national institution with international objects. Owing perhaps to the fault of the War Office, the Red Cross badge had never been properly distributed by the authorities, and a lady might manufacture one herself or buy one at a shop. But such badges were not worth the stuff they were made of. Every brasserie ought to come from the military authorities. It was not a civil badge. It was not a badge that any nurse or Sister engaged in a hospital might use, but it was only to be used in time of war, and then it was of no value whatever unless it had the official stamp. He had seen ordinary travellers going about with badges in order to enable them to get to the front, and such abuses ought to be put a stop to. He hoped the Good Hope Society would assist in so doing. In every country but England it was a penal offence to wear the Red Cross badge unauthorised. In conclusion he expressed the hope that at the close of the war the Society would not cease to exist, but that people would try to make the Good Hope Society a permanent institution, to be useful not only in South Africa, but in the sad event of war taking place in any other part of the Empire. (Applause.)

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

The Rev. J. J. McClure said he had understood at the last meeting of the Society that fuller reference

would have been made by the secretary in his report in regard to the statements that had been made by the Archbishop. The Good Hope Society never had and never would be a detective Society, but he felt that the committee should not shut its eyes to the fact that there had been very grave omissions on the part of the military authorities in regard to the treatment of the sick and wounded. He had had statements made to him by doctors, orderlies, and patients that these institutions had not been managed as they might have been, and he knew one case in which a friend of his had been brought to death's door through being kept standing in the rain. His evidence would be available when the Commission visited Cape Town. He thought the Society's report rather went back on the attitude they had taken up at the last meeting. He was not attacking the doctors. They had worked splendidly, and many of them would be life-long invalids as a result of their self-sacrificing labours, but the whole system required re-organisation. At Wynberg the hospitals were seriously under-manned, an orderly having to do the work of three. He hoped it might never be said that we had taken less care of our gallant soldiers' lives than we might have done.

Mrs. Hanbury Williams said that at the last meeting it had been decided that if there were any special case brought to the notice of the committee, the committee should investigate it. But no particular case had come to her notice. Otherwise a written report would have been presented.

The Hon. Secretary said he was very much afraid it would be impossible to get any reports as to the actual working of the hospitals. He had gone round himself to all the hospitals, and had spent several days, interviewing hundreds of men. He had seen the men alone, and had promised them that they should get into no trouble by giving any complaints they might have, but he had received no complaints at all. He had friends of his own in Wynberg and Bloemfontein Hospitals, and none had made any complaints. He considered the present state of the hospitals most satisfactory.

Mr. McClure said that the point was not in reference to the present conditions, but to conditions existent when certain definite charges had been made in that committee.

The Chairman said that whatever complaints had come before the committee had been remedied. But it was very difficult indeed for the committee to make investigations.

Mrs. Hanbury Williams observed that the condition of Rosebank Camp had been remedied on the suggestion of the committee, and with the help of General Walker, some weeks before His Grace the Archbishop spoke upon them.

Mr. McClure said he had spoken in order to emphasise the necessity of the committee not doing anything to whitewash the military authorities where it was not deserved.

The Chairman remarked that the committee had that morning decided to leave its minute book open to the inspection of the Hospitals Commission.

The Secretary said it was perfectly impossible to get names of cases where men would be ready to come forward and give evidence.

Mr. McClure: I can give you a dozen.

The Secretary said he would be very glad to receive them.

The Chairman, in concluding the proceedings, expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. McClure for bringing the matter to their attention. The Society desired to hush nothing up, but to do their utmost on behalf of our sick and wounded men. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then adjourned.

TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERSONNEL OF HOSPITALS AND BEARER COMPANIES, ALSO HOSPITAL SHIPS IN NATAL.—JULY 1900.

UNITS, &c.	Officers, R.A.M.C.	Civil Surgeons.	Nurses.	Warrant Officers, Non- Commissioned Officers and Men, R.A.M.C.	Militia, R.A.M.C.	St. John Ambulance Brigade.	Imperial Hospital Corps.	Imperial Bearer Corps	Others.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Bearer Companies -	8	—	—	110	—	—	—	587	—	† 705	Beds including Hospital Ships =6,500. Roughly this is equivalent to ; Medical Offi- cers, 1 to 31 beds ; Nurses, 1 to 25 beds ; Orderlies, 1 to 3 beds.
Field Hospitals -	20	14	—	212	—	—	—	—	—	246	
Stationary Hospitals -	10	27	53	90	—	16	102	—	—	298	
General Hospitals -	29	67	160	485	47	269	411	—	* 50	1,518	
Hospital Ships	7	35	49	21	—	52	147	—	—	311	
TOTAL - - -	74	143	262	918	47	337	660	587	50	3,078	

* Includes Civilian Compounders, Clerks, and Cooks.

† Excluded in calculation of Orderlies to beds.

Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons with Regiments are not included in this Return.

Newcastle 15 September 1900.

R. GALLWEY,
Colonel, P.M.O.,
Natal Army.

Gallwey 2.

DAILY RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS, AND THE NUMBERS REMAINING IN THE
VARIOUS HOSPITALS IN NATAL.

Maritzberg, 8 June 1900.

No. and Class of Hospital.	Where Stationed.	Remained previous Return.		Deaths since previous Return.		Remaining this Date.		Enteric.	Dysentery.	REMARKS.
		Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.			
Field Army :										
1st Cavalry Brigade Field Hospital	Ingagane -	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	Please note this is a return for the 8th June. —T. J. G.
2nd " " " "	De Wet's Farm -	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	
3rd Mounted " " " "	Seventh Bridge -	2	7	-	-	2	7	-	-	
2nd Brigade Field Hospital -	Ingogo -	3	32	-	-	3	39	6	8	
4th " " " "	Newcastle -	-	17	-	-	1	30	-	-	
2nd Divisional " " -	" -	10	101	-	-	Nil.		-	-	
7th Brigade " " -	Seventh Bridge -	5	119	-	1	8	146	13	15	
8th " " " "	" " -	3	21	-	-	3	22	-	-	
10th " " " "	De Wet's Farm -	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	
11th " " " "	" " -	4	84	-	-	4	84	-	-	
5th Divisional " " -	Glencoe -	2	193	-	-	2	173	14	45	
26th British " " -	Ladysmith -	Nil.		-	-	Nil.		-	-	
Field Hospital -	Greytown -	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	
18th British Field Hospital -	Dundee -	-	41	-	1	-	40	18	5	
Lines of Communication :										
1 Stationary Hospital -	Modder Spruit -	6	258	-	-	6	258	-	-	
4 " " -	Chieveley -	Nil.		-	1	11	96	40	15	
General Hospital -	Maritzberg -	34	1,236	-	2	38	1,218	321	89	
" " -	Ladysmith -	6	919	-	1	6	925	351	145	
" " -	Mooi River -	27	893	-	2	27	896	441	106	
" " -	Estcourt -	14	696	-	2	14	770	389	148	
Convent " -	" -	3	82	-	-	3	83	Nil.		
Princess Christian " -	Pine Town -	19	117	-	-	19	117	38	17	
Hospital Ship "Trojan" -	Durban -	11	32	-	-	10	31	10	4	
" " "Dunera" -	" -	8	121	-	-	9	121	40	30	
" " "Avoca" -	" -	30	262	-	-	30	262	86	31	
Ambulance Trains -	In transit -	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	
TOTAL -		187	5,252	-	10	196	5,410	1,767	658	

[True Copy.]

15 September 1900.

T. J. GALLWEY, Colonel, R.A.M.C.
Principal Medical Officer, Natal Army.

DAILY RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS, AND THE NUMBERS REMAINING IN THE
VARIOUS HOSPITALS IN NATAL.

Gallwey 3.

Newcastle, 14 September 1900.

No. and Class of Hospital.	Where Stationed.	Remained previous Return.		Deaths since previous Return.		Remaining this Date.		REMARKS.
		Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	
Field Army :								
1st Cavalry Brigade Field Hospital -	Rooi Pynt - -	-	11	-	-	-	10	This return is worked out from a daily telegraphic statement sent by all Hospitals.
2nd " " " " -	- - -	No returns received.						
3rd Mounted " " " " -	- - -	1	4	No returns received.				
2nd Brigade Field Hospital -	Volksrust and Paardekop.	2	15	-	-	2	14	The distribution daily is— 1 to Chief of Staff. 1 to General Officer Commanding Line of Communication. 1 to Principal Medical Officer, Line of Communication.
4th " " " " -	Standerton and Heidelberg.	-	30	-	-	-	36	
2nd Divisional " " " " -	Volksrust - -	1	25	-	-	1	24	
7th Brigade " " " " -	- - -	-	7	No returns received.				The evacuation of sick and wounded is worked on this return. To-day : Enteric - 177 Dysentery - 104
8th " " " " " " -	- - -	-	8	No returns received.				
4th Divisional " " " " -	Lydenberg - -	4	108	-	-	5	207	
10th Brigade " " " " -	Ingogo - -	1	28	-	-	1	12	
11th " " " " " " -	Wakkerstroom, Utrecht.	2	28	-	-	2	39	
5th Divisional " " " " -	Standerton - -	-	31	-	-	-	32	
26th British " " " " -	Besters - -	-	12	-	-	-	14	
Volunteer Hospital - - - -	Dundee - -	-	49	-	-	1	52	
Lines of Communication :								
No. 1 Stationary Hospital - - -	Charlestown - -	1	90	-	-	1	90	69th Native Field Hospital, Newcastle, 39.
No. 4 " " " " - - -	Standerton - -	2	131	-	-	2	137	
General Hospital - - -	Maritzberg - -	1	312	-	-	1	324	
" " " " - - -	Mooi River - -	2	180	-	-	2	199	
" " " " - - -	Howick - -	2	384	-	-	2	383	
" " " " - - -	Estcourt - -	-	249	-	-	-	249	
" " " " - - -	Newcastle - -	4	230	-	-	4	268	
Stationary " " " " - - -	Ladysmith - -	-	18	-	-	-	18	
Princess Christian " " " " -	Pine Town - -	17	32	-	-	17	31	
Hospital Ship - - - -	"Dunera" - -	10	18	-	-	10	18	
" " " " " " - - -	"Nubia" - -	Nil.		-	-	Nil.		
Transport " " " " - - -	"Montrose" - -	-	108	-	-	-	120	
Ambulance Trains - - - -	In transit - -	-	80	-	-	-	58	
		50	2,188	-	-	51	2,335	

T. J. GALLWEY, Colonel,
Principal Medical Officer, Natal Army.

The Royal Hospital Commission,
Newcastle, Natal.

Gallwey 4.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF INVALIDS SENT TO ENGLAND WEEKLY FROM NATAL, SHOWING WOUNDS AND DISEASES SEPARATELY, SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN TO 24TH AUGUST 1900.

Newcastle, September 1900.

For Week Ending	Officers.		Men.		For Week Ending	Officers.		Men.	
	From Wounds.	From Diseases.	From Wounds.	From Diseases.		From Wounds.	From Diseases.	From Wounds.	From Diseases.
					Brought forward	24	18	358	447
6 October - 1899	-	-	-	-	23 March - 1900	9	9	168	170
13 " "	-	-	-	-	30 " "	15	2	207	137
20 " "	-	1	-	29	6 April - "	3	1	127	129
27 " "	-	-	-	-	13 " "	-	-	1	98
3 November "	-	-	-	-	20 " "	4	6	116	189
10 " "	-	-	-	-	27 " "	2	6	19	125
17 " "	-	-	-	-	4 May - "	1	6	60	446
24 " "	-	-	-	-	11 " "	1	6	59	630
1 December "	-	-	7	30	18 " "	-	15	9	168
8 " "	-	-	-	-	25 " "	-	13	26	593
15 " "	-	-	-	-	1 June - "	-	21	10	407
22 " "	-	-	2	26	8 " "	-	4	-	-
29 " "	2	1	137	170	15 " "	1	27	47	747
5 January - 1900	-	-	-	-	22 " "	-	-	2	277
12 " "	-	-	-	-	29 " "	-	15	26	742
19 " "	-	-	-	-	6 July - "	-	-	15	705
26 " "	2	3	13	17	13 " "	1	4	5	199
2 February "	10	1	22	56	20 " "	1	14	34	390
9 " "	-	-	-	-	27 " "	-	2	5	75
16 " "	1	-	-	-	3 August - "	1	16	25	539
23 " "	1	1	17	33	10 " "	-	-	-	83
2 March "	4	8	-	-	17 " "	1	2	12	100
9 " "	1	-	78	20	24 " "	-	5	1	89
16 " "	3	3	82	66					
Carried forward -	24	18	358	447	GRAND TOTAL -	64	192	1,332	7,485

In addition to the above there are 190 officers and 1,010 men who have been sent to England, whose diseases cannot be shown separately as above, making a grand total of 446 officers and 9,827 men. This return does not include men sent to Cape Town.

T. J. GALLWEY.
Colonel R.A.M.C., P.M.O. Natal Army.

COLONIAL AND LOCAL AIDS AND NUMBER OF INDIAN BEARERS IN NATAL.

Gallwey 5.

INFORMATION in accordance with War Office Letter, No. 4823—7—954, dated 28th July 1900.

1. Number of Indian Bearers who have been employed in Natal during the War :—

With Indian Field Hospital throughout the War	- - - - -	502
Indian Ambulance Corps raised in Natal for about two months during operations for Relief of Ladysmith	- - - - -	797
		<u>1,299</u>

2. Number of Officers and Men engaged locally as Stretcher Bearers :—

	Officers.	Men.
Natal Volunteer Ambulance Corps, employed from 9th December 1899 to 12th March 1900	10	1,415
Imperial Bearer Corps from March 1900 to present date	6	600

3. Numbers of Officers, Men, and Nurses of Hospital Establishments attached to Colonia Contingents which have been sent to Natal.

Nil.

4. Number of Medical Practitioners, Nurses, and Subordinate Hospital Staff engaged locally in Natal :—

Medical Practitioners	- - - - -	78
Nurses	- - - - -	145
Subordinates { European	- - - - -	700
Native	- - - - -	560
TOTAL	- - -	<u>1,483</u>

5. The British Red Cross Society, the Durban Ladies' Patriotic League, the Maritzberg Aid Society for Sick and Wounded, "Absent-Minded Beggar" Fund, and private individuals throughout the Colony, were indefatigable in their efforts to assist the hospitals, both field and lines of communication, with extra articles of clothing and comforts for patients.

T. J. GALLWEY,
Colonel R.A.M.C., P.M.O. Natal Army.

MEDICAL UNITS FROM INDIA IN NATAL.

UNIT.	Officers, R.A.M.C.	Civil Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons, I.S.M.D.	Regimental Non-Com- missioned Officers and Men.	Natives.	Total.	REMARKS.
British Field Hospitals	9	8	27	46	670	760	—
Native Field Hospital	* 2	3	—	1	86	92	—

* Indian Medical Service. The Indian Hospitals include Bearer Companies, and are purely Field Hospitals.

Gubbins 1.

12TH BRIGADE FIELD HOSPITAL.

TABLE showing NUMBERS of PATIENTS and TENTS in 12th BRIGADE FIELD HOSPITAL.

DATE.	Number of Cases of Enteric Fever.	Number of Double Circular Tents.	Number of other Patients.	Number of Single and Double Circular Tents.	Number of Patients in each Tent.		REMARKS.			
					Patients.	Tents.	No. of Cases of Enteric.		No. of Patients.	
							According to Mr. Burdett-Coutts.	Real No.	According to Mr. Burdett-Coutts.	Real No.
8 April 1900	56	12 & 1 marquee	184	37	6	1				
9 " "	72	16 - ditto -	163	33	6	1	90	72	250	235
10 " "	68	15 - ditto -	151	34	5	1				
11 " "	76	17 - ditto -	148	32	5	1				
12 " "	83	19 - ditto -	146	30	6	1				
13 " "	72	16 - ditto -	171	33	6	1				
14 " "	72	16 - ditto -	141	33	5	1				
15 " "	62	14 - ditto -	146	35	5	1				
16 " "	62	14 - ditto -	152	35	5	1				
17 " "	58	13 - ditto -	144	36	5	1				
18 " "	78	18 - ditto -	134	31	5	1				
19 " "	78	18 - ditto -	150	31	6	1				
20 " "	83	19 - ditto -	165	30	6	1				
21 " "	99	23 - ditto -	144	26	6	1				
22 " "	99	23 - ditto -	163	26	7	1				
23 " "	99	23 - ditto -	181	26	8	1				
24 " "	95	22 - ditto -	179	37	5	1	Tents drawn from Ordnance Store.			
25 " "	93	22 - ditto -	195	37	5	1	158	93	316	288
26 " "	98	17 & 3 marquees	205	46	5	1	Marquees drawn from Ordnance Store.			
27 " "	73	11 - ditto -	218	52	5	1				
28 " "	124	24 - ditto -	175	39	5	1				
29 " "	121	23 - ditto -	191	40	5	1				
30 " "	121	23 - ditto -	200	40	5	1				
1 May "	106	19 - ditto -	192	44	5	1				
2 " "	106	19 - ditto -	196	44	5	1				
3 " "	92	16 - ditto -	190	47	5	1				

There were always from 25 to 30 trained orderlies of the R.A.M.C., and, in addition, 10 men of the Cape Bearer Company. About 25th April, 12 regimental men were employed and worked under supervision of the R.A.M.C. men.

Never any dearth of milk or medical comforts, or medicines.

Tents never muddy.

All severe cases had fresh milk twice a day.

All severe cases had three blankets, great coat, and waterproof.

All cases had two blankets, great coat, and waterproof sheet.

Percentage deaths from enteric from date I took over from 18th Brigade Field Hospital until arrival Head Quarters Field Hospital in Bloemfontein, on 3rd May, was under 3.

Utmost care taken to keep severe cases apart.

The day Mr. Burdett Coutts visited the hospital he saw one bad case of sudden perforation in a tent with mild cases of enteric and convalescents, where the patient was more suitably accommodated than he would have been in any of the special tents in which were the usual bad enteric cases.

T. DALY.

12th Brigade Field Hospital.

Gubbins 2.

greatest Number of Patients in 12th Brigade Field Hospital during April and May was 455 on 18th May. This number on the following day was reduced to 390, 98 cases being transferred, and 42 admitted, 1 died, and 8 discharged. On 19th May, 390 ; on 20th, 288 ; on 21st, 262 ; on 17th, 375.

Deaths during April and May.

Enteric Fever	-	-	10 April 1900	-	1	Enteric Fever	-	-	2 May 1900	-	1
"	-	-	11 " "	-	1	"	"	-	4 " "	-	1
"	-	-	12 " "	-	1	"	"	-	5 " "	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	13 " "	-	1	"	"	-	6 " "	-	3
Enteric Fever	-	-	15 " "	-	1	"	"	-	7 " "	-	2
"	-	-	16 " "	-	1	"	"	-	9 " "	-	1
"	-	-	18 " "	-	1	"	"	-	11 " "	-	1
"	-	-	22 " "	-	1	"	"	-	12 " "	-	2
"	-	-	23 " "	-	1	"	"	-	13 " "	-	4
"	-	-	28 " "	-	1	"	"	-	14 " "	-	1
			TOTAL	-	10	"	"	-	15 " "	-	2
						"	"	-	16 " "	-	3
						"	"	-	17 " "	-	2
						"	"	-	18 " "	-	1
						"	"	-	22 " "	-	1
						Dysentery	-	-	25 " "	-	1
						Enteric Fever	-	-	26 " "	-	1
									TOTAL	-	28

Of these 9 died from Enteric Fever.
" " 1 " " Dysentery.
10

Of these 27 died from Enteric Fever.
" " 1 " " Dysentery.
28

Gubbins 8.

FIELD FORCE, SOUTH AFRICA.

Extracts from Army and 6th Division Orders extending from 22nd January to 31st May 1900, bearing on Medical and Sanitary Administration.

I.—DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS AS REGARDS REGIMENTAL AND FIELD MEDICAL UNITS.

- Business visit.** 1. The P.M.O. will receive any officer who may desire to see him on business at this office daily, at 9.30 a.m.
- Copying Orders.** 2. Medical officers in charge of regimental units will send their lance-corporals, and officers in charge medical units their clerks daily to P.M.O.'s office, at 4 p.m., to copy orders.
- Exceptional ability—W O's, N.C.O's and men.** 3. Officers commanding field medical units will take particular care to bring to the notice of the P.M.O. at the termination of the campaign the names of the warrant, non-commissioned officers, and men who may show exceptional ability and zeal in the performance of their duties in the field.
- Invalids for garrison duty.** 4. The following extract from P.M.O. Field Force 523—00, dated February 20, is published for information:—
“With a view to prevent waste of the troops in South Africa by sending home to England men suffering from slight defects, it has now been ruled that all men who may not be capable of taking the field, but who are fit for garrison duty, are to be kept in the country. There are at present a large number of such cases in hospital; these are all to be discharged and returned as fit for garrison duty.”
“Medical officers will be held responsible that men suffering from such defects as flat feet, rupture, varicose veins, corns, etc., and who can perform garrison duty, are not to be sent to England as invalids. My letter of 7/11/99, P.M.O., F.F.—12—99, is cancelled.”
- Brassards worn.** 5. On an action being imminent, brassards will be worn on the left arm by all medical officers attached to the staff and regimental units, and by the *personnel* of medical units. Swords and revolvers will not be carried on such occasions; these will be left with personal baggage.
- Exercise Regimental Stretcher Bearers.** 6. Medical officers in charge of regimental units should constantly exercise the regimental stretcher-bearers in stretcher drill and “first aid” to wounded. The use and mode of application of 1st field dressing are also to be explained, at a convenient opportunity, to all concerned.
- Rulings.** 7. Questions having arisen on the following point, the decision of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief is published for general guidance. “The two stretcher bearers per company of infantry should be warned to wear brassards.”
- Stretcher Bearers' duties.** 8. The regimental stretcher bearers, when in standing camp, will be available for ordinary duty. On the march, however, and in action, they will be under the immediate command of the regimental medical officer, and fall in behind the medical cart.
- Inspection men's feet.** 9. Officers commanding regimental units—R.A. and R.E. included—will pay particular attention to the condition of men's feet, with a view to maintaining their marching powers. Frequent inspections should be held, and cleanliness promoted by every possible means. The above remarks also apply to officers commanding field medical units.
- Flannel belts—wearing of.** 10. The attention of medical officers in charge of regiments or other units is again drawn to the necessity of seeing that the men of their corps are not only in possession of, but wear, their flannel belts. This can only be ensured by frequent and sudden inspections. A large amount of the bowel complaints at present so prevalent is directly due to the neglect of the regulations on this subject.
- Hair and beards trimmed.** 11. The attention of officers commanding regimental and medical units is directed to the necessity of the N.C.O.'s and men under their command keeping their hair closely cropped whilst on field service. This is absolutely essential on the grounds of cleanliness; in those cases where men wear beards, these should also be kept trimmed.

12. Marching orders for field medical units will, as a rule, be issued by the brigade authorities. Marching Orders.

13. On the march, the second in command of either bearer company or field hospital will ride in rear of the unit; this officer will see that only those persons duly authorised are allowed to ride in ambulance or baggage wagons. Riding ambulance and baggage wagons.

14. Officers commanding field hospitals will instruct all N.C.O.'s and men under their command on no account to refuse to take in any patients applying for admission, without reference to an officer.

II.—TRANSPORT.

15. The attention of all concerned is called to Army Order No. 2, of 2nd February, directing that mule wagons should not be driven at a pace greater than four miles an hour. This order must be obeyed; and provost marshals should arrest and bring forward for punishment those who infringe it. Driving pace—mules.

16. Orders have already been issued to the effect that mule wagons are to move at the walk, and not at the trot. This order is constantly disobeyed. Mule wagons—to move.

Officers commanding transport companies must take the necessary steps to ensure this order being understood by every man, European or native, under his command, and offenders are to be punished.

17. D.O. No. 2, of 4th March, 1900, is republished for the information of all concerned. Feeding animal.

“The special attention of officers commanding mounted corps, and in charge of mule transport companies, is drawn to the waste and injury to the animals caused by their feeds of grain being placed on the ground, instead of on a sack or blanket or in a nose bag. Not only is the grain wasted, but the mixture of earth with the grain is very deleterious to horse and mule.”

18. No mules except water-cart mules should be in camp after 9 a.m., at which hour they should be sent out to graze. Mules graze.

19. Non-commissioned officers and men, not drivers of wagons, are forbidden to ride in baggage wagons, full or empty; they should march by the side of them. Riding wagon.

20. A cart, to be drawn by mules, for the transport of the medical equipment and stretchers has been provided for each regimental unit; and it will be under the orders of the medical officer attached to the corps, and will be known as “the medical cart,” laid down in war establishments 1898. Medical cart.

This vehicle will march with, and form portion of first line of transport, and should follow immediately behind the ammunition carts.

On no account will any article, other than those above specified, be placed therein.

21. As soon as the necessary alterations, painting, etc., in the medical carts have been carried out, there will be no objection to these vehicles being utilized whilst in standing camp, for the transport of light articles, as long as their efficiency is not impaired. Medical carts—in Standing Camp.

22. The following scale of transport for field hospitals and bearer companies is authorized, and will be supplied on demand by the senior transport officer of the brigade or division concerned:— Medical Transport.

4 buck wagons, 1 Scotch cart, 2 water carts per field hospital; 2 buck wagons, 1 water cart per bearer company; 1 extra Scotch cart, if available, will be issued to each field hospital, cavalry division.

23. It is notified for information that the chief ordnance officer has been authorized to issue ambulances up to 10 per bearer company, or as many as he is able to supply below this number. Issue ambulance.

Five of these are allotted to the Cape Ambulance; the necessary action should be taken by all concerned.

24. Under instructions from the Secretary of State for War, the sign of the Red Cross painted on ambulance wagons of medical units is to be 6ft. by 4½ft. Red Cross 6ft. by 4½ft.

Extracts from Army and 6th Division Orders, &c.—continued.

Gubbins 3
—continued.

III.—STATISTICS.

25. In all returns in which patients of mounted infantry appear (except morning state of sick), the regiment or corps to which the men belong must invariably be stated.

26. Officers commanding field hospitals will furnish a return daily by 8 a.m. to this office stating the name, corps, disease and condition of each officer in their respective brigades, under treatment in the 6th Division.

27. Each field hospital will prepare a return every Saturday morning, giving following details:—

(a) Officers.—Numbers on the sick list, with rank, name, initial and disease of those dangerously ill.

(b) Warrant non-commissioned officers and men in hospital:—Regimental No., rank and name, initial and disease of those dangerously ill.

The foregoing to be telegraphed to "Casualty," Main Barracks, Cape Town.

28. Whilst on the march, correspondence, etc., will be reduced to a minimum; but officers commanding field hospitals will be very careful about keeping the admission and discharge book accurately, and also in rendering returns in connection with wounded.

29. Deaths of all men in hospital should invariably be reported by the hospital authorities to the commanding officer of the unit, irrespective of whether the unit is at the station or elsewhere.

30. Officers commanding field hospitals will, in future, when sending in Army Form A 6, be careful to state, in cases of gunshot wounds (except those of abdomen), whether or not there has been injury to bone.

Extract from Army orders:—

31. Several cases having occurred in which men first reported killed or missing, and afterwards found, have not been so reported. Officers commanding units are held responsible that the rejoining of such men is immediately reported by telegraph to the A.A.G., Army Headquarters, Cape Town, for transmission to the Secretary of State for War.

Officers commanding field, stationary, or general hospitals, are held responsible that men who have been returned as wounded, and afterwards die of wounds, are reported to the officer commanding their unit, and to the A.A.G., Army Headquarters, Cape Town.

32. Officers commanding field hospitals will be careful to note in admission and discharge book those cases of enteric fever in which inoculation has been performed.

33. In future the deaths of all officers, which may occur actually in the division, are to be reported to the chief of staff immediately.

The communication is to be marked in top left-hand corner, "Casualty."

IV.—SANITARY.

Extract from Army Orders, South Africa, dated 21-2-00:—

34. "The attention of general officers commanding divisions and brigades, and officers commanding regiments, battalions, and other units, is again invited to the necessity of exercising more supervision over the discipline, sanitation, and regularity of their bivouacs. On arrival at a bivouac each unit should occupy its allotted space: latrines should be dug, places for cooking, depositing rubbish, transport, officers' and other horses, etc., established, and no other places permitted to be used for such purpose. The greatest care should also be taken to prevent the fouling of the water supply and to allot places for drawing drinking water and watering animals.

"Offal must be buried and dead horses and other animals removed from the vicinity of camp, cut open, and, if possible, buried.

"The messing of the men should be conducted with as much regularity as practicable, under the supervision of the officers, who will similarly exert themselves in looking after the comfort and cleanliness of their men, and in ensuring that they should suffer as little as possible from the heat by day and the cold by night; much may be done in this direction by the exercise of a little ingenuity. Similarly during stay in a

bivouac, daily fatigues and inspections should be provided for as would be done in a standing camp, and every care must be taken to keep the surroundings in a sanitary condition as possible."

35. Extract from D.O. dated 21-4-00:—

"All tins, empty bottles, etc., are to be collected and placed in heaps or buried; all old sackings and rags are to be burnt, and not to be thrown on manure heaps, as has frequently been the case hitherto."

Refuse to be burnt and buried.

36. The attention of officers in charge regimental and field medical units is directed to the necessity of maintaining the utmost vigilance as regards the sanitary conditions of their camps and vicinity thereof. An ample supply of disinfectants is available, which should be freely utilised. Their attention is directed to Section VII. and Appendix V., Medical Arrangements for South Africa, issued from the War Office, 31st October, 1899.

Sanitary condition.

37. All washing with soap in dams in the neighbourhood of camps where animals are watered is strictly forbidden. If soap is used, it must be used at a distance from the banks, the water being fetched in buckets from the dam.

Washing with soap.

38. The attention of regimental commanding officers and medical officers is called to the necessity of seeing that the water carts and cooking utensils of their units are kept thoroughly clean. When washing out the former, which ought to be done at least twice a week, some disinfectant such as permanganate of potash should be used.

Cleaning of water carts and utensils.

39. With reference to D.O. No. 8, dated 30th ult., all latrines, urine buckets, soakage pits, etc., and ground in vicinity should be freely treated with quicklime.

Quick-lime for latrines &c.

V.—GENERAL.

40. On the order being given to proceed on the line of march, two days' biscuits and two days' grocery ration will be carried in the haversack.

Rations.

41. Officers commanding field hospitals will report to the brigade authorities any neglect to supply rations and blankets for men admitted to hospital.

Supplies to patients.

42. Extract from D.O. No. 1, dated 1-5-00:—

"As there is no provisions in field hospitals for safeguarding money, valuables, etc., taken by men to hospital, officers commanding are to arrange that all articles of this nature be left in charge of the regiment to which the sick man belongs, and that a receipt be given to the man for articles taken over from him."

Patients, valuables.

43. Extract from D.O., dated 8-5-00:—

"With reference to A.O. No. 1, of 27th April, 1900, the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of men who die in hospitals at Bloemfontein, or who are invalids to the base at Cape Town, will be handed over to the ordnance officer, Bloemfontein. The ordnance officer will arrange, as opportunity offers, to forward the arms and equipment to Cape Town, with a view to re-issue to men who may recover or become available for duty and to drafts from England, which will in future arrive unarmed.

Arms and equipment of sick.

"The ammunition will be returned for issue on the spot."

44. The following memo., published by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, is circulated for information:—

Poisoning of water.

"The Field Marshal has drawn attention to the possibility of poisoning of the wells in the enemy's country by cyanide of potassium, and directed that the danger be kept in mind by medical officers of the Army.

"Cyanide of potassium renders water alkaline; in cases of suspected water, its condition in this respect should be tested by the usual means of turmeric or pink litmus papers, before using it for drinking purposes."

45. Extract from D.O., dated 22nd March, 1900:—

"It is forbidden to cut trees or shrubs within 200 yards of the field hospitals, these being required to shelter patients in the day time."

Cutting of trees.

46. The passes of all vendors of ginger ale, etc., in camps should be called in, and only re-issued when the medical officer of the battalion or unit is satisfied that the manufacture of these aerated waters is above suspicion.

Vendors' passes.

The premises of the vendor should also be inspected.

47. Officers commanding field medical units, and officers in charge regimental units will be careful not to admit civilians into their lines, or afford any official

Civilians, admission to camps

(continued.)

Gubbins 3

—continued.

Effects of
men dying
on Service.

information without special authority from P.M.O. Army, P.M.O. Bloemfontein, or other competent military authority.

48. Extract from D.O. No. 8, dated 29th May, 1900 :—
“Pocket ledgers of all deceased soldiers are to be forwarded to the War Office at once. If the pocket ledgers have been lost, a statement as to any will or distribution of effects on A.F.B. 2090, or on a separate paper, will be forwarded instead.”

The foregoing orders are re-published by direction of General Officer Commanding Division, and are issued for the guidance of all concerned.

W. L. GUBBINS, M.B.,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
P.M.O. 6th Division

Bloemfontein, 1st June, 1900.

Gubbins 4.**PRETORIA.—CAMP ORDERS REGARDING MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.**

Pretoria, 6th September, 1900.

I.—Medical arrangements.

The following is published for general information :—
The hospitals, etc., established in Pretoria for the reception of sick of the Pretoria garrison and of the various columns in the field or along the lines of communication are as follows :—

1. Western Section.
 - Nos. 1, 2, and 3 School Hospitals.
 - The Palace of Justice Hospital.
 - The Race Course Hospital.
 - The Railway Military Rest Hospital.
 - No. 1 Infectious Hospital.
 - Native Followers' Hospital.
 - (The two latter are near the race course.)
2. Eastern Section. (Arcadia and Howitzer Camp.)
 - No. 2 General Hospital.
 - The Welsh Hospital.
 - The Langman Hospital.
 - The Imperial Yeomanry Branch Hospital.
 - The Nursing Sisters' Hospital.
 - No. 2 Infectious Hospital.
 - The Convalescent Camp.

As a rule, sick and wounded coming in from the field by rail will be detained at Howitzer Camp, and treated in the various hospitals in the Eastern Section. Yeomanry patients will, however, be sent to the Imperial Yeomanry Branch Hospital.

Rest Camp.—A medical officer is posted permanently to, and resides in, the Rest Camp. The men located there are divided into—

- (a) Fit for duty.
- (b) Fit for garrison duty.

No man is to be sent to this unit, either from a hospital or convalescent camp, without a nominal roll, the above words at (a) or (b) being entered opposite each man's name.

Note.—The Bourke and Artillery Barracks Hospital are closed. The Volks' Hospital will be handed over to the civil authorities at a very early date.

II.—Camping Ground.

On the recommendation of the P.M.O., Pretoria, the Race Course is not to be used for encamping troops.

By order,

W. F. KELLY, Major-General, D.A.G.

Gubbins 5.**REGULATIONS FOR TRANSPORT OF SICK BY RAIL.****TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.**

1. It is notified for information that at present there are only two classes of trains utilised for the transport of sick to the base, viz. :—

- (a) Ambulance or hospital trains.
- (b) Special trains made up of saloon or other carriages, or covered trucks.

2. As regards these latter, a medical officer goes in charge of each train, and takes medical comforts for those requiring them.

3. The ambulance or hospital trains, which are self-contained units, are intended to take very debilitated men, who are unfit to travel by the special trains.

4. Cooked rations should always be taken with men proceeding to the base in special trains.

5. In these trains a compartment will be set apart for supplies, under a N.C. officer.

These supplies will be obtained at the station of departure, and at certain stations *en route*; they should be checked at the beginning and end of journey, and the surplus handed over at the station of arrival to nearest military hospital or supply depôt, a receipt being taken.

6. Depôts will also be established at certain stations along the line for supply of hot water, fresh milk, etc.; spare blankets and a stretcher to be also held by local medical officer in case of emergency.

7. Any man found unfit to continue the journey to be transferred at once to the local hospital at these posts, where a spare bed will always be kept in readiness.

8. A medical officer and two men—from posts referred to in Paragraph 5—will meet each special train, so to ascertain if anything is required locally.

9. If the special train is not properly equipped with latrines, spare buckets (with a supply of dry earth McDougall's Powder) should be provided; there should also be an ample supply of latrine paper.

10. When a hospital train pulls up at certain stations buckets should be at once placed under the latrines of each train. This regulation is necessary to prevent fouling of the railway station. The buckets to be provided by the railway authorities.

11. A medical officer will accompany each party of sick when deemed necessary by P.M.O. He will take with him a medical companion, water bottle, and such other drugs as may be considered necessary. A medical officer will remain constantly on duty at Bloemfontein railway station.

12. In future, every patient who travels to the base or who is discharged from hospital to duty, must be in possession of the following articles :—one serge suit, one jersey, one great coat, two blankets, and necessary underclothing.

Medical officers in charge of hospitals will be personally responsible that no patient leaves hospital for the train without complete proper clothing.

13. Medical officers and N.C. officers detailed for duty with special trains will at once rejoin their stations on completion of the duty, and report themselves in person.

Regulations for Transport of Sick by Rail—*continued.*Gubbins 5—
continued.

to P.M.O. They will also bring back and hand over to the medical store dépôt any medical equipment utilised on the journey.

Note.—The stations referred to in Paragraphs 5, 6, and 10 are as follows:—

On the main line from Pretoria to Norval's Pont.

Elandsfontein.	Brandfort.
Vereeniging.	Bloemfontein.
Viljoen's Drift.	Edenberg.
Kroonstad.	Springfontein.
Ventersberg Road.	Norval's Pont.
Smaldeel.	

On the Transvaal-Natal Line.

Standerton.	Volkstrust
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Local arrangements for transferring sick to hospital or other trains at Pretoria.

- (a) The sick will be at railway station 45 minutes before the hour fixed for departure of train.
- (b) A N.C.O. will be sent with the party from each hospital.

- (c) A nominal roll will be sent with advanced party.
- (d) Transport to railway station will be arranged for by O.C.'s the several hospitals.
- (e) No arms, ammunition, or equipment to be taken. Arms and ammunition to be handed in to the Arsenal, Pretoria. The equipment should be sent to the Ordnance Dépôt.
- (f) As soon as all the sick are in their places the entraining medical officer will visit them, and ask if there are any complaints. A note should be made of those which cannot be rectified on the spot.

The arrangements for entraining sick at the railway siding, Howitzer Camp, will be under the direct supervision of the senior medical officer of the camp. He will be guided by the foregoing instructions in so far as they are applicable.

W. D. WILSON,
Surgeon-General, P.M.O. Army.

Pretoria, 31st July, 1900.

Extract from "The British Medical Journal," 21st July, 1900.

Hartley.

THE COLONIAL DIVISION UNDER BRIGADIER-GENERAL BRABANT, C.M.G.

By Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel HARTLEY, V.C., P.M.O. Cape Colonial Forces.

In the month of January it was considered advisable to form a division composed of mounted men, presumably accustomed to South African manners and customs, and led by Colonial officers. It is not my purpose to discuss questions outside the medical bearings of the work done by this particular body of troops which was massed at Queenstown, Cape Colony, and numbered some 3,000 mounted men.

ORGANISATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Imperial authorities having taken over the three volunteer bearer companies of the Cape Medical Staff Corps, one surgeon of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, and the majority of the rank and file of the Medical staff (regulars) of that regiment, there only remained a nucleus consisting of myself and one sergeant-major to develop a medical service for this Colonial Division. Kind friends had already subscribed a substantial sum for the purpose of ambulance wagons, medicines, and medical comforts, and it only remained to get them together and arrange them in some sort of order. The General Officer Commanding also took the liveliest interest in the arrangements for the comfort of the sick and wounded of his division, and was so good as to order his principal medical officer to spare no reasonable effort and expense towards the attainment of a happy result. It was considered advisable to depart from the established custom of a distinct bearer company and field hospital, and to combine the two. It was thought from actual experience in the earlier months of the present war that much valuable time and material is wasted through men of the bearer companies being idle excepting when an action is taking place, or at times when patients are required to be moved from field hospitals to hospital trains or ambulance wagons. This is a subject which deserves the most earnest consideration of the War Office for future campaigns.

Recruits for Brabant's Ambulance were advertised for in various colonial towns. Some 80 men were collected in this way, and an extraordinary medley they were—refugees from Johannesburg, Germans, French, English, Americans, Jews, &c.—few, if any, of them having any knowledge of ambulance work, drill, or discipline. But whatever their nationality or creed, they have done admirable work both under fire, in the field, and in the hospitals. There have naturally been some exceptions, but the bad ones were soon found out and discharged.

Then a more serious question arose. South Africa is a very free country, or, to be absolutely correct, considers itself so, and the medical profession is not behindhand in the estimation of its well-deserved freedom and resourcefulness in times of difficulty and emergency. Finally, a staff of 15 regularly qualified medical men were engaged, only one of them having seen active service previously, but all had been engaged in private practice in the Cape Colony, and were conversant with the general run of diseases of the country.

ACTION AT DORDRECHT.

The first engagements took place on February 16th and 17th close to the town of Dordrecht, 7 being killed and 9 wounded. A temporary hospital was formed at a deserted farmhouse some five miles from the town. So soon as the troops took possession the patients were moved into it, included one Boer wounded in the thigh, who had been deserted by his fellow patriots and left on the field to whatever fate might befall him. It was only necessary to perform two amputations, one through the upper third of the thigh, and the other through the humerus, both of which recovered without a bad symptom.

On the second day of the fight the ambulance wagons were moved three times in consequence of shells and bullets falling in close proximity. I am bound to affirm this did not appear to be intentional on the part of the enemy, but to be due rather to the fact that they were drawn up behind the guns, which naturally attracted much attention from the opposite side. The public school buildings afforded an excellent impromptu hospital, it being possible from the numerous classrooms to keep the medical and surgical cases quite distinct. Over 100 patients were treated in this hospital until it was closed on March 14th, when they were transferred by rail a distance of some 60 miles to the civil hospital at Queenstown.

ACTIONS AT LABUSCHANE'S NEK AND THE ORANGE RIVER.

The next fight occurred at Labuschane's Nek, five miles from Dordrecht, with 14 killed and 26 wounded. The division next marched to Aliwal North without opposition, and a sharp engagement took place on March 11th on the banks of the Orange River, within a mile of the town; 5 killed and 18 wounded. Fortunately for all concerned there are very elaborate and extensive public school buildings in the town, and

(continued).

Hartley
—continued.

Extract from "The British Medical Journal," 21st July, 1900—*continued*.

within two hours of the fight these were converted into an admirable hospital with the ready assistance and self-sacrificing aid of the ladies of the town. They not only placed beds and bedding at the disposal of the medical officers, but readily undertook the nursing day and night regardless of personal fatigue and inconvenience to themselves. The Colonial Division should ever feel grateful to these self-denying ladies, whose kindness and attention were most valuable.

About this time heavy rains took place, causing a good deal of fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery among the troops. The resources of hospital accommodation were, however, not unduly strained, communication by rail to the Colony being re-established, thus making it easy to send suitable cases to the civil hospital at Queenstown.

An interesting little episode occurred at Aliwal North Hospital, showing that the Boer is perhaps after all not so bad as he is usually painted. A Dutchman shot through the head causing hemiplegia was treated by us for some weeks, and finally his friends were allowed to take him home. Before leaving his father presented the hospital with 20s. 6d. as a mark of gratitude for the son's treatment, which amount he wished expended for the benefit of our sick and wounded.

WEPENER.

In the early part of April some 1,700 men of the Colonial division marched to Wepener, where they were immediately surrounded by three or four times their number of the Boer army, who relentlessly plied them with shot and shell day and night for seventeen days. Our men made a most gallant defence, until they were relieved by Generals Brabant and Hart on April 25th. As might be expected, our losses were serious, 33 men being killed and 133 wounded. Six medical officers and a few rank and file of the ambulance corps under command of Surgeon-Major Faskally, Cape Mounted Riflemen, were with the beleaguered force, and worked fearlessly and well during the whole siege. A large private house (which was unfortunately in the direct line of fire, one wounded patient being killed in bed and another shot dead whilst sitting in the hospital verandah), and a farmhouse about a mile distant, formed admirable hospitals. The shutting in of this portion of the Colonial division being totally unexpected, the supply of dressings was well-nigh exhausted, and there was no possibility of replenishing them until the arrival of the relief column. The best endeavours were made to overcome deficiencies, and no particular harm occurred as events turned out. I was with the relief column, which had two engagements during the march, three men being killed and 27 wounded, the principal sufferers being the infantry of H.M. Border Regiment, who with a battery of Royal Artillery and the Somersetshire Light Infantry, had reinforced us. As the whole of the Orange Free State was at war with the British Government, our lines of communication with the Cape Colony were

in an uncertain condition, and the railway some 60 miles distant, through country known to be occupied by the enemy, it was difficult to know how to dispose of our considerable number of wounded. The Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, Sir Godfrey Lagden, in the most handsome and generous manner, permitted them to be moved to Mafeteng and Maseru, placing churches, schools, dwelling-houses, medical officers, stores in these villages at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding Colonial Division, and the wounded have found a veritable haven of rest in this hospitable highland territory of Basutoland.

TEMPORARY HOSPITALS AT THABANCHU, ROUXVILLE, AND FICKSBERG.

Since that time this division has been marching along the extreme eastern border of the Orange Free State, one or two affairs of picquets having taken place, in which 3 men have been killed and 8 wounded. I have formed small Colonial hospitals as occasion demanded at Thabanchu, Rouxville, and Ficksberg. These, however, will be abandoned as soon as possible, being so far removed from railway communication with the colony and sea coast.

RELATIVE IMMUNITY FROM TYPHOID FEVER.

Very little disease has arisen among the Colonial troops, only four or five distinct deaths from enteric having taken place. This is the more remarkable, as, with the exception of the permanent regiment of Cape Mounted Riflemen, the South African soldier troubles himself but little about clean camps, latrines, refuse pits, tidy tents, or general sanitation. It is not wise to hazard explanations of their remarkable immunity from disease at this stage of the war. Perhaps it is they have been well fed and clothed, have generally been under canvas, and are constantly moving from one camp to another. Other factors may be the Colonial man is mounted, and does not suffer so much from thirst and fatigue as does the foot soldier, who madly rushes to drink all and any kind of water, however muddy and uncertain it may look to wiser and more experienced eyes. The last, and perhaps best, explanation may be that the Colonial division is composed of men who have become inured to the climate through long residence in the country, or have been rovers in America, Australia, and other Colonies. Before closing these hasty notes it is interesting to remark that the irregular forces are singularly fond of taking medicines; some 70 or 80 of the division roll up daily when the "sick call" sounds. It may be to show their confidence in their medical officers, but more probably because they can get their attendance and medicine for nothing.

Camp of Colonial Division, Klip River Drift,
Orange Free State, June 11th.

DETAIL OF A FIELD FORCE [AN ARMY CORPS, CAVALRY DIVISION AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION TROOPS] FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

Herbert 1.

NOTES RESPECTING THE COMPOSITION OF THE FIELD FORCE.

I.—*Personnel.*

1. In these tables the figures in *italics* represent "excess numbers" to be left at the base, which numbers will form part of the Infantry and general depôts (page 244).

"Excess numbers" of Cavalry, Royal Engineers, and Infantry will mobilise with their units.

Special orders have been issued relating to the "excess numbers" of Royal Artillery, Army Service Corps, and Royal Army Medical Corps.

2. As regards Infantry, if a battalion cannot mobilise with its own reservists at the full establishment shown in Column 4 of these tables, it will do so at its highest possible strength.

3. The supply column *personnel* includes the Army Service Corps details to be attached to staff and medical units. These details are, therefore, not included in the *personnel* of the staff and medical units to which they will be attached.

II.—*Transport.*

Calculations have been based on the supposition that vehicles will be drawn by mules or oxen, with the exception of the following vehicles, which will be horsed :—

Machine guns and S.A.A. wagons with Cavalry ; Field Troop, Royal Engineers ; and Mounted Infantry.

All vehicles of Service pattern with brigade division staffs and batteries.

Ammunition wagons and spare gun carriages with ammunition columns.

Mules have been estimated at the rate of ten per 4-wheeled and six per 2-wheeled vehicle, with 10 per cent. spare.

III.—*Mobilisation Equipment.*

In the case of Army Service Corps and Medical units, special orders have been given, where necessary, regarding the issue of mobilisation equipment.

5 October 1899.

EVELYN WOOD,
A.G.

(continued.)

Herbert 1—
continued.

CAVALRY

U N I T S.	Peace Station.	Place of Mobilisation.	Personnel (all Ranks).	Horses.	Mules (including 10 per cent. spare).
Divisional Staff	- - - - -	Aldershot - -	42	38	33
1st CAVALRY BRIGADE.					
Brigade Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	Aldershot - -	20	18	11
Cavalry :					
6th Dragoon Guards - - - - -	Shorncliffe - -	Shorncliffe - -	538 + 47	516 + 3	136
10th Hussars - - - - -	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	538 + 47	516 + 3	136
12th Lancers . - - - - -	" - -	" - -	538 + 47	516 + 3	136
Artillery :					
" R " Battery, Royal Horse Artillery -	" - -	" - -	186	201	—
Ammunition Column - - - - -	" - -	" - -	84	65	130
Engineers—Field Troop, Royal Engineers -	" - -	" - -	122	88	51
Mounted Infantry :					
Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	" - -	20	14	24
Southern Co.	2nd Bn. Northumberland Fus.	Portsmouth - -	293	286	55
	1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt.	Jersey - - -			
	2nd Bn. Shropshire L.I. -	Aldershot - -			
	1st Bn. Rifle Brigade - -	Parkhurst - -			
Aldershot Co.	3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.	Kilkenny - -			
	2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles -	Glasgow - -			
	2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt. -	Aldershot - -			
	1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fus.	Curragh - -			
M.G.—1st Bn. Royal Berkshire Regt. .		Portsmouth - -			
South Eastern Co.	2nd Bn. East Kent Regt. -	Brighton - -			
	1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. - -	Dover - - -			
	1st Bn. West Riding Regt. -	" - - - -			
	2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. -	Enniskillen - -			
Cork Co.	2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt. -	Fermoy - - -			
	1st Bn. Royal Irish Regt. -	Buttevant - -			
	2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt. -	Limerick - -			
	2nd Bn. Manchester Regt. -	Manchester - -			
M.G.—1st Bn. Welsh Regt. - - -		Aldershot - -			
Supply Column.—No. 13 Co. Army Service Corps.			74	19	255
Bearer Company—No. 9 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.			61	4	139
Field Hospital—No. 9 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.			40	6	64

for Service Abroad—continued.

Herbert 1—
continued.

DIVISION.

Guns or Gun Carriages.	Ammunition Wagons.	Other Artillery Wagons.	Machine Guns.	Maltese Carts.	Water Carts.	S. A. A. Carts and Cable Carts.	Scotch Carts.	American Buck-Wagons.	S. A. A. Wagons.	Double Tool Carts and other Engineer Wagons (except Pontoons).	Pontoon Wagons.	Ambulance Wagons.	Vehicles for Transport of Tents (Ox Draught).	
													Scotch Carts.	Ox Wagons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	2
6	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	6	4	-	-	1	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-

UNITS.	Peace Station.	Place of Mobilisation.	Personnel (all Ranks).	Horses.	Mules (including 10 per cent. spare).
2ND CAVALRY BRIGADE.					
Brigade Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	Warley - - -	20	18	11
Cavalry :					
1st Dragoons - - - - -	Hounslow - - -	Hounslow - - -	538 + 47	516 + 3	136
2nd Dragoons - - - - -	Edinburgh - - -	Edinburgh - - -	538 + 47	516 + 3	136
6th Dragoons - - - - -	Curragh - - -	Curragh - - -	538 + 47	516 + 3	136
Artillery :					
"O" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery -	Aldershot - - -	Aldershot - - -	18	201	—
Ammunition Column - - - - -	Caterham - - -	Caterham - - -	84	65	130
Mounted Infantry :					
Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	Aldershot - - -	20	14	24
Northern Co.	1st Bn. Royal Scots - - -	Belfast - - -	293	286	55
	2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt. -	Cork - - -			
	2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt.	Aldershot - - -			
	1st Bn. Yorkshire Regt. -	Bradford - - -			
Western Co.	1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fus. -	Pembroke Dock - -			
	2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers.	Dublin - - -			
	1st Bn. Worcester Regt. -	Guernsey - - -			
	2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt. -	Aldershot - - -			
M.G.—2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.		Devonport - - -			
Dublin Co.	2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regt.	Dublin - - -			
	2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt. -	Shorncliffe - - -			
	1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	Dublin - - -			
	4th Bn. Rifle Brigade - - -	" - - -			
Eastern Co.	2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.	Curragh - - -			
	4th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.	Cork - - -			
	1st Bn. Connaught Rangers	Athlone - - -			
	1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.	York - - -			
M.G.—2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fus. - - -		Colchester - - -			
Supply Column.—No. 11 Co., Army Service Corps.	Woolwich - - -	Woolwich - - -	74	19	255
Bearer Company—No. 12 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	61	4	139
Field Hospital—No. 6 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	Portsmouth - - -	Portsmouth - - -	40	6	64

for Service Abroad—*continued.***Herbert 1—**
continued.DIVISION—*continued.*

Guns or Gun Carriages.	Ammunition Wagons.	Other Artillery Wagons.	Machine Guns.	Maltese Carts.	Water Carts.	S. A. A. Carts and Cable Carts.	Scotch Carts.	American Buck-Wagons.	S. A. A. Wagons.	Double Tool Carts and other Engineer Wagons (except Pontoons).	Pontoon Wagons.	Ambulance Wagons.	Vehicles for Transport of Tents (Ox Draught).	
													Scotch Carts.	Ox Wagons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	2
6	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	6	4	-	-	1	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1

Herbert I—
continued.

ARMY

1ST INFANTRY

U N I T S.	Peace Station.	Place of Mobilisation.	Personnel (all Ranks).	Horses.	Mules (including 10 per cent. spare).
Brigade Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	London - - - - -	24	7	11
1st Brigade :					
Infantry { 3rd Bn. Grenadier Guards -	Gibraltar - - -	Gibraltar - - -	1,019+93	8	127
1st Bn. Coldstream Guards -	" - - -	" - - -	1,019+93	8	127
2nd Bn. " " -	London - - -	London - - -	1,019+93	8	127
1st Bn. Scots Guards - -	" - - -	" - - -	1,019+93	8	127
Supply Column—No. 19 Co., Army Ser- vice Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	78	19	152
Bearer Company—No. 18 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	61	4	139
Field Hospital—No. 18 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	40	6	64
Brigade Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	Aldershot - - -	24	7	11
2nd Brigade :					
Infantry { 2nd Bn. Royal West Surrey Regt.	Portsmouth - - -	Portsmouth - - -	1,019+93	8	127
2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt. -	Aldershot - - -	Aldershot - - -	1,019+93	8	127
2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regt.	" - - -	" - - -	1,019+93	8	127
2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt. -	Woking - - -	Woking - - -	1,019+93	8	127
Supply Column—No. 26 Co., Army Ser- vice Corps.	Aldershot - - -	Aldershot - - -	78	19	152
Bearer Company—No. 2 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	61	4	139
Field Hospital—Depôt Cos., Royal Army Medical Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	40	6	64
Divisional Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	London - - - - -	53	38	33
Divisional Troops :					
Cavalry—"A" Squadron, 14th Hussars	Newbridge - - -	Newbridge - - -	162	157	22
Brigade Division Staff, Royal Field Artillery.	Aldershot - - -	Aldershot - - -	17	16	-
7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	" - - -	" - - -	175	137	—
14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	" - - -	" - - -	175	137	—
66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	" - - -	" - - -	175	137	-
Ammunition Column - - -	Caterham - - -	Caterham - - -	128	93	306
Regimental Staff, Divisional Engineers.	Aldershot - - -	Aldershot - - -	7	4	127
17th Field Company, Royal Engineers.	" - - -	" - - -	194+20	19	
Supply Column—No. 20 Co., Army Service Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	67	19	123
Field Hospital—No. 19 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	Chester - - -	Chester - - -	40	6	68

for Service Abroad—continued.

Herbert 1—
continued

CORPS.

DIVISION.

Guns or Gun Carriages.	Ammunition Wagons.	Other Artillery Wagons.	Machine Guns.	Maltese Carts.	Water Carts.	S. A. A. Carts and Cable Carts.	Scotch Carts.	American Buck-Wagons.	S. A. A. Wagons.	Double Tool Carts and other Engineer Wagons (except Pontoons).	Pontoon Wagons.	Ambulance Wagons.	Vehicles for Transport of Tents (Ox Draught).	
													Scotch Carts.	Ox Wagons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	9	15	-	-	1	12	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	5	2	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-

(continued.)

ARMY CORPS

2ND INFANTRY

U N I T S.	Peace Station.	Place of Mobilisation.	Personnel (all Ranks).	Horses.	Mules (including 10 per cent. spare).
Brigade Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	Portsmouth - -	24	7	11
3rd Brigade :					
Infantry { 2nd Bn. Royal Highlanders	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	1,019 + 93	8	127
1st Bn. Highland L.I. - -	Devonport - -	Devonport - -	1,019 + 93	8	127
2nd Bn. Seaforth High-landers.	Fort George - -	Fort George - -	1,019 + 93	8	127
1st Bn. Argyll and Suther-land Highlanders.	Dublin - - -	Dublin - - -	1,019 + 93	8	127
Supply Column—No. 14 Co., Army Service Corps.	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	78	19	152
Bearer Company—No. 1 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	61	4	139
Field Hospital—No. 8 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	York - - -	York - - -	40	6	64
Brigade Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	Aldershot - -	24	7	11
4th Brigade :					
Infantry { 2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles -	Glasgow - -	Glasgow - -	1,019 + 93	8	127
3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps.	Kilkenny - -	Kilkenny - -	1,019 + 93	8	127
1st Bn. Durham L.I. - -	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	1,019 + 93	8	127
1st Bn. Rifle Brigade - -	Parkhurst - -	Parkhurst - -	1,019 + 93	8	127
Supply Column—No. 16 Co., Army Service Corps.	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	78	19	152
Bearer Company—No. 14 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	Dublin - - -	Dublin - - -	61	4	139
Field Hospital—No. 14 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	40	6	64
Divisional Staff - - - - -	- - - - -	Southampton -	53	38	33
Divisional Troops :					
Cavalry—"B" Squadron, 14th Hussars	Newbridge - -	Newbridge - -	162	157	22
Brigade Division Staff, Royal Field Artillery.	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	17	16	-
63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Bristol - - -	Bristol - - -	175	137	-
64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	175	137	-
73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Dorchester - -	Dorchester - -	175	137	-
Ammunition Column - -	Southampton -	Southampton -	128	93	306
Regimental Staff, Divisional Engineers.	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	7	4	127
11th Field Company, Royal Engineers	" - - -	" - - -	194 + 20	19	
Supply Column—No. 24 Co., Army Service Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	67	19	123
Field Hospital—No. 3 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	" - - -	" - - -	40	6	68

for Service Abroad--*continued.*Herbert 1—
continued.—*continued.*

DIVISION.

Guns or Gun Carriages.	Ammunition Wagons.	Other Artillery Wagons.	Machine Guns.	Maltese Carts.	Water Carts.	S. A. A. Carts and Cable Carts.	Scotch Carts.	American Buck-Wagons.	S. A. A. Wagons.	Double Tool Carts and other Engineer Wagons (except pontoons).	Pontoon Wagons.	Ambulance Wagons.	Vehicles for Transport of Tents (Ox Draught).	
													Scotch Carts.	Ox Wagons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	9	15	-	-	1	12	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	5	2	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-

(continued).

Herbert 1—
continued.

ARMY CORPS

3RD INFANTRY

UNITS.	Peace Station.	Place of Mobilisation.	Personnel (all Ranks).	Horses.	Mules (including 10 per cent. spare).
Brigade Staff	- - -	Aldershot	24	7	11
5th Brigade :					
1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fus.	Mullingar	Mullingar	1,019 + 93	8	127
2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles	Belfast	Belfast	1,019 + 93	8	127
1st Bn. Connaught Rangers	Athlone	Athlone	1,019 + 93	8	127
1st Bn. Royal Dublin Fus.	Curragh	Curragh	1,019 + 93	8	127
Supply Column—No. 30 Co., Army Service Corps.	Aldershot	Aldershot	78	19	152
Bearer Company—No. 16 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	Cork	Cork	61	4	139
Field Hospital—No. 10 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	Chatham	Chatham	40	6	64
Brigade Staff	- - -	Colchester	24	7	11
6th Brigade :					
2nd Bn. Royal Fus.	Aldershot	Aldershot	1,019 + 93	8	127
2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fus.	"	"	1,019 + 93	8	127
1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fus.	Pembroke Dock	Pembroke Dock	1,019 + 93	8	127
2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fus.	Colchester	Colchester	1,019 + 93	8	127
Supply Column—No. 36 Co., Army Service Corps.	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	78	19	152
Bearer Company—No. 17 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	Curragh	Curragh	61	4	139
Field Hospital—No. 11 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	Dover	Dover	40	6	64
Divisional Staff	- - -	Dover	53	38	33
Divisional Troops :					
Cavalry—"C" Squadron, 14th Hussars	Newbridge	Newbridge	162	157	22
Brigade Division Staff, Royal Field Artillery.	Coventry	Coventry	17	16	—
74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Newcastle	Newcastle	175	137	—
77th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Coventry	Coventry	175	137	—
79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Calir	Calir	175	137	—
Ammunition Column	Waterford	Waterford	128	93	306
Regimental Staff, Divisional Engineers.	Aldershot	Aldershot	7	4	127
12th Field Company, Royal Engineers.	"	"	194 + 20	19	
Supply Column—No. 33 Co., Army Service Corps.	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	67	19	123
Field Hospital—No. 7 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	Devonport	Devonport	40	6	68

continued.

DIVISION.

Guns or Gun Carriages.	Ammunition Wagons.	Other Artillery Wagons.	Machine Guns.	Maltese Carts.	Water Carts.	S.A.A. Carts and Cable Carts.	Scotch Carts.	American Buck-Wagons.	S.A.A. Wagons.	Double Tool Carts and other Engineer Wagons (except Pontoons).	Pontoon Wagons.	Ambulance Wagons.	Vehicles for Transport of Tents (Ox Draught).	
													Scotch Carts.	Ox Wagons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	9	15	-	-	1	12	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	5	2	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-

ARMY CORPS					
CORPS					
U N I T S.	Peace Station.	Place of Mobilisation.	Personnel (all Ranks).	Horses.	Mules (including 10 per cent. spare).
Army and Army Corps Staff - - -	- - - -	Aldershot - -	173	114	86
Cavalry :					
Head Quarters—14th Hussars - -	Newbridge - -	Newbridge - -	48 + 47	40 + 3	70
“ G ” Battery, 13th Hussars - -	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	538 + 47	516 + 3	136
Artillery :					
Regimental Staff - - - - -	- - - -	Woolwich - -	8	5	7
Brigade Division Staff, Royal Horse Artillery.	Woolwich - -	London - -	19	20	—
“ G ” Battery, Royal Horse Artillery -	London - -	“ - -	183	197	—
“ P ” “ “ - - -	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	183	197	—
Brigade Division Staff, Royal Field Artillery.	Woolwich - -	Woolwich - -	17	16	—
4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery -	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	175	137	—
38th “ “ -	Woolwich - -	Woolwich - -	175	137	—
78th “ “ -	“ - -	“ - -	175	137	—
Brigade Division Staff, Royal Field Artillery (Howitzer).	“ - -	“ - -	19	17	—
37th Battery, Royal Field Artillery (Howitzer).	“ - -	“ - -	199	162	—
61st Battery, Royal Field Artillery (Howitzer).	“ - -	“ - -	199	162	—
65th Battery, Royal Field Artillery (Howitzer).	“ - -	“ - -	199	162	—
Ammunition Column { (Gun and S.A.A.)	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	160	142*	172†
	(Howitzer) - -	Woolwich - -	109	87*	266†
Engineers :					
Regimental Staff - - - - -	- - - -	Aldershot - -	7	4	7
“ A ” Pontoon Troop, Royal Engineers	Aldershot - -	“ - -	135 + 20	23	7
1st Telegraph Division, Royal Engineers	“ - -	“ - -	171 + 21	43	158
26th Field Company, Royal Engineers	“ ‡ - -	“ - -	194 + 20	19	127
1st Field Park, Royal Engineers - -	“ - -	“ - -	26	5	—
1st Balloon Section, Royal Engineers -	“ - -	“ - -	§33 + 5	10	—
2nd “ “ “ -	“ - -	“ - -	§33 + 5	10	—
10th Railway Company, Royal Engineers.	Woolwich - -	Chatham - -	159	10	7
Infantry—1st Bn. Royal Scots - - -	Belfast - -	Belfast - -	1,019 + 93	8	127
Details :					
Ammunition Park - - -	Southampton -	Southampton -	274	88	—
Supply Column—No. 21 Co., Army Service Corps.	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	76	20	387
Field Bakery—No. 40 Co., Army Service Corps.	“ - -	“ - -	217	29	317
Field Hospital—No. 5 Co., Royal Army Medical Corps.	Netley - -	Netley - -	40	6	64
Supply Park—Nos. 4, 29, and 42 Cos., Army Service Corps.	Devonport, York, and Dublin.	Devonport, York, and Dublin.	159	61	—

* Including 10 per cent. spare. † Including 8 per cent. spare. ‡ Temporarily at Salisbury Plain.
§ In addition 10 native labourers per section will be required to be provided after arrival in South Africa.
|| Already embarked.

for Service Abroad---continued.

Herbert 1—
continued.

—continued.

TROOPS.

Guns or Gun Carriages.	Ammunition Wagons.	Other Artillery Wagons.	Machine Guns.	Maltese Carts.	Water Carts.	S.A.A. Carts and Cable Carts.	Scotch Carts.	American Buck-Wagons.	S.A.A. Wagons.	Double Tool Carts and other Engineer Wagons (except pontoons).	Pontoon Wagons.	Ambulance Wagons.	Vehicles for Transport of Tents (Ox Draught).	
													Scotch Carts.	Ox-Wagons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	2	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	15	8	-	-	2	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	9	19	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4 ox wagons.	-	3†	20†	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5 ox wagons.	-	16†	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	5	2	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ox wagon.	-	9†	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ox wagon.	-	6†	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ox wagon.	-	6†	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118 ox wagons.	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425 ox wagons.	-	-	-	-	3	-

† These vehicles to be drawn by oxen.
‡ Four of these vehicles (G.S. wagons, R.E.) to be drawn by oxen.

Herbert 1—
continued.

LINES OF

U N I T S.	Peace Station.	Place of Mobilisation.	Personnel (all Ranks).	Horses.	Mules (including 10 per cent. spare).
Staffs :					
Head-Quarters - - - - -	- - - - -	Woolwich - -	84*	51*	—
Base - - - - -	- - - - -	" - -	71*	23*	—
Advanced Depôts - - - - -	- - - - -	" - -	90*	36*	—
Balloon Field Factory, Royal Engineers	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	5	—	—
Infantry :					
2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers -	Portsmouth - -	Portsmouth - -	1,019	8	127
2nd Bn. Somersetshire Light Infantry -	Portland - -	Portland - -	1,019	8	127
2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. -	Devonport - -	Devonport - -	1,019	8	127
1st Bn. Welsh Regt. - - - - -	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	1,019	8	127
2nd Bn. Northamptonshire Regt. - -	" - -	" - -	1,019	8	127
2nd Bn. Shropshire L.I. - - - - -	" - -	" - -	1,019	8	127
1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders - - - -	Edinburgh - -	Edinburgh - -	1,019	8	127
Army Service Corps :					
No. 1 Auxiliary Co. (No. 6 Co.) A.S.C.	- - - - -	Colchester - -	135	14	510
No. 2 " " (No. 8 Co.) "	- - - - -	Woolwich - -	135	14	510
No. 3 " " (No. 35 Co.) "	- - - - -	Chatham - -	78	14	387
No. 4 " " (No. 28 Co.) "	- - - - -	Dublin - -	78	14	387
Royal Army Medical Corps :					
No. 1 Stationary Hospital † - - - -	- - - - -	York - - -	45	5	—
No. 2 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	Chester - - -	45	5	—
No. 3 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	Woolwich - -	45	5	—
No. 4 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	Edinburgh - -	45	5	—
No. 1 General Hospital - - - - -	- - - - -	Portsmouth - -	166‡	3	—
No. 2 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	Netley - - -	166‡	3	—
No. 3 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	Aldershot (Depôt) -	166‡	3	—
No. 4 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	" (Depôt) -	166‡	3	—
Base Depôt of Medical Stores - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	9	—	—
" " - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	9	—	—
Advanced Depôt of Medical Stores - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	6	1	—
" " - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	6	1	—
" " - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	6	1	—
No. 1 Hospital Train - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	29	—	—
No. 2 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	29	—	—
No. 1 Hospital Ship - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	46§	—	—
No. 2 " " - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	46§	—	—
Army Ordnance Corps :					
No. 1 Co., Army Ordnance Corps -	Woolwich - -	Woolwich - -	82	2	—
No. 2 Co. " " - - - - -	Aldershot - -	Aldershot - -	82	2	—
No. 3 Co. " " - - - - -	" - -	" - -	82	2	—
No. 5 Co. " " - - - - -	Dublin - -	Dublin - -	82	2	—
Army Corps Pay Office - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	84	—	—
Staff of Infantry Depôt at Base - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	9	3	—
" General Depôt at Base - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	9	3	—
" A " Remount Co., A.S.C. - - - - -	Woolwich - -	Woolwich - -	59¶	307	—
" B " " " - - - - -	Dublin - -	Dublin - -	59¶	307	—

* These numbers are subject to alteration. † Already embarked. ‡ And 9 nurses. § And 4 nurses.
 ¶ The total strength of this Depôt will depend upon the "excess numbers" available. See notes 1 and 2 on page 23.
 ¶ Includes 25 cavalry "excess numbers."

for Service Abroad—*continued.*

Herbert 1—
continued.

COMMUNICATION.

COMPOSITION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

Bloemfontein, 29 April 1900.

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

SOUTH AFRICA FIELD FORCE.

Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief	V.C. Roberts, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. F. S. Lord, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Col. Commdt., R. Art.
Military Secretary	Cowan, Lieut.-Col. H. V., R.A., p.s.c.
Assistant Mil. Secs.	Waterfield, Capt. A. C. M., Ind. S.C.
Private Secretary	Marlborough, Capt. C. R. J., Duke of, Imp. Yeo.
Assistant Private Sec.	Chamberlain, Col. N. F. FitzG., Ind. S.C.
Aides-de-Camp	Elphinstone, Lord.
Naval Aide-de-Camp	Settrington, Capt. C. H. Lord, 3rd Bn. R. Sussex Regt.
Extra Aides-de-Camp	Montagu Douglas Scott, Capt. Lord H. A. 3rd Bn. Royal Scots.
Chief of the Staff (Maj.-Gen. on Staff)	Wake, Lieut. H., 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Aides-de-Camp	Fortescue, Commander Hon. S. J., R.N.
Dep. Adj.-Gen.	Kerry, Lieut. H. W. E. Earl of, 1st Bn. Irish Guards.
Assist. Adj.-Gens.	Byron, Lieut.-Col. J. J., R. Australian Art.
Dep.-Asst. Adj.-Gens.	Denison, Major S. J. A., R. Canadian Regt.
Director of Intelligence	Watermeyer, Capt. H., Cape Town Highlanders.
Dep.-Asst. Adj.-Gens. (Intelligence)	Westminster, Lieut. H. R. A., Duke of, Cheshire Yeomanry.
Commanding Royal Artillery (Maj.-Gen. on Staff)	Kitchener of Khartoum, Maj.-Gen. H. H. Lord, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., R. Eng.
Aide-de-Camp, R. Art.	Watson, Bt. Maj. J. K., D.S.O., K.R. Rifle Corps.
A.A.G., R. Art.	Cowan, Lieut. W. H., D.S.O., R.N.
D.A.A.G., R. Art.	Kelly, Maj.-Gen. W. F., C.B.
Engineer-in-Chief (Maj.-Gen. on Staff)	*Herbert, Col. I. J. C., C.B., C.M.G., p.s.c.
Aide-de-Camp, R. Eng.	Duff, Col. B., C.I.E., Ind. S.C., p.s.c.
Staff Officer, R. Eng.	Grierson, Bt. Col. J. M., M.V.O., R.A., p.s.c.
Staff Officer for Mil. Attachés	Rawlinson, Bt. Lieut.-Col. Sir H. S., Bart., C.Gds., p.s.c.
Director of Telegraphs	Gaisford, Maj. (local Lt.-Col.), R. B., R. Scots Fus., p.s.c.
Director of Transport	Poett, Maj. (local Lt.-Col.) J. H., Dorset Regt., p.s.c.
A.A.G. (Transport)	Hamilton, Maj. (local Lt.-Col.) H. I. W., D.S.O., R.W. Surrey Regt., p.s.c.
D.A.A.G. (Transport)	Gorringe, Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. F., D.S.O., R. Eng.
Director of Supplies (Field Force)	*Wintour, Bt. Maj. F., R.W. Kent Regt., p.s.c.
Asst.-Adj.-General (Supplies)	Haking, Major R. C. B., Hamps. Regt., p.s.c.
Director of Railways	†Mackenzie, Bt. Maj. (local Lt.-Col.) C. J., Sea. Higrs., p.s.c.
Staff Officer	Davies, Maj. F. J., Gren. Gds., p.s.c.
Principal Med. Off. (Army)	Hume, Maj. C. V., R.A., p.s.c.
Medical Officer	Robertson, Maj. W. R., D.S.O., 3rd Dragoon Gds., p.s.c.
Principal Med. Off. (Field Force)	Milne, Capt. G. F., R. Art., p.s.c.
Medical Officer	Marshall, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) G. H., R. Art.
Commandant, Head-Quarters	Kirby, Capt. A. D., R. Art.
Staff Off. to Commandant, Head-Quarters	Slater, Maj. (local Lt.-Col.) H. C., R. Art.
Medical Officers, Head-Quarters	Headlam, Maj. J., R. Art.
Chaplain to Head-Quarters	Wood, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) E., C.B., R. Eng.
Staff Lieuts. Head-Quarters	Curtis, Bt. Maj. R. S., R. Eng.
Provost Marshal	†Bethell, Lt.-Col. E. H., R. Eng., p.s.c.
Press Censor	†Downe, Col. H. R. Visct., C.I.E.
Principal Chaplain	Hippisley, Lieut.-Col. R. L., R. Eng.
Director of Signalling	Nicholson, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) Sir W. G., K.C.B.
Signalling Officer	Bunbury, Bt. Col. H. N.
Chief Ordnance Officer	Furse, Capt. W. T., R. Art., p.s.c.
Principal Veterinary Officer	Ward, Bt. Col. E. W. D., C.B., A.S. Corps.
Dep. Judge Advocate General	Johnson, Bt. Col. F. F., A.S. Corps.
Dep. Judge Advocate	§Girouard, Bt. Maj. (local Lt.-Col.), E.P.C., D.S.O., R. Eng.
	†Twiss, Capt. (local Maj.), J. H., R. Eng.
	Wilson, Surg. Gen. W. D., M.B.
	Bedford, Maj. W. G. A., M.B., R.A. Med. Corps.
	Stevenson, Col. W. F., M.B., R.A. Med. Corps.
	Sylvester, Maj. G. H., R.A. Med. Corps.
	†Gough, Capt. C. H. H., Ind. S.C.
	||Maxweld, Capt. A. G., Ind. S.C.
	Edwards, Maj. W. R., M.D., I.M.S.
	Franks, Mr. Kendal, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
	Coney, Rev. H. T., M.A.
	Cauvin, Qr.-Mr., hon. Lieut. W. S., A.S. Corps.
	Bowers, Qr.-Mr., hon. Lieut. J., A.S. Corps.
	†Poore, Bt. Maj. R.M., 7th Hussars.
	†Stanley, Lieut. E. G. V., Lord, Res. of Off. (Hon. Col. 2 V.B. N. Lanc. R.)
	Goodwin, Rev. E. H., B.A., Chaplain to the Forces (1st Class).
	†O'Leary, Bt. Maj. T. E., R. Irish Fus.
	||Birch, Capt. J. R. H., Cheshire Regt.
	Clarke, Col. R. F. N., A. Ord. Dept.
	Matthews, Vety.-Lieut.-Col., I. Vety. Dept.
	*St. Clair, Col. J. L. C., p.s.c.
	*Blackwood, Lord B.

* At Cape Town. † Graded as A.A.G. ‡ Graded as D.A.A.G. § Graded as D.A.G. || Graded as Staff Captain.

Composition of the South African Field Force—*ntinued.*Herbert 2—
continued.

HEAD-QUARTER STAFF.

NATAL ARMY.

General Commanding	- - - - -	V.C. Buller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col
Military Secretary	- - - - -	Commndt., K.R. Rif. C.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	Stopford, Col. Hon. F. W., C.B., p.s.c.
Naval Aide-de-Camp	- - - - -	Schofield, Capt. H. N., R. Art.
Extra Aide-de-Camp	- - - - -	Sackville-West, Capt. C. J., K.R. Rif. C.
Chief Staff Officers (D.A.G.)	- - - - -	Trotter, Lieut. A. R., 2 L.G.
Assistant Adjutant-General	- - - - -	Lees, Lieut. E., R.N.
Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-Generals	- - - - -	Gerard, Col. W. C., Lord, Lanc. Hrs.
Provost Marshal	- - - - -	Miles, Col. H. S. G., M.V.O., p.s.c.
Assist. Adjt.-Gen. (Intelligence)	- - - - -	Lawson, Bt. Lt.-Col. H. M., R. Eng., p.s.c.
Dep.-Assist. Adjt.-Gen. (Intelligence)	- - - - -	à Court, Lieut.-Col. C., p.s.c.
Officer Comdg. R. Art.	- - - - -	Kiggel, Maj. L. E., R. Warwick, R., p.s.c.
Aide-de-Camp, R. Art.	- - - - -	Lewis, Maj. P. J. T., A.S. Corps.
Staff Officer, R. Art.	- - - - -	Gordon, Maj. Hon. F., Gord. Highrs., p.s.c.
Chief Engineer	- - - - -	Chichester, Maj. A. G., R. Ir. R.
Staff Officer, R. Eng.	- - - - -	Sandbach, Bt. Lt.-Col. A. E., R. Eng., p.s.c.
Director of Army Telegraphs	- - - - -	Henderson, Bt. Maj. D., Arg. & Suthe. Highrs., p.s.c.
Principal Chaplain	- - - - -	Downing, Col. C. M. H., R. Art.
Director of Signalling	- - - - -	Bright, Capt. R. A., R. Art.
		Russell, Capt. E. S. E. W., R. Art.
		Wood, Lt.-Col. (local Col.) C. K., R. Eng.
		Hutton, Capt. G. M., R. Eng.
		Hawkins, Maj. W. F., R. Eng.
		Gedge, Rev. A. A. L., M.A.
		Cayzer, Capt. J. S., 7th D.G.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Lieut.-General	- - - - -	French, Maj.-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) J. D. P.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	Bingham, Maj. Hon. C. E., 1st Life Guards.
Assist. Adj.-Gens.	- - - - -	Laycock, Capt. J. F., Notts Yeomanry.
" " for R.H.A.	- - - - -	Haig, Maj. (local Lieut.-Col.) D., 7th Hussars, p.s.c.
Dep.-Asst. Adg.-Gens.	- - - - -	Eustace, Lieut.-Col. F. J. W., R.H.A.
" " (for Intell.)	- - - - -	Talbot, Maj. Lord E. B., 11th Hussars
Principal Med. Officer	- - - - -	Welch, Maj. G. O., A.S.C.
Assist. Provost Marshal	- - - - -	Foster, Capt. T. D., A.S.C.
Div. Signalling Officer	- - - - -	Lawrence, Maj. Hon. H. A., 17th Lancers, p.s.c.
		Donovan, Lieut.-Col. W., R.A. Med. Corps.
		V.C. Kenna, Capt. P. A., 21st Lancers.
		Barry, Lieut. S. L., 10th Hussars.

Divisional Troops	- - - - -	R. E. Field Troop.
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1st BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen.	-	Porter, Col. T. C., 6th D. Gs.
A.D.C.	-	Gray, Capt. Hon. L. R. D., 6th D. Gs.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Vaughan, Capt. J., 7th Hussars.

6th Dragoon Guards.
2nd Dragoons.
6th Dragoons.
Australian Horse.
N. S. Wales Lancers.
"T" Battery, R. H. Art.
"D" Sec., 1 Pr. Maxims.
½ No. 12 Bearer Company.
½ No. 11 Field Hospital.
No. 13 Company, A.S. Corps.

2nd BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen.	-	Broadwood, Bt. Col. (local B.-Gen.) R.G.
A.D.C.	-	12th L., p.s.c.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Aldridge, Capt. J. B., R. H. Art.
		Brand, Capt. Hon. T. W., 10th Hussars.

Household Cavalry, Composite Regt.
10th Hussars.
12th Lancers.
"Q" Battery, R. H. Art.
"E" Sec., 1 Pr. Maxims.
½ No. 9 Bearer Company.
No. 6 Field Hospital.
No. 19 R. Transport Company.

3rd BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen.	-	Gordon, Lt. Col. (local Bg.-Gen.) J. R. P.,
A.D.C.	-	17th Lancers.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Wormald, Capt. F. W., 7th Hussars.
		Briggs, Capt. C. J., 1st Drag. Gds.

9th Lancers.
16th Lancers.
17th Lancers.
"R" Battery, R. H. Art.
"I" Sec., 1 PrM. axims.
½ No. 9 Bearer Company.
½ No. 11 Field Hospital.
No. 20 R. Transport Company.

4th BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen.	-	Dickson, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) J. B. B., C.B.
A.D.C.	-	Mackeson, Maj. W. J., 7th Drag. Gds.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Tagart, Capt. H. A. L., 15th Hussars.

7th Dragoon Guards.
8th Hussars.
14th Hussars.
"O" Battery, R. H. Art.
"J" Sec., 1 Pr. Maxims.
No. 20 Bearer Company.
No. 20 Field Hospital.

(continued.)

Composition of the South African Field Force—continued.

Herbert 2—
continued.

NATAL CAVALRY.

† 1st BRIGADE.		† 2nd BRIGADE.	
Maj.-Gen.	- - Burn-Murdoch, Lt.-Col. (loc. Brig.-Gen.) J. F., 1st Drag., p.s.c.	Maj.-Gen.	- - Brocklehurst, Col. (loc. Maj.-Gen.) J. F., M.V.O., Eq.
Aide-de-Camp	- - Tullibardine, Capt. J. G., Marquis of D.S.O., R.H.G.	Aide-de-Camp	- - Crichton, Lieut. H. W., Viset., R.H.G.
Brig. Maj.	- - Graham, Maj. H. W. G., D.S.O., 5th Lrs., p.s.c.	Brig. Maj.	- - Wyndham, Capt. G. P., 16th Lrs., p.s.c.
5th Dragoon Guards. 1st Dragoons. 13th Hussars. " A " Battery, R. H. A. No. 11 Field Hospital. No. 6 Company A. S. Corps (part of).		5th Lancers. 18th Hussars. 19th Hussars. No. 18 Field Hospital. No. 31 Company A. S. Corps.	

*† 3rd MOUNTED BRIGADE.

Maj.-General	- - - - -	Dundonald, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) D. M. B. H., [*] Earl of, C.B., M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp	- - - - -	De Pledge, Capt. H. G., 19th Hussars.
Brig. Major	- - - - -	Birdwood, Capt. (local Maj.) W. R., Ind. S. C.

Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.
South African Light Horse.
Bethune's Mounted Infantry.
Composite Regt. Mtd. Infantry with Natal Vols. attached.
No. 24 Field Hospital.
No. 6 Company A. S. Corps (part of).

NATAL ARMY.

CORPS TROOPS.

Royal Artillery	- - - - -	4th Mountain Battery. 10th " (Detachment). 16th Company S. Div., R. Garrison Art. 10th " E. " " " 2nd " W. " " " 6th " W. " " " 2nd Balloon Section, R. Eng. H.-Qrs. & 4 Sections Telegraph Bn. R. Eng. " A " Pontoon Troop.
Royal Engineers	- - - - -	

* MOUNTED INFANTRY DIVISION.

Major-General	- - - - -	Hamilton, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.), I. S. M., C.B., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	{ Smith, Capt. G. R. de H., Ind. S. C. Balfour, Capt. J. E. H., Res. of Off. (Hon. Maj.), 1 Devon Yeo. Co.
Assistant Adjutant-General	- - - - -	Le Gallais, Bt.-Lt.-Col., P. W. J., 8th Hussars.
Dep.-Assist.-Adjt.-Generals	- - - - -	{ Gamble, Capt. R. N., Lincoln Regt. Atcherley, Capt. L. W., A. S. Corps.
Dep.-Assist.-Adjt.-General (Intell.)	- - - - -	Kirkpatrick, Capt. G. M., R. Eng., p.s.c.
Principal Med. Officer	- - - - -	Williams, Col. W. D. C., N. S. Wales Army Med. Corps.
Div. Sig. Officer	- - - - -	Ross, Capt. C., Norfolk Regt., p.s.c.

^{*} Organised in South Africa since the beginning of the war.
[†] Medical units incomplete.

Composition of the South African Field Force—continued.

Herbert 2—
continued

* MOUNTED INFANTRY DIVISION—continued.

* 1st BRIGADE.		* 2nd BRIGADE.	
Maj.-Gen.	Hutton, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) E. T. H., C.B., A.D.C., p.s.c.	Maj.-Gen.	Ridley, Bt.-Col. (local Br.-Gen.) C.P.
Aide-de-Camp	Rosmead, Maj. H. A. T. Lord, 3rd R. I. Fus.	Aide-de-Camp	
Brig.-Maj.	Martyr, Bt.-Lieut.-Col. C. G., D.S.O., D. of Corn. L. I.	Brig.-Maj.	Mitford, Bt.-Lieut.-Col. B. R., E. Surrey Regt., p.s.c.
* 1st Corps Mtd. Inf.		* 5th Corps Mtd. Inf.	
Comdg. :—		Comdg. :—	
Alderson, Bt.-Lt.-Col. E. A. H., R. W. Kent Regt. p.s.c.		Dawson, Lieut.-Col. H.L., Ind. S.C.	
S.E. Company - 1st.		Worcester Company - 5th	
Cork " - Batt.		Royal Irish " - Batt.	
Aldershot " - Mtd.		East Kent " - Mtd.	
Southern " - Inf.		Gloster " - Inf.	
1st Canadian Mtd. Rifles.		E. Yorks " - Inf.	
2nd " "		Roberts' Horse.	
Strathconass Horse.		Marshall's Horse.	
		Ceylon Mtd. Infantry.	
* 2nd Corps Mtd. Inf.		* 6th Corps Mtp. Inf.	
Comdg. :—		Comdg. :—	
De Lisle, Capt. (local Lt.-Col.) H. de B., D.S.O., Dur. L.I.		Legge, Maj. (local Lt.-Col.) N., D.S.O., 20th Hussars.	
Wilts Company - 6th		Eastern Company - 2nd	
Gordon's " - Batt.		Western " - Batt.	
Bedford's " - Mtd.		Northern " - Mtd.	
Essex " - Inf.		Dublin " - Inf.	
Welsh " - Inf.		Kitchener's Horse.	
N.S. Wales Mtd. Rifles.		"A" Sec. Galloping Maxims.	
W. Australian Mtd. Infantry.		Two Companies Derby M.I.	
* 3rd Corps Mtd. Inf.		* 7th Corps Mtd. Inf.	
Comdg. :—		Comdg. :—	
Pilcher, Bt.-Lt.-Col. T. D., Bedford Regt., p.s.c.		Bainbridge, Bt.-Maj. (local Lt.-Col.) E. G. T., E. Kent. R.	
North'd Fus. Company - 3rd		Norfolk Company - 7th	
L. N. Lancs. " - Batt.		Lincoln " - Batt.	
Northern " - Mtd.		Scot. Bord. " - Mtd.	
K.O. Yorks L.I. " - Inf.		Hampshire " - Inf.	
Munster Fus. " - Inf.		Durham L. I. " - Burma	
Queensland Mtd. Infantry.		Essex " - Mtd.	
New Zealand Mtd. Infantry.		West Riding " - Inf.	
		Nesbitt's Horse.	
* 4th Corps Mtd. Inf.		* 8th Corps Mtd. Inf.	
Comdg. :—		Comdg. :—	
Henry, Bt.-Col. St. G. C., Northumberland.		Ross, Maj. (local Lt.-Col.) W. C., Durham L. I.	
D. of Corn. L.I. Company - 4th		Cheshire Company - 8th	
Shrops. L.I. " - Batt.		E. Lancs. " - Batt.	
Yorks. " - Mtd.		S. Wales Bord. " - Mtd.	
Warwick " - Inf.		N. Staffd. " - Inf.	
Victorian Mtd. Rifles.		1st W. Riding " "	
S. Australian Mtd. Infantry.		1st Oxford L. I. " "	
Tasmanian " "		Lumsden's Horse.	
		Loch's Horse.	
"G" Battery R.H. Art.		"P" Battery R. H. Artillery.	
"C" & "K" Sections, 1 Pr. Maxims.		"A" & "B" Sections, 1 Pr. Maxims.	
"C" & "D" Sections, Galloping Maxims.		"B" Section, Galloping Maxims.	
Australian Pioneers.		Mounted Detachment R. Eng.	
1 Section N.S. Wales Ambulance (Bearer Company and Field Hospital).		1 Section N.S. Wales Ambulance (Bearer Company and Field Hospital).	
Nos. 7R. & 7L. Transport Companies.		Nos. 36R. & 36L. Transport Companies.	

† Divisional Troops - - - - Rimington's Guides.

1ST DIVISION.

Lieut.-Gen.	Methuen, Lieut.-Gen. P. S., Lord, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Aides-de-Camp	Streatfeild, Maj. H., G. Gds.
Assistant-Adjutant-Gen.	Bell-Smyth, Capt. J. A., I.D.G.
Dep. Asst.-Adj.-Gens.	Belfield, Col. H. E., p.s.c.
Dep. Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. (Intell.)	Benson, Maj. G. E., R. Art., p.s.c.
Assist.-Prov. Marshal	Winter, Lt.-Col. W. R., A. S. Corps.
Principal Med. Officer	Reade, Maj. R. N. R., Shrop. L. I., p.s.c.
Div. Signalling Officer	Ross, Capt. R. J., Midd'x. R.
	Townsend, Col. E., M.D., C.B., R. A. Med. Corps.
	Loch, Lt. Hon. E. D., D.S.O., G. Gds.
*9th BRIGADE.	
Maj.-Gen.	Douglas, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) C. W. H., A.D.C.
Aide-de-Camp	Saunders, Lt. E. A., R. Art.
Brig. Maj.	Bulfin, Capt. E. S., York. R.
1st Northumberland Fusiliers.	
1st N. Lancashire Regt.	
3rd S. Wales Borderers.	
4th Scottish Rifles.	
No. 1 Bearer Coy.	
No. 19 Field Hospital.	
Detachment A. S. Corps.	
*20th BRIGADE.	
Maj.-Gen.	Paget, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) A. H., Scots G.
Aide-de-Camp	
Brig. Maj.	Stewart, Maj. B., R. Muns. Fus.
2nd Northamptonshire Regt.	
2nd K. O. Yorkshire L. I.	
1st R. Munster Fus.	
4th S. Staffordshire Regt.	
Bearer Coy. (locally constituted).	
No. 8 Field Hospital.	
Detachment A. S. Corps.	
Cavalry attached to Division	3rd, 5th and 10th Bns. Imperial Yeomanry (comprising Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 37, 38, 39, 40 Companies).
Royal Field Artillery	Kimberley Mounted Corps.
	4th Field Battery.
	20th " "
	38th " "
	37th " " (Howitzer).
Royal Garrison Artillery	Diamond Fields Artillery.
Royal Engineers	No. 23 Compy. W. Division.
	11th Field Compy. R. E.

Other Troops on the line at and North of Modder River.
Kimberley Regt.
5th Bn. R. Dublin Fus.
3rd Bn. K. O. Scottish Borderers.

* Organised in South Africa since the beginning of the War.
† Medical units incomplete.

Composition of the South African Field Force—*continued*.

2ND DIVISION (NATAL).

Lieut.-Gen.	- - - - -	Clery, Maj.-Gen. (local Lt.-Gen.) Sir C. F., K.C.B., p.s.c.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	{ Cooper, Maj. F. E., R. Art., p.s.c.
Assistant-Adjutant-General	- - - - -	{ McNamara, Lieut. A. E., R.W. Surr. R.
Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gens.	- - - - -	{ Garstin, Col. A. A.
Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gen. (Intell.)	- - - - -	{ Ellison, Maj. G. F., R. War. R., p.s.c.
Asst.-Provost Marshal	- - - - -	{ Boyce, Capt. W. G. B., A.S. Corps.
Principal Med. Officer	- - - - -	Pratt, Capt. E. St. G., Durham L.I., p.s.c.
Div. Signalling Officer	- - - - -	Goggin, Maj. G. T., R.A. Med. Corps.
		Northey, Lieut. W., Durham L.I.

2nd BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	- - -	Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. E. O. F., R.W. Surr. R. (Temp.).
Aide-de-Camp	- - -	
Brig. Maj.	- - -	Gogarty, Capt. H. E., R. Sc. Fus., p.s.c.

2nd R. West Surrey Regt.
2nd Devonshire Regt.
2nd West Yorkshire Regt.
2nd East Surrey Regt.
No. 2 Bearer Company.
Field Hospital (Depôt Coy.).
No. 16 Company A.S. Corps.

4th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	- - -	Cooper, Col., C.B., R. Dub. Fus.
Aide-de-Camp	- - -	Renny, Lieut. L. F., R. Dub. Fus.
Brig. Maj.	- - -	Wilson, Capt. H. H., Rif. Brig., p.s.c.

2nd Scottish Rifles.
3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps.
1st Durham Light Infantry.
1st Rifle Brigade.
No. 14 Bearer Company.
No. 14 Field Hospital.
Company A.S. Corps.

* Divisional Troops.

Divisional Cavalry.

Royal Field Artillery.

Royal Engineers.
Supply Column.
Field Hospital.

1. Troop, 13th Hussars.

{ 7th Field Battery.
63rd " "
64th " "
17th Field Company R. Eng.
No. 1 Auxiliary Co. A.S. Corps.
No. 5 Field Hospital.

* Medical Units incomplete.

3RD DIVISION.

Lieut.-Gen.	- - - - -	Chermside, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. G., G.C.M.G., C.B., R. Eng.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	{ Philips, Maj. B. H., C.M.G., Res. of Off.
Assistant-Adjt.-Gen.	- - - - -	{ V. C., Fincastle, Capt. A. E., Visct., 16th Lers.
Dep.-Asst. Adj.-Gens.	- - - - -	{ Babington, Col. J. M.
Dep.-Asst. Adj.-Gen. (Intell.)	- - - - -	{ Hare, Capt. R. H., R. Art.
Assist. Prov. Marshal	- - - - -	{ Hobbs, Maj. P. E. F., A.S. Corps.
		Hughes, Lieut., Colonial Forces.
		Cox, Capt. S. FitzG.

*† 22nd BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	- - -	Allen, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.), R.E., p.s.c.
Aide-de-Camp	- - -	Rickman, Lieut. A. W., North'd Fus.
Brig.-Maj.	- - -	Thompson, Capt. W. A. M., R. Art., p.s.c.

2nd Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
4th R. Berkshire Regt.
3rd E. Kent Regt.
4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

*† 23rd BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	- - -	Knox, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.), W. G. C.B.
Aide-de-Camp	- - -	Brackley, Capt. J. F. G. S. Visct.
Brig.-Maj.	- - -	3rd R. Scots.
		Kerr, Capt. F. W., D.S.O., Gordon Highrs.

1st R. Scots.
1st Suffolk Regt.
3rd R. Scots.
9th King's Royal Rifle Corps.

† Divisional Troops

Divisional Cavalry.

Royal Field Artillery

Royal Engineers
Mounted Infantry

Montmorency's Scouts.

{ 5th Field Battery.
9th " "
17th " "
47th Field Company, R.E.
1st Comp. R. Scots.
2nd " "
North'd Fusilier Comp.
1st Comp., Derby.
2nd " "
1st " Berks.
2nd " "
R. Irish Rif. Comp.

* Organised in South Africa since the beginning of the War

† Medical Units incomplete.

Composition of the South African Field Force—*continued.*Herbert 2—
continued.

* 4TH DIVISION (NATAL).

Lieut.-Gen.	- - - - -	Lyttelton, Maj.-Gen. (local Lt.-Gen.) Hon. N. G., C.B.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	{ Yarde-Buller, Capt. Hon. H., Rif. Brig., p.s.c.
Assistant Adjutant-General	- - - - -	{ Balfour, Lieut. C. E., K.R. Rif. C.
Dep.-Asst. Adjt.-Gens.	- - - - -	{ McGrigor, Maj. C. R. R., K.R. Rif. C. p.s.c.
Dep.-Asst. Adjt.-Gen. (Intell.)	- - - - -	{ Bonus, Maj. W. J., Dorset R., p.s.c.
Asst. Provost Marshal	- - - - -	{ Bayly, Maj. A. W. L., D.S.O., Ind. S.C., p.s.c.
Principal Med. Officer	- - - - -	Bannatyne, Capt. W. S., L'pool R., p.s.c.
Div. Signalling Officer	- - - - -	Carter, Lt.-Col. S. H., M.B., R.A. Med. Corps.
		Davidson, Lieut. J. H., K.R. Rif. C.

7th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Kitchener, Col. (local Brig.-Gen.) F. W., p.s.c.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Spry, Lieut. L. H., W. York R.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Vallancey, Capt. H. de E., A. and S. Highrs., p.s.c.

1st Devonshire Regt.
1st Manchester Regt.
2nd Gordon Highlanders.
2nd Rifle Brigade.
No. 17 Bearer Company.
No. 11 Field Hospital.
No. 22 Coy., A.S. Corps.

8th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Howard, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) F., C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Vernon, Capt. H. E. D.S.O., Rif. Brig.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Fortescue, Bt. Lt.-Col. Hon. C.G., C.M.G., Rif. Brig., p.s.c.

1st Liverpool Regt.
1st Leicester Regt.
1st King's Royal Rifle Corps.
2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps.
No. 16 Bearer Company.
No. 24 Field Hospital.
Auxiliary Company, A.S. Corps.

Divisional Troops.

Divisional Cavalry

Nil.

Royal Field Artillery

{ 21st Field Battery.

{ 42nd " "

{ 53rd " "

{ 23rd Field Company, R.E.

{ ½ Half No. 26 Field Hospital.

{ Auxiliary Compy., A.S. Corps.

Royal Engineers

Field Hospital

Supply Column

5TH DIVISION (NATAL).

Lieut.-Gen.	- - - - -	Hildyard, Maj.-Gen. (local Lt.-Gen.) H. J. T., C.B., p.s.c.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	{ Blair, Lieut. A. K.O. Scottish Bord., p.s.c.
Assistant Adjutant-General	- - - - -	{ Capper, Bt.-Maj. T., E. Lanc. R. p.s.c. (acting).
Dep.-Asst. Adjt.-Gens.	- - - - -	{ Levita, Capt. C. B., R. Art.
Dep.-Asst. Adjt.-Gen. (Intell.)	- - - - -	{ Sargent, Bt.-Maj. H. N., A.S. Corps.
Asst. Provost Marshal	- - - - -	{ Forster, Maj. T. H. B., Res. of Off. p.s.c.
Principal Med. Officer	- - - - -	Williams, Bt.-Maj. E. C. J., E. Kent. R.
Div. Signalling Officer	- - - - -	Martin, Maj. H., M.B., R.A. Med. Corps.
		McHardy, Capt. A. A., B. Art.

10th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Coke (local Maj.-Gen.) J. T.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Jervis-Edwards, Capt. C.B., D. of Corn. L.I., p.s.c.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Phillips, Capt. H. G. C., Welsh R., p.s.c.

2nd Dorsetshire Regt.
2nd Middlesex Regt.

No. 15 Bearer Company.
No. 11 Field Hospital.
No. 32 Coy., A.S. Corps.

11th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Wynne, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) A. S., C.B.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Carlton, Capt. F.M., D.S.O., R. Lanc. R.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Braithwaite, Capt. W. P., Som. L.I., p.s.c.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.
1st South Lancashire Regt.
1st York and Lancaster Regt.
No. 6 Bearer Company.
Depôt Compy., Field Hospital.
No. 25 Company, A.S. Corps.

Divisional Troops.

Divisional Cavalry

1 Troop, 13th Hussars.

Royal Field Artillery

{ 13th Field Battery.

{ 67th " "

{ 69th " "

{ 37th Field Company, R.E.

{ No. 16 Field Hospital.

{ Locally organised from A.S.C. Details.

Royal Engineers

Field Hospital

Supply Column

Organised in South Africa since the beginning of the War.

Composition of the South African Field Force—*continued.*Herbert 2—
continued.

6TH DIVISION.

Lieut.-Gen.	- - - - -	-	Kelly-Kenny, Major-Gen. (local Lt.-Gen.) T., C.B., p.s.c.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	-	{ Booth, Capt. W. H., E. Kent R.
Assistant Adjutant-General	- - - - -	-	{ Maurice, Capt. F. B., Derby R.
Dep. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.	- - - - -	-	{ Benson, Col. F. W., p.s.c.
Dep. Asst. Adjt. Gen. (Intell.)	- - - - -	-	{ Monroe, Maj. C. C., R. W. Surrey R., p.s.c.
Asst. Provost Marshal	- - - - -	-	{ Webb, Maj. D., A.S. Corps.
Principal Med. Officer	- - - - -	-	{ Caunter, Maj. J. E., Lanc. Fus., p.s.c.
Div. Signalling Officer	- - - - -	-	{ Wilkinson, Maj. M. G., K.O. Scot. Bord.
			{ Gubbins, Lt.-Col. W. L., M.B., R.A. Med. Corps.
			{ Burnett-Stuart, Lieut. J. T., Rifle Brigade.

12th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Clements, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) R.A.P., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Moody, Capt. H. de C., S. Wales Bord.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Oxley, Capt. R. S., K.R. Rif. C., p.s.c.

2nd Bedford Regt.
1st Royal Irish Regt.
2nd Worcester Regt.
2nd Wiltshire Regt.
8th Bearer Company.
3rd Sec. Cape Field Hospital.
7 (R) Transport Co.

13th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Knox, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.), C.E.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Marescaux, Capt. D. H. E., Shrop. L.I.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Thompson, Capt. R. W., N. Lanc. R., p.s.c.

2nd East Kent Regt.
2nd Gloucestershire Regt.
1st West Riding Regt.
1st Oxfordshire L. I.
7th Bearer Company.
13th Field Hospital.
7 (L) Transport Co.

* Divisional Troops

Divisional Cavalry

Royal Field Artillery

Royal Engineers

Pr. Alfred's Vol. Guards M.I.

{ 76th Field Battery.

{ 81st " "

{ 82nd " "

38th Field Company, R.E.

7TH DIVISION.

Lieut.-General	- - - - -	-	Tucker, Maj.-Gen. (local Lt.-Gen.) C., C.B.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	-	{ Williams, Maj. G. A., S. Staff. Regt.
Assist.-Adjt.-Gen.	- - - - -	-	{ Lumley, Maj. F. D., Middlesex Regt.
Dep.-Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.	- - - - -	-	{ Hegan Lieut.-Col. (local Col.) E., p.s.c.
Dep.-Asst.-Adjt.-Gens. (Intell.)	- - - - -	-	{ Fitton, Bt.-Maj. H. G., D.S.O., R. Berks R., p.s.c.
Assist. Provost Marshal	- - - - -	-	{ Rice, Lieut.-Col. H. G., A.S. Corps.
Principal Med. Officer	- - - - -	-	{ Evans, Maj. H. J., Liverpool Regt., p.s.c.
Div. Signalling Officer	- - - - -	-	{ Graham, Maj. E. R. C., Ches. Regt., p.s.c.
			{ Gormley, Lt.-Col. J. A., R.A.M.C.
			{ Banks, Capt. H. J. A., Hamps. Regt.

14th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Maxwell, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) J. G., D.S.O.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Hoskins, Lt. A. R., N. Staff. R.
Brig. Maj.	-	Fasson, Capt. D. J. M., R. Art., p.s.c.

2nd Norfolk Regt.
2nd Lincoln Regt.
1st K.O. Scot. Borderers.
2nd Hampshire Regt.
14th Brig. Bearer Company.
14th Brig. Field Hospital.
26 R. Transport Company, A.S.C.

15th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Wavell, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) A.G., p.s.c.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Davidson, Capt. C. S., S. Staff R.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Carleton, Capt. L. R., Essex R., p.s.c.

2nd Cheshire Regt.
1st E. Lancashire Regt.
2nd S. Wales Borderers.
2nd N. Staffordshire Regt.
15th Brig. Bearer Company.
15th Brig. Field Hospital.
26 L. Transport Company, A.S.C.

* Divisional Troops.

Divisional Cavalry.

Royal Field Artillery.

Royal Engineers.

1st Coy. City Imperial Vol. Mtd. Inf.

{ 18th Field Battery.

{ 62nd " "

{ 75th " "

26th Field Company, R.E.

* Medical Units improvised in Cape Colony.

Composition of the South African Field Force—*continued.*Herbert 2—
continued.

8TH DIVISION.

Lieut.-Gen.	- - - - -	Rundle, Maj.-Gen. (local Lt.-Gen.) Sir H. M. L., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	{ Webber, Capt. R. S., R. Welsh Fus.
Assistant Adj.-Gen.	- - - - -	{ Edwards, Lieut. Hon. H.
Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gens.	- - - - -	{ Harley, Col. G. E., C.B.
Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gen. (Intell.)	- - - - -	{ Cavendish, Maj. A. E. J., Arg. & Suth'd. Highrs., p.s.c.
Asst. Prov. Marshal	- - - - -	{ Walsh, Capt. G. I., Leic. Regt.
Principal Med. Officer	- - - - -	{ Aston, Maj. G. G., R. Mar. Art., p.s.c.
Div. Signalling Officer	- - - - -	{ Morrison, Lt.-Col. R. H.
		{ May, Lt.-Col. W. A., R. A. Med. Corps.
		{ Bennett, Capt. C. H., Worc. Regt.

16th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Campbell, Maj.-Gen. B. B. D., M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Gordon-Lennox, Lt. Hon. E. C., Seo. G.
Brig. Maj.	-	Gascoigne, Capt. E. F. O., D.S.O., Gren. G.

2nd Grenadier Guards.
2nd Scots Guards.
2nd East Yorkshire Regt.
1st Leinster Regt.
21st Bearer Company.
21st Field Hospital.

17th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Boyes, Maj.-Gen. J. E.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Foster, Capt. A., A. & S. Highrs., p.s.c.
Brig. Maj.	-	FitzHenry, Capt. C. B., 7th Hussars.

1st Worcestershire Regt.
1st South Staffordshire Regt.
2nd Royal West Kent Regt.
2nd Manchester Regt.
22nd Bearer Company.
22nd Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.

Divisional Cavalry.

Royal Field Artillery.

Royal Engineers.

R. A. Med. Corps.

{ 74th Field Battery.
77th „ „
79th „ „
5th Field Company, R. Eng.
23rd Field Hospital.

*9TH DIVISION.

Lieut.-Gen.	- - - - -	Colville, Maj.-Gen. (local Lt.-Gen.) Sir H. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Aides-de-Camp	- - - - -	{ Nugent, Captain G. C., Gren. G.
Assist.-Adj.-Gen.	- - - - -	{ Campbell, Lt. Hon. R. A., Cam. Highrs.
Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gens.	- - - - -	{ Ewart, Bt.-Lt.-Col. J. S., Cam. Highrs., p.s.c.
		{ Cuthbertson, Maj. N. W., R. Highrs., p.s.c.
		{ Humphreys, Capt. H. L., A. S. Corps.
„ „ „ (for Intell.)	- - - - -	Gleichen, Maj. A. E. W. Count, C.M.G., Gren. G., p.s.c. Eq.
Assist. Provost Marshal	- - - - -	Raymond, Lieut. H. E., York R.
Principal Med. Officer	- - - - -	Dorman, Lieut.-Col. J. C., R. A. Med. Corps
Div. Signalling Officer	- - - - -	Browne, Lieut. A. N. E., Highld. L. I.

3rd BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Macdonald, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) H. A. C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Wigham, Capt. R. D., R. War. R.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Campbell, Bt.-Maj. W., Gor. Highrs.

2nd Royal Highlanders.
1st Highland Light Infantry.
2nd Seaforth Highlanders.
1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
Cape Med. S. Corps Bearer Company.
No. 3 Field Hospital.
No. 21 R. Transport Company.

*19th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen.	-	Smith-Dorrien, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) H. L., D.S.O., p.s.c.
Aide-de-Camp	-	Hood, Lt. C. H., R. Mar. L. I.
Brig.-Maj.	-	Inglefield, Maj. F. S., E. York R., p.s.c.

2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
2nd Shropshire Light Infantry.
1st Gordon Highlanders.
Royal Canadian Regt.
No. 19 Bearer Comp'y. (Cape Vol.).
No. 19 Field Hospital.
No. 42 R. Transport Company.

Divisional Troops.

Divisional Cavalry.

Royal Field Artillery.

Royal Engineers.

Eastern Province Horse.
{ 83rd Field Battery.
84th „ „
85th „ „
7th Field Company, R.E.

* Organised in South Africa since the beginning of the War.

† Medical units incomplete.

(continued.)

Composition of the South African Field Force—*continued.*

* 10TH DIVISION.

Lieut.-General - - - - -	Hunter, Maj.-Gen. (local Lt.-Gen.) Sir A., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp - - - - -	{ Abadie, Lieut. H. B., 11th Hrs.
Assist.-Adj.-Gen. - - - - -	{ Murray, Maj. (local Lt.-Col.) A. J., R. Innis. Fus.. p.s.c.
Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gens. - - - - -	{ King, Bt.-Maj. A. J., R. Lanc. Regt.
Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gen. (Intell.) - - - - -	{ Long, Capt. A., A. S. Corps.
Assist.-Provost Marshal - - - - -	{ Altham, Maj. F. A., R. Scots, p.s.c.
Principal Med. Officer - - - - -	{ Fryer, Capt. F. A. B., 6 Dgs.
Div. Signalling Officer - - - - -	Kenrick, Lieut. G. E. R., W. Surr. Regt.

‡5th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen. - -	Hart, Maj.-Gen. A. FitzR., C.B., p.s.c.
Aide-de-Camp -	Hart, 2nd Lt. R.V.O.
Brig. Maj. -	Doran, Maj. B. J. C., R. Ir. R.

2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry.
1st Border Regt.
1st Connaught Rangers.
2nd R. Dublin Fusiliers.

‡6th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen. - -	Barton, Maj.-Gen. G., C.B., p.s.c.
Aide-de-Camp -	McMahon, Capt. R. N., R. Fus.
Brig. Maj. -	MacBean, Capt. I. A. E., D.S.O., R. Dub. Fus., p.s.c.

2nd Royal Fusiliers.
2nd R. Scot Fusiliers.
1st R. Welsh Fusiliers.
2nd R. Irish Fusiliers.

‡Divisional Troops.

Divisional Cavalry.

Royal Field Artillery.

Royal Engineers.

Imperial Light Horse.

{ 28th Field Battery.

{ 66th " "

{ 78th " "

{ 9th Field Company, R. E. (1 Section).

* 11TH DIVISION.

Lieut.-Gen. - - - - -	Pole-Carew, Maj.-Gen. (local Lieut.-Gen.) R., C.B.
Aides-de-Camp - - - - -	{ Farquhar, Lieut. F. D., C. Gds.
Assistant Adj.-Gen. - - - - -	{ Hamilton, Maj. de C., R. Art.
Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gens. - - - - -	{ Ruggles-Brice, Capt. H. G., Gren. Gds.
Dep.-Asst.-Adj.-Gen. (Intell.) - - - - -	{ Gilpin, Maj. F. C. A., A.S. Corps.
Assist. Prov. Marshal - - - - -	{ MacEwen, Capt. D. L., Cam'n Highrs.
Principal Med. Officer - - - - -	{ Richardson, Maj. R. M., 14th Hurs.
Div. Signalling Officer - - - - -	{ Magill, Surg.-Lt.-Col. J., Gds. Brig.

1st BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen. - -	Jones, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) I. R., S. Gds.
Aide-de-Camp -	
Brig. Maj. -	Maude, Maj. F. S., C. Gds. p.s.c.

3rd Grenadier Guards.
1st Coldstream Guards.
2nd Coldstream Guards.
1st Scots Guards.
Gds. Brig. Bearer Company.
Gds. Brig. Field Hospital.
11 R. Transport Company.

* 18th BRIGADE.

Maj.-Gen. - -	Stephenson, Col. (local Brig. Gen.) T. E., Essex R., p.s.c.
Aide-de-Camp -	Howard, 2nd Lt. G. W., Essex R.
Brig. Maj. -	V. C., Congreve, Capt. W. N., Rif. B.

2nd Royal Warwickshire Regt.
1st Yorkshire Regt.
1st Welsh Regt.
1st Essex Regt.
18th Bearer Company.
18th Field Hospital.
11 L. Transport Company.

§ Divisional Troops

Divisional Cavalry

Royal Field Artillery

Royal Engineers

Prince Alfred's Vol. Guards, M.I.

{ 2nd Field Battery.

{ 39th " "

{ 68th " "

{ 12th Field Company, R. Eng.

* Organised in South Africa since the beginning of the War.

† Organised in Natal and transferred to Cape Colony without its Medical units.

‡ Medical units improvised in Cape Colony.

§ Medical units incomplete.

[illegible]

1st Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment.
1st Bn. Derbyshire Regiment.
1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders.
City Imperial Volunteers.

Mounted Troops	(attached)	-	-	-	-	-	-	One Company Mtd. Infantry Cameron Highrs.
Royal Engineers		-	-	-|	-	-	-	9th Field Company (1 Section).

Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief's Bodyguard.

CORPS TROOPS.

Officer Commanding (Col. on Staff)	-	-	-	Davidson, Col. W. L., R. Art.
Adjutant	-	-	-	Tudor, Capt., H. H., R. F. Art.

Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	26th, 28th, and 48th Companies Imperial Yeomanry.	Hd. Qrs. and one Compy.
						City Imperial Volunteers Mtd. Inf.	
Royal Horse Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	"J" Battery.	
Royal Field Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> { <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Field Howitzer Brigade Division </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> 43rd Field Battery. 65th " " 87th " " </div> </div> </div>	
						C.I.V. Battery (12½ pr. q.f.).	
Heavy Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	Half No. 15 Company S. Div. R. Gar. Art.	
						No. 36 " S. "	
						Naval Brigade { Four 4"7 quick firers. "	
						{ Four 12 pr. quick firers.	
Royal Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	1st Field Park, R. Eng.	
						9th Field Company R. Eng. (Hd. Qrs. and 2 Sections).	
						"C" Pontoon Troop, R. Eng.	
						1st Balloon Section, R. Eng.	
						1st Telegraph Division, R. Eng.	
Signallers	-	-	-	-	-	One Mounted Company.	
A. S. Corps	-	-	-	-	-	Supply Park.	

* Organised in South Africa since the beginning of the War.

† Medical units incomplete.

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Allen, Maj.-Gen. E. E.	3 Div.	Doran, Maj. B. J. C.	10 Div.	Johnson, Col. F. F.	A.H.Q.	Reade, Maj. R. N. R.	1 Div.
Altham, Maj. E. A.	10 Div.	Doran, Lt.-Col. W. R. B.	7 Div.	Jones, Maj.-Gen. I. R.	11 Div.	Renny, Lt. L. F.	2 Div.
Aston, Maj. G. G.	8 Div.	Dorman, Lt.-Col. J. C.	9 Div.	Kelly, Maj.-Gen. W. F.	A.H.Q.	Rice, Lt.-Col. H. G.	7 Div.
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Babington, Col. J. M.	3 Div.	Downing, Col. C. M. H.	H.Q.S., Nat.	Kenna, Capt. P. A.	Cav. Div.	Rickman, Lt. A. W.	3 Div.
Bainbridge, Lt.-Col. E. G.	T. M.I. Div.	Duff, Col. B.	A.H.Q.	Kenrick, Lt. G. E. R.	10 Div.	Ridley, Brig.-Gen. C. P.	M.I. Div.
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Dragoons	- - - - -	1st Cav. Brig. Natal.
"	- - - - -	1st Brig. Cav. Division.
Lancers	- - - - -	2nd Cav. Brig. Natal.
Dragoons	- - - - -	1st Brig. Cav. Division.
Hussars	- - - - -	4th
Lancers	- - - - -	3rd
Hussars	- - - - -	2nd
Lancers	- - - - -	2nd
Hussars	- - - - -	1st Cav. Brig. Natal.
Lancers	- - - - -	4th Brig. Cav. Division.
"	- - - - -	3rd
Hussars	- - - - -	3rd
"	- - - - -	2nd Cav. Brig. Natal.
"	- - - - -	2nd

COLONIAL MOUNTED TROOPS.

ican Light Horse	- - - - -	3rd Mtd. Brig. Natal.
fred's Vol. Guards	- - - - -	6th Division.
"	- - - - -	11th
alian Horse	- - - - -	1st Brig. Cav. Division.
"	- - - - -	1st Mtd. Inf. Division.
ustralian Mtd. Inf.	- - - - -	4th Corps 1st Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.
"	- - - - -	2nd
ne's Mtd. Inf.	- - - - -	3rd Mtd. Brig. Natal.
adian Mtd. Regt.	- - - - -	1st Corps 1st Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.
"	- - - - -	1st
Mtd. Inf.	- - - - -	5th Corps 2nd Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.
Mtd. Inf. H. Qrs. and 1 Coy.	- - - - -	Corps Troops.
Mtd. Inf. 1st Coy.	- - - - -	7th Division.
Regt. Mtd. Inf. with Natal	- - - - -	
attached	- - - - -	3rd Mtd. Brig. Natal.
n Province Horse	- - - - -	9th Division.
ial Light Horse	- - - - -	10th
rey Mtd. Corps	- - - - -	1st
ener's Horse	- - - - -	6th Corps 2nd Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.
Horse	- - - - -	8th
en's Horse	- - - - -	8th
all's Horse	- - - - -	5th
orency's Scouts	- - - - -	3rd Division.
Volunteers	- - - - -	See Comp. Regt.
et's Horse	- - - - -	7th Corps 2nd Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.
Wales Lancers	- - - - -	1st Brig. Cav. Division.
Mtd. Inf.	- - - - -	2nd Corps 1st Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.
eland Mtd. Inf.	- - - - -	3rd
land	- - - - -	3rd
gton's Guides	- - - - -	Mtd. Inf. Div.
ts' Horse	- - - - -	5th Corps 2nd Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.
Roberts' Body Guard	- - - - -	Corps Troops.
ona's Horse	- - - - -	1st Corps 1st Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.
nian Mtd. Inf.	- - - - -	4th
ycroft's Mtd. Inf.	- - - - -	3rd Mtd. Brig. Natal.
ian Mtd. Rifles	- - - - -	4th Corps 1st Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.

YEOMANRY.

n. Imperial Yeomanry	- - - - -	1st Division.
"	- - - - -	1st
"	- - - - -	1st
oy.	- - - - -	Corps Troops.
"	- - - - -	"
"	- - - - -	"

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

1st Corps Mounted Infantry	- - - - -	1st Brig. Mtd. Inf. Div.
2nd	- - - - -	1st
3rd	- - - - -	1st
4th	- - - - -	1st
5th	- - - - -	2nd
6th	- - - - -	2nd
7th	- - - - -	2nd
8th	- - - - -	2nd
Cam. Highrs. M.I.Co.	- - - - -	21st Brig.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"A" Battery	- - - - -	1st Cav. Brig. Natal.
"G"	- - - - -	1st Brig. Mtd. Inf. Division.
"J"	- - - - -	Corps Troops.
"O"	- - - - -	4th Brig. Cav. Division.
"P"	- - - - -	2nd Mtd. Inf. Division.
"Q"	- - - - -	2nd Cav. Division.
"R"	- - - - -	3rd
"T"	- - - - -	1st

NOTE.—"M" Battery is Kimberley side.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

2nd Battery	- - - - -	11th Inf. Division.
4th	- - - - -	1st
5th	- - - - -	3rd
7th	- - - - -	2nd
9th	- - - - -	3rd
13th	- - - - -	5th
17th	- - - - -	3rd
18th	- - - - -	7th
20th	- - - - -	1st
21st	- - - - -	4th
28th	- - - - -	10th
37th	- - - - -	1st
38th	- - - - -	1st
39th	- - - - -	11th
42nd	- - - - -	4th
43rd	- - - - -	Corps Troops.
53rd	- - - - -	4th Inf. Division.
62nd	- - - - -	7th
63rd	- - - - -	2nd
64th	- - - - -	2nd
65th	- - - - -	Corps Troops.
66th	- - - - -	10th Inf. Division.
67th	- - - - -	5th
68th	- - - - -	11th
69th	- - - - -	5th
74th	- - - - -	8th
75th	- - - - -	7th
76th	- - - - -	6th
77th	- - - - -	8th
78th	- - - - -	10th
79th	- - - - -	8th
81st	- - - - -	6th
82nd	- - - - -	6th
83rd	- - - - -	9th
84th	- - - - -	9th
85th	- - - - -	9th
87th	- - - - -	Corps Troops.

NOTE.—8th, 44th, and 88th F. Batteries are on L. of C.
14th, 19th, 61st, 73rd, 86th are in Natal.

4th Mountain Battery	- - - - -	Natal.
10th	- - - - -	(Det.)
Naval Brigade (S. Q. Fs.)	- - - - -	Corps Troops.
Diamond Fields Artillery	- - - - -	1st Division.
C.I.V. Battery Fld. Art.	- - - - -	Corps Troops.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 5 Co. E. Div. (d)	- - - - -	Corp Troops.
" 10 " E. "	- - - - -	" (Natal).
" 15 " S. " (d)	- - - - -	"
" 16 " S. "	- - - - -	" (Natal).
" 36 " S. "	- - - - -	"
" 2 " W. "	- - - - -	" (Natal).
" 6 " W. "	- - - - -	" (Natal).
" 14 " W. " (Detacht.)	- - - - -	"
" 23 " W. "	- - - - -	1st Division.

NOTE.—Nos. 2 and 14 Cos. S. Div., and Nos. 10 and 17 Cos. W. Div.,
R.G.A., are at Cape Town.

1 Pr. MAXIMS.

"A" Section, 1 Pr. Maxims	- - - - -	2nd Brig. Mtd. Inf. Division.
"B"	- - - - -	2nd
"C"	- - - - -	1st
"D"	- - - - -	1st Cavalry Division.
"E"	- - - - -	2nd
"I"	- - - - -	3rd
"J"	- - - - -	4th
"K"	- - - - -	1st Mtd. Inf. Division.

NOTE.—F., G., and H. Sections are going to the Kimberley side.

GALLOPING MAXIMS (450).

"A" Section, Galloping Maxims	- - - - -	Kitchener's Horse 2nd Brig. Mtd. Inf. Division.
"B"	- - - - -	2nd Brig. M.I. Division.
"C"	- - - - -	1st
"D"	- - - - -	1st

Composition of the South African Field Force—*continued.*INDEX—*continued.*

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

R.E. Field Troop	-	-	-	Cav. Division.
5th Field Company	-	-	-	8th "
7th "	-	-	-	9th "
9th "	-	-	-	(H.Q. & 2 Secs.) Corps Troops.
9th "	-	-	-	(1 Sec.) 10th Division.
9th "	-	-	-	(1 Sec.) 21st Brig.
11th "	-	-	-	1st Division.
12th "	-	-	-	11th "
17th "	-	-	-	2nd "
23rd "	-	-	-	4th "
26th "	-	-	-	7th "
27th "	-	-	-	5th "
28th "	-	-	-	6th "
47th (Organised as Fld. Co. R.E.)	-	-	-	3rd "

NOTE.—The following are organised as Railway Coys. : 6th, 8th, 10th, 20th, 31st, 42nd. The 29th is on L. of C. The 45th is a Steam Road Transport Coy.

Mtd. Det. R.E. (Pioneers)	-	-	-	2nd Brig. Mtd. Inf. Division.
"A" Pontoon Troop	-	-	-	Corps Troops (Natal).
"C" "	-	-	-	" "
1st Balloon Section	-	-	-	" "
2nd "	-	-	-	" (Natal).
1st Tel. Div. (H.Q. and 2 Secs.)	-	-	-	" "
" (4 Secs.)	-	-	-	" "
1st "Field Park	-	-	-	" "

NOTE.—3rd Balloon Sec. and 2 Secs. Tel. Divn. are Kimberley side. 2 Survey Secs. and 2 Search Light Units are on L. of C. A Railway Pioneer Regt. is on the Imperial Military Railway.

Signallers, 1 Mounted Coy.	-	-	-	Corps Troops.
Supply Park A.S.C.	-	-	-	" "

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards	-	-	-	2nd Bn.	16th Brig.	8th Div.
Coldstream Guards	-	-	-	3rd "	1st "	11th "
" "	-	-	-	1st "	1st "	11th "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	1st "	11th "
Scots "Guards"	-	-	-	1st "	1st "	11th "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	16th "	8th "
Argyll and Suth. Highrs.	-	-	-	1st "	3rd "	9th "
" "	-	-	-	4th "	22nd "	3rd "
Bedfordshire Regt.	-	-	-	2nd "	12th "	6th "
Berkshire Regt., Royal	-	-	-	2nd "	22nd "	3rd "
Border Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	5th "	10th "
Canadian Regt., Royal	-	-	-	-	19th "	9th "
Cameron Highrs.	-	-	-	1st "	21st "	-
Cheshire Regt.	-	-	-	2nd "	15th "	7th "
City Imperial Vol. Regt.	-	-	-	-	21st "	-
Connaught Rangers	-	-	-	1st "	5th "	10th "
Derbyshire Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	21st "	-
Devonshire Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	7th "	4th "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "
Dorsetshire Regt.	-	-	-	2nd "	10th "	5th "
Dublin Fusiliers, Royal	-	-	-	1st "	Natal,	-
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	5th "	10th "
" "	-	-	-	5th "	Modder, see	1st "
Duke of Cornwall's L. Inf.	-	-	-	2nd "	19th Brig.	9th "
Durham Light Infantry	-	-	-	1st "	4th "	2nd "
Essex Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	18th "	11th "
Gloucestershire Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	Natal,	-
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	13th Brig.	6th "
Gordon "Highlanders"	-	-	-	1st "	19th "	9th "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	7th "	4th "
Hampshire Regt.	-	-	-	2nd "	14th "	7th "

INFANTRY—*continued.*

Highland Light Infantry	-	-	-	1st Bn.	3rd Brig.	9th Div.
Inniskilling Fusiliers, Royal	-	-	-	1st "	Natal.	-
Irish Fusiliers, Royal	-	-	-	1st "	L. of C.	-
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	6th Brig.	10th "
Irish Regt., Royal	-	-	-	1st "	12th "	6th "
Irish Rifles, Royal	-	-	-	2nd "	L. of C.	-
Kent Regt., East	-	-	-	2nd "	13th Brig.	6th "
" "	-	-	-	3rd "	22nd "	3rd "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	17th "	8th "
Kimberley Regt.	-	-	-	-	Modder, see	1st "
King's Own Scottish Borderers	-	-	-	1st "	14th Brig.	7th "
" "	-	-	-	3rd "	Modder, see	1st "
King's Royal Rifle Corps	-	-	-	1st "	8th Brig.	4th "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	8th "	4th "
" "	-	-	-	3rd "	4th "	2nd "
" "	-	-	-	9th "	22rd "	3rd "
Lancashire Fusiliers	-	-	-	2nd "	11th "	5th "
Lancashire Regt., East	-	-	-	1st "	15th "	7th "
" "	-	-	-	1st "	9th "	1st "
" "	-	-	-	1st "	11th "	5th "
Lancaster Regt., Royal	-	-	-	2nd "	11th "	5th "
Leicestershire Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	8th "	4th "
Leinster Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	16th "	8th "
Lincolnshire Regt.	-	-	-	2nd "	14th "	7th "
Liverpool Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	8th "	4th "
Manchester Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	7th "	4th "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	17th "	8th "
Middlesex Regt.	-	-	-	2nd "	10th "	5th "
Munster Fusiliers, Royal	-	-	-	1st "	20th "	1st "
Norfolk Regt.	-	-	-	2nd "	14th "	7th "
Northamptonshire Regt.	-	-	-	2nd "	20th "	1st "
Northumberland Fusiliers	-	-	-	1st "	9th "	1st "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	22nd "	3rd "
Oxfordshire Light Infantry	-	-	-	1st "	13th "	6th "
Rifle Brigade	-	-	-	1st "	4th "	2nd "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	7th "	4th "
Royal Fusiliers	-	-	-	2nd "	6th "	10th "
Royal Highlanders	-	-	-	2nd "	3rd "	9th "
Scots, Royal	-	-	-	1st "	23rd "	3rd "
" "	-	-	-	3rd "	23rd "	3rd "
Scots Fusiliers, Royal	-	-	-	2nd "	6th "	10th "
Scottish Rifles	-	-	-	2nd "	4th "	2nd "
" "	-	-	-	4th "	9th "	1st "
Seaforth Highlanders	-	-	-	2nd "	3rd "	9th "
Shropshire Light Infantry	-	-	-	2nd "	19th "	9th "
Somersetshire Light Infantry	-	-	-	2nd "	5th "	10th "
Staffordshire Regt., North	-	-	-	2nd "	15th "	7th "
" "	-	-	-	1st "	17th "	8th "
" "	-	-	-	4th "	20th "	1st "
Suffolk Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	23rd "	3rd "
Surrey Regt., East	-	-	-	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	21st "	-
Sussex Regt., Royal	-	-	-	1st "	15th "	7th "
Wales Borderers, South	-	-	-	2nd "	9th "	1st "
" "	-	-	-	3rd "	18th "	11th "
Warwickshire Regt., Royal	-	-	-	2nd "	6th "	10th "
Welsh Fusiliers, Royal	-	-	-	1st "	18th "	11th "
Welsh Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	18th "	6th "
West Riding Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	12th "	6th "
Wiltshire Regt.	-	-	-	2nd "	17th "	8th "
Worcester Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	12th "	6th "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	11th "	5th "
York and Lancaster Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	20th "	1st "
Yorkshire Light Infantry	-	-	-	2nd "	18th "	11th "
Yorkshire Regt.	-	-	-	1st "	16th "	8th "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "
" "	-	-	-	2nd "	2nd "	2nd "

EMBARKATION OF ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Jameson 1.

STATEMENT showing the DATES of EMBARKATION of Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons, Nurses of the Army Nursing Service, Nurses of the Army Nursing Service Reserve, Quarter-Masters, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and of the St. John Ambulance Brigade; exclusive of the Civil Surgeons, Nurses of the Army Nursing Service Reserve, and Men of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, employed by Voluntary Organisations.

War Office, 31 July 1900.

(Note.—Further particulars regarding Quarter-Masters, &c., and Men, are given in statement on page 264.)

Date.	Medical Officers.	Civilian Surgeons.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service Reserve.	Quarter- Masters, Royal Army Medical Corps.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, Royal Army Medical Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade.
1899.						
September 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	—	—
16	3	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	—	—	—	—	—
19	3	—	—	—	—	—
20	9	—	—	—	—	—
21	1	—	—	—	—	—
22	3	—	—	—	—	—
23	3	—	5	—	—	—
24	4	—	—	—	—	—
25	1	—	—	—	—	—
26	2	—	—	—	—	—
27	2	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	6	—	—	—	2	58
October 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	6	—	8	1	1	90
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	1	—	—	—	—	—
9	1	2	—	—	—	21
10	—	—	3	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	4	1	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	—	—
16	1	2	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	—	3	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	21
20	11	10	—	—	1	93
21	26	—	—	—	4	203
22	12	—	—	—	1	35
23	17	2	—	—	1	93
24	11	—	—	—	2	137
25	4	—	—	—	—	—
26	3	—	—	—	—	—
27	3	—	—	—	—	38
28	6	1	8	5	1	7
29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	4	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—
November 1	3	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	11	—	—	2	157
3	16	—	—	—	—	58
4	18	12	8	1	3	336
5	7	—	—	—	—	58
6	2	—	—	—	—	—
7	5	—	—	—	1	35
8	5	1	—	—	1	35
9	7	—	—	—	1	35
10	5	—	—	—	—	58
11	3	4	—	—	—	—

Jameson 1—
continued.

Embarkation of Army Medical Service—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Dates of Embarkation of Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Medical Officers.	Civilian Surgeons.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service Reserve.	Quarter- Masters, Royal Army Medical Corps.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, Royal Army Medical Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade.
1899.						
November 12	—	1	—	—	—	—
13	—	1	—	—	—	—
14	—	1	—	—	—	—
15	5	—	—	—	1	145
16	1	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	8	1	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	3	—	—	—	—
22	2	—	—	—	—	37
23	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	9	1	—	—	—	116
25	1	—	1	5	—	—
26	2	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	2	—	—	—	—	—
30	5	—	—	—	1	35
December 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	10	1	1	1	1	93
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	2	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	1	—	—	—	—	—
9	2	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	6	—	—	—	1	35
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	4	2	—	—	—	35
17	8	—	—	—	—	35
18	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	1	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	2	5	—	—	—	—
22	5	2	—	—	—	63
23	1	—	—	10	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	5	15	—	—	—	85
30	—	1	1	18	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900.						
January 1	4	—	—	—	1	35
2	1	—	—	—	—	—
3	6	2	—	—	—	133
4	12	1	—	—	—	93
5	1	—	—	—	—	—
6	6	—	—	—	—	—
7	8	—	—	—	—	93
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	1	—	—	—	—	35
11	—	5	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	6	2	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	—	—	—	—
16	—	11	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	2	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	3	8	1	10	—	2
21	4	1	—	—	—	116
22	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	3	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	1	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	3	1	—	—	—	40
28	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	1	—	—	—	—

Embarkation of Army Medical Service—continued.

Jameson 1—
continued.

STATEMENT showing the Dates of Embarkation of Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons, &c.—continued.

Date.	Medical Officers.	Civilian Surgeons.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service Reserve.	Quarter- Masters, Royal Army Medical Corps.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Royal Army Medical Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade.
1900.						
February						
1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	2	6	-	-	-	10
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	1	-	-	-	-
7	-	1	-	-	-	-
8	3	-	-	-	-	58
9	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	2	3	1	8	-	18
11	1	1	-	-	-	-
12	1	7	-	-	-	-
13	1	1	-	-	-	-
14	6	6	-	-	-	145
15	-	1	-	-	-	-
16	-	1	-	-	-	-
17	2	3	1	39	-	35
18	2	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	5	-	-	-	-
20	7	2	-	-	-	110
21	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	10	4	-	-	-	180
24	-	1	1	8	-	-
25	-	2	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	1	-	-	-	-
28	2	26	-	-	-	-
March						
1	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-	-
3	1	3	1	19	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	3	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	5	9	-	-	1	134
9	-	1	-	-	-	-
10	2	2	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	1	4	-	-	-	134
13	1	-	-	-	-	-
14	1	7	-	-	-	-
15	1	1	-	-	-	-
16	3	-	-	-	-	-
17	12	-	-	20	-	221
18	1	2	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	1	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	10	40	-	70	1	134
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	7	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	1	-	-	-	-
30	-	1	-	-	-	-
31	2	-	-	-	-	11
April						
1	1	8	-	-	-	160
2	-	1	-	-	-	-
3	2	1	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	2	1	-	-	125
7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	1	6	-	20	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	10	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	1	4	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	1	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	1	2	-	-	-	215

(continued.)

Jameson 1—
continued.

Embarkation of Army Medical Service—*continued.*

STATEMENT showing the Dates of Embarkation of Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Medical Officers.	Civilian Surgeons.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service Reserve.	Quarter- Masters, Royal Army Medical Corps.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, Royal Army Medical Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade.
1900.						
April 25	—	3	—	—	—	—
26	—	4	—	—	—	—
27	—	3	—	—	—	—
28	—	4	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—
May 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	1	—	—	—	—
9	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	2	5	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	4	—	10	—	130
17	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	1	—	—	—	—
19	—	6	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	1	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	1	1	—	—	—	146
24	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	5	—	5	—	35
27	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	1	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 1	—	1	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	50	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	4	—	—	—	—
7	—	1	—	—	—	—
8	—	5	—	—	—	35
9	—	—	—	35	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	2	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	11	6	—	—	—	145
17	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	1	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	2	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	4	—	22	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	8	1	—	—	—	153
29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	2	—	20	—	—
July 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	3	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—

Embarkation of Army Medical Service—continued.

Jameson 1—
continued.

STATEMENT showing the Dates of Embarkation of Medical Officers, Civil Surgeons, &c.—continued.

Date.	Medical Officers.	Civilian Surgeons.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service.	Nurses, Army Nursing Service Reserve.	Quarter- Masters, Royal Army Medical Corps.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, Royal Army Medical Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade.
1900.						
July						
15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	1	-	1	-	100
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	1	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-
						168
						Various dates. Trooping parties and Army Corps and Divisional Staffs.
	476	385*	52	379	28	5,361

* The nine consulting surgeons are not included in this list.

Embarkation of Army Medical Service—*continued.*Jameson 1—
continued.EMBARKATION of Quarter-Masters, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, Royal
Army Medical Corps and St. John Ambulance Brigade, for South Africa.

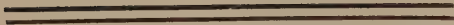
(Note.—These numbers are included in those given in preceding statement.)

Date.	Quarter-masters.	Other Ranks.	Designation of Details Embarking.	Remarks.
1899.				
Sept. 30	2	58	Field hospital and part of stationary hospital.	
Oct. 6	1	90	Part of general hospital.	
9	—	21	Hospital ship "Spartan."	
19	—	21	" " "Trojan."	
20	1	93	Bearer company and field hospital.	
21	4	203	Bearer company, field hospitals (3), stationary hospital.	
22	1	35	Field hospital.	
23	1	93	" " and bearer company.	
24	2	137	Field hospitals (2), reservists*	* For stationary hospital 30.9.99, and general hospital 6.10.99.
27	—	38	Part of general hospital (No. 3).	
28	1	7	Base dépôt medical stores (No. 2).	
Nov. 2	2	157	2 advanced dépôts medical stores, stationary hospital, and part of No. 3 general hospital.	
3	—	58	Bearer company.	
4	3	336	Bearer companies (2), stationary hospital, general hospital, and field hospital.	
5	—	58	Bearer company.	
7	1	35	Field hospital.	
8	1	35	" "	
9	1	35	" "	
10	—	58	Bearer company.	
15	1	145	General hospital.	
22	—	37	"Princess of Wales" hospital ship.	
24	—	116	Nucleus 17 bearer company (3), bearer company, draft (55) St. John Ambulance Brigade.	
Dec. 30	1	35	Field hospital.	
2	1	93	Field hospital, bearer company.	
13	1	35	Field hospital.	
17	—	35	" "	
22	—	63	Bearer company and "Maine" hospital ship.	
29	—	85	Field hospital and draft (50) St. John Ambulance Brigade.	
1900.				
Jan. 1	1	35	Field hospital.	
3	—	133	General hospital.	
4	—	93	Bearer company, field hospital.	
7	—	93	" "	
10	—	35	Field hospital.	
20	—	2	Warrant officers' general hospital.	
21	—	116	Part of general hospital (No. 6).	
27	—	40	Stationary hospital.	
Feb. 3	—	10	Part of general hospital (No. 6).	
8	—	58	Bearer company.	
10	—	18	Draft from Malta	For No. 8 General Hospital.
14	—	145	General hospital.	
17	—	35	Field hospital.	
20	—	110	General hospital.	
23	—	180	Field hospital and general hospitals*	*In response to telegram asking for personnel for general and field hospital.
March 8	1	134	General hospital	
12	—	134	" "	
17	—	221	Bearer companies (2), field hospitals (3)	8th division.
24	1	134	General hospital.	
31	—	11	Detachment for St. Helena.	
April 1	—	160	} Drafts	{ In response to telegram for 500 from Lord Roberts 15.3.00.
6	—	125		
24	—	215		
May 16	—	130	} Drafts	{ In response to telegram for 300, 25.4.00 (balance with trooping parties).
23	—	146		
26	—	35	Field hospital	St. John Ambulance Brigade, for Rhodesia.
June 8	—	35	" "	Volunteers, for Rhodesia.
16	—	145	General hospital	{ In response to a telegram dated 30.5.00, for 2 more general hospitals.
28	—	153	General hospital and 8 specially enlisted compounders.	
July 18	—	100	Draft	Sent at our suggestion.
4.4.00—	—	113	Trooping parties	Retained in South Africa for duty.
27.7.00.	—			
Various	—	55	Army corps and divisional staffs.	
Total	28	5,361		

STATEMENT showing the dates on which additional Medical Staff (Civil Surgeons) were **Jameson 2.** applied for, and in the case of those requisitioned for from South Africa, the Dates of their Embarkation.

Date of Application from South Africa, or of Secretary of State's Authority for Employment.	Number of Civil Surgeons.	Remarks.
1899.		
22nd September - - - - -	20	
2nd October - - - - -	48	
8th December - - - - -	30	
1900.		
2nd January - - - - -	50	
30th January - - - - -	50	
3rd February* - - - - -	12	28th February.
4th March - - - - -	50	
11th March* - - - - -	40	From 24th March to 1st April.
3rd April* - - - - -	30	From 16th April to 11th May.
24th April* - - - - -	24	From 8th May to 6th June.
15th May* - - - - -	10	From 6th June to 11th June
8th June - - - - -	14	
To replace deaths and resignations - - -	7	
TOTAL - - -	385	

* These were asked for from South Africa, the others were sent out on the initiative of the Director General, Army Medical Service.



Jameson 3.

APPROXIMATE NUMBERS OF MALE NURSES AND BEARERS.

It would be very difficult to give the relative numbers of male nurses and bearers at any particular date, owing to the constant advancement of privates to higher grades of orderlies and promotion to non-commissioned rank as they qualified and circumstances required. (See last paragraph of Reply to Question 13 in Minutes of Evidence.) At the present time our 1st and 2nd Class Orderlies in South Africa are proportionately less than at the beginning of the war, while the number of 3rd Class has very largely increased.

This has been caused by the promotion of the best men to be Lance-corporals and Corporals, although during the war a large number of 3rd Class have steadily improved in nursing capacities and are now graded as 2nd Class, and others of the 2nd Class have been advanced to the 1st.

All the Volunteers and Militia Medical Staff Corps were graded as 3rd Class when they went out. The Table below gives approximate numbers at the present time :—

Male Nurses	{	1st Class Orderlies, Royal Army Medical Corps	-	592
		2nd " "	-	653
		1st Grade (St. John Ambulance Brigade) - " -	-	558
Total - - -				<u>1,803</u>
Bearers -	{	3rd Class Orderlies, Royal Army Medical Corps	-	1,760
		2nd Grade (St. John Ambulance Brigade)	-	667
Total - - -				<u>2,427</u>

The 2nd Grade St. John Ambulance Brigade and 3rd Class Orderlies may be considered bearers, but have, no doubt, had to do nursing duties as well.

The earlier embarkations took all the trained men of the corps who could be spared. The later men were principally composed of St. John Ambulance, Volunteers, &c. (See Reply to Question 13 in Minutes of Evidence). Large number of bearers have been engaged locally.

Army Medical Department,
War Office,
31 July 1900.

J. JAMESON, D.G.

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DATE.	All Arms except Medical Personnel.	Total all Arms.	MEDICAL PERSONNEL.												Percentage of Medical to Total Strength.
			Royal Army Medical Corps, &c.				Colonial Corps.*		Voluntary Hospitals.				TOTAL.		
			Officers, R.A.M.C.	Civil Surgeons.	Men.		Nurses.	Officers and Men.	Nurses.	Officers, R.A.M.C.	Civil Surgeons.	Men.	Nurses.	Officers and Men.	
					R.A.M.C.	St. J.A.B.									
2 October - 1899	20,950	21,247	34	-	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	-	1.39
30 " - "	51,377	52,441	120	2	942	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	1,064	14	2.05
4 December "	99,269	101,846	366	47	2,073	-	51	91	-	-	-	-	2,577	51	2.58
1 January - 1900	113,795	116,721	379	56	2,235	-	59	221	1	4	30	4	2,926	63	2.56
29 " - "	114,879	120,260	416	85	2,970	154	88	1,721	1	4	30	4	5,381	92	4.40
26 February "	177,868	184,010	439	127	3,444	254	99	1,837	1	10	30	4	6,142	103	3.39
26 March - "	207,648	215,233	493	201	3,752	468	177	2,326	6	62	277	43	7,585	220	3.62
7 May - "	218,921	227,142	463	304	3,757	718	288	2,419	9	88	463	65	8,221	353	3.77
4 June - "	221,399	230,176	460	332	3,784	1,096	298	2,491	10	96	508	79	8,777	377	3.97
2 July - "	225,991	235,022	460	364	3,784	1,246	388	2,491	10	104	572	89	9,031	477	4.04
16 " - "	224,287	233,644	487	377	3,881	1,420	410	2,506	10	104	572	89	9,357	499	4.23
														*48	

* (a.) Extracted from Adjutant General's returns. The number of doctors have not been reported, but are included in the numbers of officers and men. (b.) The civil surgeons and nurses engaged in South Africa are not included. (For numbers, vide Bedford 1, page 15.) (c.) The 48 nurses came from over-sea colonies.

Jameson 5.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS THAT HAVE PROCEEDED TO SOUTH AFRICA.

NAME of HOSPITAL.	Number of Beds Equipped.	Conveyance provided in	Date of Leaving United Kingdom.	Date of Arrival at Cape Town.
Yeomanry { Base - - -	1,000	{ - - - - - }	10 February	28 February
Field Hospital -	120		to	to
At Johannesburg	450		27 July.	20 August.
Scottish National Red Cross -	520	"Pembroke Castle" -	21 April - -	13 May.
Edinburgh - - - -	165	"Briton" - - -	24 March - -	10 April.
Portland - - - -	150	"Majestic" - - -	13 December -	30 December.
Langman - - - -	108	"Oriental" - - -	2 March - -	22 March.
Princess Christian - -	100	"Assaye" - - -	28 February -	20 March.
Irish - - - -	100	"Montfort" - - -	3 February -	27 February.
Welsh - - - -	100	"Canada" - - -	14 April - -	3 May.
Van Alen - - -	25	"Narrung" - - -	9 February -	7 March.
TOTAL - - -	2,838			

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WAR ESTABLISHMENT OF BEARER COMPANY, HOSPITALS, HOSPITAL TRAIN, &c. Jameson 6.

A.—BEARER COMPANY.

DISTRIBUTION.	Ranks.											Horses.			Vehicles.				
	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Serjeants and Serjeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Second Corporals.	Drivers.	Privates.	Total.	Private, or provided under Allowance Regulations.	Public.		Total.	Carts.		Ambulance Wagons.	Total.
													Riding.	Draught.		Forage.	Water.		
R. A. M. CORPS.																			
Two stretcher sections	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	32	35	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Collecting station	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wagon orderlies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dressing station :																			
General duty	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	8	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Compounder	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quartermaster-serjeant	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Company cooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supernumeraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL medical details	-	1	1	1	1	6	1	6	-	44	61	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.																			
Staff serjeant-major	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Serjeant	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Corporal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second corporal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drivers :																			
Forage carts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	8	8	4	-	-	4
Water carts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1
Wagons, ambulance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	40	40	-	-	10	10
Bâtmén	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supernumeraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL transport details	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	31	-	35	-	2	50	52	4	1	10	15
TOTAL in the Field	-	1	1	1	2	7	1	7	1	31	44	96	3	3	50	56	4	1	10

NOTES.

- 1. The horses are in veterinary charge of the veterinary officer with the supply column that supplies the bearer company.
- 2. Shoeing and repairs will be carried out by the artificers of the supply column that supplies the bearer company.

(continued.)

B.—FIELD HOSPITAL OF 100 BEDS.

DISTRIBUTION.	Ranks.												Horses.				Vehicles.				
	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Quartermasters.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Serjeants and Serjeants.	Corporals.	Second Corporals.	Drivers.	Privates.	Total.	Private, or provided under Allowance Regulations.	Public.		Total.	Carts.		Wagons, G.S.	Total.	
														Riding.	Draught.		Forage.	Water.			
R.A.M. CORPS.																					
Officer in charge -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
General duty -	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
Quartermaster -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Chief wardmaster -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Assistant wardmaster -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stewards -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compounders -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cooks -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Packstores -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerks -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ward orderlies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Messenger -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Washermen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Supernumeraries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total medical details -	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	-	-	23	40	5	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.																					
Staff serjeant-major -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Serjeant -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Corporal -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Second corporal -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drivers :																					
Forage carts -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	
Water carts -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	
Wagons, G.S. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	16	16	-	-	4	4	
Bâtmen -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Supernumeraries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total transport details -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	17	-	21	-	2	20	22	1	1	4	6	
TOTAL in the field -	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	5	1	17	23	61	5	3	20	28	1	1	4	6	

NOTES.

1. The horses are in veterinary charge of the veterinary officer with the supply column that supplies the field hospital.
2. Shoeing and repairs will be carried out by the artificers of the supply column that supplies the field hospital.

C.—STATIONARY HOSPITAL OF 100 BEDS. DIVISIBLE INTO TWO SECTIONS, EACH OF 50 BEDS.

DISTRIBUTION.	Ranks.									Horses.				
	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Quartermasters.	Staff Serjeants and Ser-jeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.	Private, or provided under Allowance Regu-lations.	Public.		Total.	
											Riding.	Draught.		
R.A.M. CORPS.														
Officer in charge - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	
General duty - - -	-	1	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	
Quartermaster - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	
Wardmasters - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Stewards - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Compounders - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Cooks - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	
Pack storekeepers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	
Clerk - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Ward orderlies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	
Messenger - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Washermen - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Supernumeraries - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	
Bâtmen - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	
Total - - -	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	28	45	5	-	-	5	

* These officers may be replaced by civilian medical officers.

NOTES.

1.—Hospitals, dépôts, &c., required for the lines of communication are shown in this and following tables as an essential adjunct to any army operating in the field; but, as the number of such units required for any particular force cannot be specified until the locality and plan of campaign are known, the establishment of these units is given here merely as a guide.

2.—If transport be required, it will be furnished under orders of the General of Communications.

D.—A GENERAL HOSPITAL OF 520 BEDS (INCLUDING 20 BEDS FOR SICK OFFICERS).

DISTRIBUTION.	Ranks.											Horses.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains or Lieutenants.	Quartermasters.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Serjeants or Serjeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.	Private, or provided under Allowance Regulations.
R.A.M. CORPS.												
Officer in charge	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Secretary and registrar	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Officers in charge of divisions	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
General duty	-	2	4*	10*	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Quartermaster	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chief wardmaster	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sergeant-major	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Steward and stores	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	-
Wardmasters and assistant wardmasters	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	10	-
Compounders	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Cooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6	-
Pack storekeepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
Linen storekeepers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-
Clerks to officer in charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-
Clerks to registrar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-
Company pay clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Clothing store, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ward orderlies†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	78	-
Buglers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
General duty and supernumeraries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	-
Bâmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	-
Total	1	4	5	10	1	2	14	2	12	115	166	-

* These officers may be replaced by civilian medical officers.

† 40 of these may be civilians.

ARMY NURSING SERVICE.

Superintendent	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nursing sisters	-	-	-	-	-	8
Female servants	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	11

NOTE.—See note 1 above.

(continued.)

War Establishment, &c.—*continued.*Jameson 6—
continued.

E.—A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

(FOR THE CONVEYANCE BY RAIL OF 132 SICK (INCLUDING 4 SICK OFFICERS) IN THE LYING DOWN POSITION.

DISTRIBUTION.	Ranks.					
	Lieutenant-Colonel or Major.	Captains or Lieutenants.	Staff Serjeants or Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
R.A.M. CORPS.						
Officer in charge - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1
General duty - - - -	-	2*	-	-	-	2
Wardmaster (and clerk) - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Steward and compounder -	-	-	1	-	-	1
Assistant wardmasters - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pack storekeeper - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cooks - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3
Ward orderlies - - -	-	-	-	-	16	16
General duty - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total - - -	1	2	2	4	20	29

* These officers may be replaced by civilian medical officers.

NOTE.—See note 1, page 271.

F.—DEPÔTS OF MEDICAL STORES.

DISTRIBUTION.	Ranks.						Horses.
	Lieutenant-Colonels or Majors.	Quartermasters.	Staff Serjeants and Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total	Private, or provided under Allowance Regulation
(1).—CADRE FOR AN ADVANCED DEPOT.							
R.A.M. CORPS.							
Officer in charge - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Compounder - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Clerk - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Packers and storemen * -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Bâtmen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Total Advanced Depot -	1	-	1	1	3	6	1
(2).—CADRE FOR A BASE DEPOT.							
R.A.M. CORPS.							
Officer in charge - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Quartermaster - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Compounder and clerk -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Packers and storemen -	-	-	-	-	4†	4	-
Bâtmen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Total Base Depot - -	1	1	1	-	6	9	-

* Carpenters to be detailed if available, for whom a tool chest will be provided.

† One to be a carpenter, for whom a tool chest will be provided.

NOTE.—See notes 1 and 2, page 271.

G.—HOSPITAL SHIP, 200 BEDS (Including 20 Beds for Sick Office rs).

DISTRIBUTION.	Ranks.							
	Lieuten- ant Colonels or Majors.	Captains or Lieu- tenants.	Quarter- masters.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Ser- jeants and Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
R.A.M. CORPS.								
Officer in charge - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
General duty - - - -	2*	2†	—	—	—	—	—	4
Quartermaster - - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chief wardmaster - - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Stewards - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1 ⁺	—	1	2
Compounders - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	1§	—	2
Assistant wardmasters -	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Clerks - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Pack and linen stores - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Ward orderlies - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Supernumeraries - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Totals - - -	3	2	1	1	5	5	29	46

ARMY NURSING SERVICE.	
Superintendent - - - -	1
Nursing Sisters - - - -	3
Total - - - - -	4

* One may be replaced by a civilian medical officer.
† And quartermaster-serjeant.
‡ May be replaced by civilian medical officers.
§ Available as pay clerk.

NOTE.—To be specially detailed : Stewards, 6 (2 for officers, Royal Army Medical Corps ; 4 for invalid officers). Stewardess, 1 (for Army Nursing Service). Dhobies, 5 (to be increased if necessary). Lascars and punkah wallahs, as required.

H.—R.A.M.C. DETAILS ATTACHED TO UNITS IN THE FIELD ARMY.
1.—STAFF UNITS.

DISTRIBUTION.	Ranks.								Horses.	REMARKS.
	Surgeon-Generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels or Majors.	Captains or Lieu- tenants.	Staff Serjeants and Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.	Private, or provided under Allowance Regulations.	
ARMY CORPS STAFF.										
Principal medical officer - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	*One of these officers will be detailed to take medical charge of the Staff.
Secretary - - - - -	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Orderly officer - - - - -	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	1	1	
Clerks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	
Compounder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
Orderlies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	
Bâtmén - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	
Totals - - -	1	-	1	1	2	-	8	13	4	
INFANTRY DIVISION STAFF.										
Principal medical officer - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	†In addition to the duties of Secretary this officer will take medical charge of the Staff.
Secretary - - - - -	-	-	1†	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Clerk - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
Compounder - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Orderly - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Bâtmén - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	
Totals - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	7	2	
LINES OF COMMUNICATION STAFF.										
Principal medical officer - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Secretary - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Clerks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	
Bâtmén - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	
Totals - - -	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	7	2	
STAFF OF BASE OF LINES OF COMMUNICATION.										
Senior medical officer - - -	-	-	1†	-	-	-	-	1	-	‡This officer will also perform the duties of embarking officer where necessary.
Clerk - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Bâtmán - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Totals - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	

NOTE.—For corps and divisional staffs a set of medical equipment, referred to in Section VI., will be provided, and the baggage of the *personnel* will be carried in the regimental transport of the unit.

Jameson 7.

DETAIL OF UNITS AND DETACHMENTS SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Date of		Units, &c.	REMARKS.
Despatch.	Arrival.		
18 Sept. 1899	2 Oct. 1899	No. 26 British Field Hospital, from India.	
20 " "	7 " "	Nos. 16 and 24 British Field Hospital, from India	Passage applied for 20 Sept. 1899.
30 " "	12 " "	No. 12 Field Hospital, from England - - -	" " 20 " "
20 " "	13 " "	" 11 British Field Hospital, from India.	
30 " "	26 " "	" 1 Stationary Hospital, from England - -	" " 26 " "
6 Oct. "	27 " "	" 1 General Hospital, from England - -	" " 26 " "
	(Cape Town)		
20 " "	9 Nov. 1899	" 4 Bearer Company.	
20 " "	9 " "	" 3 Field Hospital.	
23 " "	11 " "	" 3 Bearer Company.	
23 " "	11 " "	Nos. 1 and 2 Hospital Trains - - - -	" " 20 Oct. "
21 " "	12 " "	No. 1 Bearer Company.	
21 " "	12 " "	" 7 Field Hospital.	
21 " "	13 " "	Nos. 1 and 17 Field Hospitals.	
23 " "		No. 11 Field Hospital.	
22 " "	16 " "	Nos. 6 and 10, and 2nd Divisional Field Hospitals	
24 " "	18 " "	No. 4 Stationary Hospital - - - -	" " 16 " "
21 " "		Draft 66 men - - - -	For Stationary Hospital 30 Sept. 1899, and General Hospital 6 Oct. 1899.
21 " "	18 " "		
24 " "	18 " "		
28 " "	20 " "	No. 2 Base Depot Medical Stores. (No. 1 formed in South Africa.)	Passage applied for 20 Oct. 1899.
4 Nov. "	22 " "	" 3 Stationary Hospital - - - -	" " 28 " "
4 " "	22 " "	" 2 General Hospital - - - -	" " 18 " "
4 " "	24 " "	" 9 Bearer Company.	
4 " "	24 " "	" 9 Field Hospital.	
2 " "	24 " "	" 2 Stationary Hospital - - - -	" " 23 " "
2 " "	24 " "	" 3 General Hospital - - - -	" " 27 " "
2 " "	24 " "	Nos. 2 and 3 Advanced Depôts Medical Stores. No. 1 formed in South Africa).	" " 23 " "
3 " "	26 " "	2nd Cavalry Brigade Bearer Company.	
10 " "	28 " "	No. 8 Bearer Company.	
8 " "	28 " "	" 15 Field Hospital.	
9 " "	29 " "	" 16 Field Hospital.	
5 " "	30 " "	" 12 Bearer Company.	
7 " "	1 Dec. "	1st Corps Troops Field Hospital.	
4 " "	7 " "	No. 11 Bearer Company (wrecked in "Isomore").	
15 " "	10 " "	" 4 General Hospital - - - -	8 Nov. "
24 " "	15 " "	" 17 Bearer Company - - - -	On receipt of "orders from South Africa, 7 Nov. 1899.
24 " "	18 " "	Detachment 55 men, St. John's Brigade.	
24 " "	18 " "	No. 15 Bearer Company.	
30 " "	20 " "	" 8 Field Hospital.	
2 Dec. "	24 " "	" 6 Bearer Company.	
2 " "	26 " "	9th Divisional Field Hospital.	
13 " "	30 " "	No. 4 Field Hospital.	
13 " "	30 " "	Portland Hospital - - - -	Voluntary aid Hospital.
17 " "	8 Jan. 1900	No. 10 Bearer Company.	
17 " "	8 " "	8th Divisional Field Hospital.	
22 Nov. "	8 " "	Detachment 20 men, St. John's Brigade.	
22 Dec. "	14 " "	No 16 Bearer Company.	
29 " "	19 " "	3rd Divisional Field Hospital.	
29 " "	19 " "	Detachment 50 men, St. John's Brigade.	
3 Jan. 1900	20 " "	No. 5 General Hospital - - - -	Passage applied for 23 Dec. 1899.
1 " "	21 " "	2nd Corps Troops Field Hospital.	
4 " "	25 " "	No. 19 Field Hospital.	
4 " "	26 " "	" 7 Bearer Company.	
7 " "	27 " "	5th Divisional Field Hospital.	
7 " "	27 " "	No. 19 Bearer Company.	
13 " "	3 Feb. "	4th Divisional Field Hospital.	
20 " "	5 " "	No. 3 Hospital Train - - - -	" " 3 Jan. "
21 " "	17 " "	" 6 General Hospital - - - -	" " 4 " "
27 " "	21 " "	" 5 Stationary Hospital - - - -	" " 4 " "
3 Feb. "	27 " "	Irish Hospital - - - -	Voluntary aid Hospital.
10 " "	28 " "	Yeomanry Hospital - - - -	" "
12 " "	1 Mar. "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" "
8 " "	1 " "	No. 20 Bearer Company.	
9 " "	7 " "	American Section Field Hospital - - - -	" "
14 " "	13 " "	No. 7 General Hospital - - - -	Passage applied for 27 Jan. 1900.
17 " "	14 " "	" 20 Field Hospital.	

Detail of Units and Detachments sent to South Africa—continued.

Jameson 7—
continued.

Date of		Units, &c.	REMARKS.
Despatch.	Arrival.		
23 Feb. 1900.	16 Mar. 1900	No. 24 Field Hospital - - - - -	In response to telegrams dated South Africa, 3 Feb. 1900, and 6 Feb. 1900. Voluntary aid Hospital. Passage applied for 7 Feb. 1900. Voluntary aid Hospital.
23 " "	16 " "	" 5 A. General Hospital - - - - -	
28 " "	20 " "	Princess Christian Hospital - - - - -	
20 " "	21 " "	No. 8 General Hospital - - - - -	
28 " "	22 " "	Langman Hospital - - - - -	
8 Mar. "	1 April "	No. 9 General Hospital - - - - -	Passage applied for 21 Feb. 1900.
12 " "	4 " "	" 10 " " " " " " " " " "	" " 27 " "
13 " "	6 " "	Imperial Yeomanry Bearer Company - - - - -	Voluntary aid Units.
13 " "	6 " "	Field Hospital - - - - -	
17 " "	9 " "	No. 22 Bearer Company.	
17 " "	10 " "	" 21 " " " " " " " " " "	
17 " "	10 " "	Nos. 21, 22, and 23 Field Hospitals.	Voluntary aid Hospital.
24 " "	10 " "	Edinburgh Hospital - - - - -	Passage applied for 13 Mar. 1900.
24 " "	16 " "	No. 11 General Hospital - - - - -	
1 April "	23 " "	Detachment 160 men R.A.M.C. - - - - -	In response to a telegram dated South Africa, 15 Mar. 1900.
6 " "	2 May "	Detachment 125 men St. John's Brigade - - - - -	In response to a telegram from South Africa, dated 15 Mar. 1900.
14 " "	3 " "	Welsh Hospital - - - - -	Voluntary aid Hospital.
21 " "	13 " "	Scottish National R.C. Hospital - - - - -	Voluntary aid Hospital.
24 " "	16 " "	Detachment 215 men R.A.M.C., &c. - - - - -	In response to a telegram from South Africa, dated 15 Mar. 1900.
16 May "	9 June "	" 130 " " " " " " " " " "	In response to a telegram from South Africa, dated 25 April 1900.
19 " "	10 " "	Section Scottish National Hospital - - - - -	Voluntary aid Hospital.
19 " "	10 " "	Detachment Welsh Hospital - - - - -	
23 " "	11 " "	Detachment 146 men, R.A.M.C. - - - - -	In response to a telegram from South Africa, dated 25 April 1900.
26 " "	14 " "	Rhodesia Field Hospital.	
8 June "	29 " "		
16 " "	3 July "	No. 13 General Hospital - - - - -	In response to a telegram dated South Africa, 30 May 1900.
16 " "	17 " "	Detachments Imperial Yeomanry Hospitals - - - - -	Voluntary aid Hospital.
28 " "	21 " "	No. 14 General Hospital - - - - -	In response to a telegram dated South Africa 30 May 1900.
30 " "	25 " "	Detachment Imperial Yeomanry Hospital - - - - -	Voluntary aid Hospitals.
18 July "	9 Aug. (due). "	" Scottish National Hospital - - - - -	

Field Hospitals and Bearer Companies to which no remarks are made formed part of Infantry Divisions, Cavalry Brigades, &c., and embarked with the field formation to which they belonged.

Note :—

Establishments are as follows :

	Officers.	Men.
Bearer Company - - - - -	3	58
Field Hospital - - - - -	5	35
Stationary Hospital - - - - -	5	40
General Hospital - - - - -	21	145

SUMMARY OF AND EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE *RE* MILK SUPPLY AND WASHING OF HOSPITAL
LINEN, PIETERMARITZBERG.

Johnston, P. H.

MILK SUPPLY.

Average amount of milk received from A.S. Corps' farms for month as under :—

	Pints.
January, 1900 - - -	222 daily
February, 1900 - - -	185 daily
March, 1900 - - -	144 daily
April, 1900 - - -	41 daily

Cannot an extra supply be obtained from other sources? I understand that fresh milk can be obtained from the country.

(Signed) P. H. JOHNSTON,
Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C., P.M.O., General Hospital.
Fort Napier, 8-2-1900.

22-3-1900.

Please note that arrangements have been made with the manager Nels Rust Dairy to supply about 400 pints milk daily, commencing 24th inst.

J. P. WALSH, Lieut., Q.M., in charge of Supplies.

January 7, 1900.

M.O.I.C., College Hospital, reports :—No fresh milk delivered there for two days.

22-3-1900.

G. HAMNETT, Major, A.S.C.

Mr. R. Cassidy, Natal Creameries, has been directed to supply you with up to 800 pints milk daily, to commence to-morrow.

G. V. HORDERN, Lieut., for A. D. of Supplies.

8-1-1900.

Milk is now sent twice daily from Mr. Parker's farm to General Hospital, to be distributed by you to College or elsewhere, as required.

2-4-1900.

P.M.O., Pietermaritzberg, to O.C., A.S.C.

So far, no supply from this source, *i.e.*, Natal Creameries.

3-4-1900.

O.C., A.S.C.

This man has wired to say he could not supply.

Urgent.

M.—267—1900.

OC., A.S.C.

The question of the milk supply is of such vital importance in the treatment of the sick that I must again call your attention to the almost constant failure of the contractor to supply the quantity requisitioned for.

For instance, from 1st to 7th of this month 400 pints daily have been requisitioned for, but only 180 pints supplied on five days, 240 pints on another day, and 120 pints yesterday.

These 400 pints are independent of the supply expected from the dairy farm.*

(continued)

From G. HAMNETT, Major, A.S.C.

15-5-1900.

Please note that Mr. Clement Scott has agreed to supply about 65 bottles milk daily to College Hospital. Will you kindly direct collection and payment at 6d. per bottle?

To P.M.O., General Hospital.

WASHING OF HOSPITAL LINEN.

A.S.C.—9—9.

Q.M.—86—1900.

O.C., Barracks.

There is some difficulty at the present time in getting the hospital linen back from the washing contractor, and consequently the same cannot be regularly exchanged. Will you please take steps to rectify this?

(Signed) A. DODD, Major, R.A.M.C.
Per P.M.O., General Hospital.

15-1-00.

P.M.O., General Hospital.

The contractor has been asked to expedite the return of all linen, etc., sent to be washed.

The conditions of his contract are such that he cannot be compelled to return them under ten days, whereas since hostilities they have been returned in less than five, the work having, at the same time, more than trebled.

(Signed) J. P. WALSH,
Lieut., A.S.C., O.C. Barracks.

16-1-00.

* About 70 cows supplied by Major Morgan, D.S.O., A.S.C., to college to form a dairy farm (afterwards taken over by Mr. Parker). This farm continued for about three months. P. H. J.

Summary of and Extracts from Correspondence *re* Milk Supply and Washing of Hospital Linen, **Johnston P.H.**
 Pietermaritzberg—*continued.* *continued.*

Washing of Hospital Linen—*continued.*

O.C., Barracks.

As an instance of what I complain of, counterpanes as under were sent and returned during the present month, to and from the contractor

Issued :—				
1st	-	-	-	59
4th	-	-	-	80
6th	-	-	-	53
12th	-	-	-	231
Total				423

Received :—				
8th	-	-	-	57
18th	-	-	-	21
Total				78

This leaves a balance due of 345.

I ask, therefore, that you will kindly take steps to ensure articles being returned with the utmost promptitude and regularity.

(Signed) A. Dobb,
 Major, R.A.M.C., pro. P.M.O. General Hospital.
 19-1-00.

P.M.O.

Certainly. Everything that can be, and will be, done to meet the comfort of the sick, but it is to be hoped that the circumstances attendant on Active Service, and recent bad weather will not be lost sight of. In view of this it is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to point out the necessity of exercising the strictest supervision over the exchange of linen, etc., so as to ensure that only articles which really are absolutely necessary for exchange are exchanged, otherwise, in view of other correspondence which has passed, it will be impossible to meet your very heavy demands.

(Signed) G. HAMNETT,
 Major O.C. A.S.C., Pietermaritzberg.
 19-1-00.

S.M.O.—20-1-00.—574.

O.C., A.S.C.

This hospital, as you know, has gradually expanded to very large and unusual proportions lately—practically 1,000 beds (including the College and Fort Napier, which form one institution as regards administration). If the service is now too great for the contractor an additional contract should be made. This would, I think, meet the case.

It is, as you must know, necessary that patients should have clean linen.

(Signed) P. H. JOHNSTON,
 Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C. P.M.O., General Hospital, Pietermaritzberg, Fort Napier, 20-1-1900.

P.M.O., General Hospital.

The A.O. Department have been asked to expedite my demands, so I anticipate soon to be able to cope with all your requirements. It is the shortage of stores due to unavoidable unforeseen circumstances, mentioned at 5 of this, and at 4 of your Q.M., 92-00, and not to failure on the part of the contractor, who has, I think, taking all things into consideration, carried out his contract very well; and unless it can be shown that he is not fulfilling its conditions, I do not think it would be fair to him to open up an additional one. He has, however, been written to very strongly on this subject, and has promised to take on more hands.

Given fair weather, and provided that none of the clothing, etc., now on your charge is sent away from Maritzberg, and that strict supervision is exercised over

exchanges, I think the difficulty will be tided over until the new supplies arrive.

I should add that I have about 2,000 barrack sheets in stores you could perhaps use.

(Signed) G. HAMNETT,
 Major, O.C., A.S.C.

22-1-1900.

Certified true copy, A. S. W. Bate, Major R.A.M.C.,
 Secy. and Regt. Hospital for P.M.O.

9 M.—268—1900.

Officer Commanding Army Service Corps.

Received 12 Feb. 1900. Reg. No. 9-9. Natal.

Washing Contract.

O.C., A.S.C.

With reference to previous correspondence (your No. 9/9 of 17-1-1900) I beg to inform you that there has been no improvement in the system of removing and returning the articles of clothing and linen by the washing contractor.

To-day he has in his hands the following articles amongst others :—

Counterpanes	...	...	...	390
Sheets	...	...	...	2481
Towels (Hospital)	...	...	...	1161
Shirts, Cotton	...	...	...	877
„ Flannel	...	...	...	311
Socks, pairs	...	...	...	155
Trousers, Blue	...	...	...	214
Waistcoats	...	...	...	346

And a very considerable quantity still remains in store awaiting removal. (These figures apply only to the section of the General Hospital, Fort Napier.)

You pointed out in your minute of 16th January that the contractor could not be compelled to return articles in less than 10 days, but even this term has been exceeded, as already shown in my memo. of 19th ult.

In estimating the requirements of a general hospital it was hardly anticipated that such difficulties in the washing of articles would have to be contended with; consequently we are put to great straits in providing clean linen for the sick. Owing to the great number of sick and wounded transferred to the hospital lately (1,100 since 25th January) the changes of bedding and linen have been excessive. As the contractor has failed to meet our requirements, I must ask that some other arrangements be made so as to insure a proper supply of clean linen to this hospital. As this is an important factor in the administration of this establishment, and greatly affects the health and comfort of the patient, I would like this question settled as soon as possible. Please return here an early reply.

(Signed) P. H. JOHNSTON,
 Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C.,
 P.M.O., General Hospital, M.

Fort Napier, 8-2-1900.

Certified true copy, R. Fox-Symons, General Hospital,
 Maritzberg, September 23, 1900.

P.M.O., G.H.

I am of opinion that the whole thing is a matter of underestimation of requirements, consequently shortage of stores, and bad weather; the latter during the past month has for drying purposes been about as bad as could be. When the 1,000 sets—asked for *vide* your O.M. —623—99—are received this will be obviated. The fact that 1,100 sick, etc., have passed through your hands since 25th ult. goes to show what a strain has been put on this department, which, in spite of bad weather and shortage of stores, has done its best to cope with the very heavy demands. This number I assume does not include the college Hospital.

(continued.)

Johnston, P.H.
—continued.

Summary of and Extracts from Correspondence *re* Milk Supply and Washing of Hospital Linen,
Pietermaritzberg—continued.

Washing of Hospital Linen—continued.

I attach a list showing the number of articles returned by the contractor since 29th ult. This speaks for itself, in so far that he is carrying out his contract, especially under these conditions, in a satisfactory manner. Had the proper quantity of stores been estimated for there would have been no difficulty. As to removal of dirty linen, etc., it was removed at date of your letter at I. I am informed that it would have been removed the day before, but that on the contractor presenting himself with a conveyance, he was asked to call again the following day, and this he did. I also attach a list showing what was due to you on 8th inst. You will perceive that it does not agree with the statement at I. of the same date, and that it includes articles which were only taken away from the establishment on the 8th inst. From a comparison of these lists it will be seen that, take into consideration, for instance, sheets, 2,073 have been returned within a period of twelve days, against 2,482 due to the hospital to date, notwithstanding 703 were only handed to contractor on 6th and 271 on 8th instants. The same also applies in a corresponding manner to blue clothing. I am in hopes that your correspondence (Q.M.—86 and 92) are not being overlooked.

(Signed) G. HAMNETT.

Major A.S.C., O.C., A.S.C.

Maritzberg, February 10th, 1900.

Certified true copy, R. Fox-Symons, General Hospital,
Maritzberg, September 23, 1900.

Cloths (table)	-	-	-	-	88
Counterpanes	-	-	-	-	329
Covers (easy chair)	-	-	-	-	6
Frocks (duck) (cooks')	-	-	-	-	4
Handkerchiefs	-	-	-	-	801
Neckerchiefs	-	-	-	-	452
Sackings (hospital)	-	-	-	-	40
Sheets (cotton)	-	-	-	-	2,073
„ (barrack)	-	-	-	-	109
Shirts (cotton)	-	-	-	-	805
„ (flannel)	-	-	-	-	861
Socks (pairs)	-	-	-	-	685
Towels (hand)	-	-	-	-	1,330
„ (round)	-	-	-	-	223
Trousers (serge, blue, lined)	-	-	-	-	394
„ (duck) (cooks')	-	-	-	-	20
Waistcoats (serge, blue, lined)	-	-	-	-	404

(Signed) F. K. TULL,

Lt. A.S.C.
For O.C. Bks.

Certified true extract from Army Book 175.
February 10th, 1900.

Certified true copy, R. Fox Symons, General Hospital,
Maritzberg, September 23rd, 1900.

P.M.O., G.H.

General Hospital.

Cases bed hair, in 1 piece	-	-	-	-	4
„ bolster hair	-	-	-	-	15
„ pillow	-	-	-	-	17
„ slip bed	-	-	-	-	134
„ „ bolster HP	-	-	-	-	12
„ „ pillow	-	-	-	-	388
Cloths (table)	-	-	-	-	107
Counterpanes	-	-	-	-	375
Sheets (cotton)	-	-	-	-	2,482
Towels (hand)	-	-	-	-	1,061
„ (round)	-	-	-	-	116
Handkerchiefs	-	-	-	-	100
Shirts (cotton)	-	-	-	-	872
„ (flannel)	-	-	-	-	461
Socks (pairs)	-	-	-	-	242
Trousers (blue serge, lined)	-	-	-	-	174
Waistcoats „ „	-	-	-	-	251
Flannel gowns	-	-	-	-	6

(Signed) J. BUTCHER,
Accountant.

February 10th, 1900.

(Countersigned) F. K. TULL,
Lt. A.S.C.
For o.c. Bks.

February 10th, 1900.

Certified true copy, R. Fox-Symons, General Hospital,
Maritzberg, September 23, 1900.

Qr. Mr.—338—1900.
A.S.C.—9-9.

Washing Contract.

O.C., A.S.C.

As you will see by my memo. of this date, the number of articles at the laundry is gradually becoming greater, and it is now imperative that some other arrangement be made, as the interests of the sick are at stake.

Will you please say whether you are prepared with a remedy? Otherwise I must ask that the matter be referred to the General Commanding.

(Signed) P. H. JOHNSTON,
Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C.
P.M.O., G.H.

February 28th, 1900.

P.M.O. to A.S.C.

28-2-1900.

Articles at laundry urgently needed:

Counterpanes	-	-	-	-	446
Towels	-	-	-	-	1715
Sheets, etc.	-	-	-	-	3104
Shirts (Flannel)	-	-	-	-	483
Towels (Round)	-	-	-	-	229

Reply.

More linen arrived. Fine days wanted to dry linen. Only 18 days this month dry. January nearly as bad.

List of clean articles, bedding, etc., returned by contractor between January 29th, 1900, and February 10th, 1900.

Aprons (cooks')	-	-	-	-	27
Blankets	-	-	-	-	203
Cases bed hair, in 3 pieces	-	-	-	-	6
„ bolster	-	-	-	-	2
„ pillow	-	-	-	-	12
„ slip bed hair, 3 pieces	-	-	-	-	84
„ „ „	-	-	-	-	2
„ „ bolster	-	-	-	-	34
„ „ pillow	-	-	-	-	1,166

(continued.)

P.M.O.

I have interviewed the laundress, and she says the weather has been so bad that she could not get the linen dry. She says her staff is sufficient, and that rainy days have stopped. I think you find there will be no complaints. You must remember the number have greatly increased.

(Signed) G. HAMNETT, Maj.
O.C., A.S.C.

Washing of Hospital Linen—continued.

Mr.—338—1900.
S.C.—9-9.

Hospital Linen, &c.

C., A.S.C.

The following articles are urgently wanted for immediate issue:—
The Nos. due from laundry are as specified opposite each item.

Due from laundry 19/2/00.

Counterpanes	... ..	431
Sheets	... ..	2,975
Towels, hand	... ..	1,522
Shirts, flannel	... ..	442

(Signed) P. H. JOHNSTON,
Lt.-Col., R.A.M.C.
P.M.O., G.H.

Maritzberg, 20-2-00.

M.O., G. H.

Articles as under await removal from Bk. stores lease.

Blankets, G.S.	... ..	16
Cases, slip, bed	... ..	100
Cases, slip, pillow	... ..	123
Counterpanes	... ..	50
Sheets, Hl.	... ..	308
Handkerchiefs	... ..	354
Neckerchiefs	... ..	11
Shirts, cotton	... ..	735
Socks, pairs	... ..	512
Trousers, blue	... ..	54
Waistcoats	... ..	136

The contractor has been directed to immediately return the balance.
I have a large quantity of Bk. sheets on hand, which perhaps could be used for some cases. The College H. have 1,279 of these. The contractor has also returned to you direct, sheets, shirts, trousers, waistcoats, &cs.

(Signed) J. P. WALSH,
Lt.- A.S.C., O.C. Bks.

11—2—00.

Certified true copy, G. H. Pooley, Civil Surgeon, General Hospital, Fort Napier, Maritzberg, September 23, 1900.

17-4-1900.

Much trouble caused by non-return in reasonable time of washing, especially
Blue clothing.
Towels.
Socks.
Counterpanes.

Reply.

Have written to contractor.

24-4-1900.

Great inconvenience again by non-return of washing. Contractor has at present
4,557 Sheets.
1,752 Shirts (cotton).
621 „ (flannel).
231 „ „ grey.
1,873 Towels.
935 Handkerchiefs.
731 Trousers (blue serge).
546 Waistcoats.
989 Counterpanes.
623 Socks (pairs).

(continued)

A.S.C., Reply.

Contractor requested to expedite return of above.

30-4-1900.

M.O.I.C., College Hospital, to A.S.C.

Supply of clean linen, etc. from washing contractor is still quite insufficient. Patients wearing regimental clothing in default. No clean clothing to issue. During last ten days have only received

Sheets	-	-	-	-	-	330
Towels	-	-	-	-	-	80
Handkerchiefs	-	-	-	-	-	40
Shirts (cotton)	-	-	-	-	-	80
„ (flannel)	-	-	-	-	-	70
Socks (pairs)	-	-	-	-	-	20
Trousers (pairs)	-	-	-	-	-	10
Waistcoats	-	-	-	-	-	15

Not nearly sufficient for one change per week to the patients.

A.S.C., Reply.

Surely you have enough now; my laundry is turning out 200-300 sheets daily.

4-5-1900.

P.M.O.

Only sheets taken to your laundry? It is clothing and other articles that are wanted.

A.S.C., Reply.

Quantity linen handed over on 3rd. Contractor asked to deliver to-morrow.

May 8, 1900.

P.M.O.

Quantity of linen handed over quite insufficient.

11-5-1900.

A.S.C.

Pressure has been put on contractor. Propose taking 100 sheets daily, or 50 shirts and 75 sheets daily, to my laundry. Fort Napier does not fully occupy my laundry now.

May 15, 1900.

M.O.I.C., College Hospital.

Contractor owes over 4,000 articles.

May 24, 1900.

M.O.I.C., College Hospital, notes improvement, except for clothing; 699 articles clothing owing.

26-5-1900.

A.S.C.

Necessary action taken.

Johnston, W.
1.

Army Form G 1098—40.
January 1898.

MOBILISATION STORE TABLES FOR THE FIELD ARMY.
(For Hospitals, &c., vide following pages.)

BEARER COMPANY.

Note I.—These tables serve as—

- (a) Storehouse labels for mobilisation stores.
- (b) Forms on which to render returns of mobilisation stores, as may be ordered.
- (c) Vouchers for issues by the Army Ordnance Department to the troops on mobilisation.

Note II.—Only the latest editions of these tables should be used. Older editions should be destroyed.

Note III.—As this Army Form is revised periodically in accordance with all changes approved up to date for current Regulations, it is to be accepted by all concerned as the correct scale (subject to any special War Office instructions of later date) by which the unit is to be equipped on mobilisation.

Note IV.—Column I. gives the complete normal war equipment. This scale is calculated on the assumption that tents, blankets, and reserve rations are not required by the unit.

Column II.—If it is considered that a mobilised force will, on taking the field, require tents, blankets, and reserve rations, special instructions will be issued from Army Head-Quarters for their provision, and also for the vehicles required to transport them. This column gives the scale on which such provision would be made, as far as Ordnance Stores are concerned. These articles will be held in peace time, by or for units, only if special orders to that effect are given.

Note V.—The fitting of harness and saddlery, on mobilisation, as well as the repair of equipment and shoeing of animals on active field service, will be carried out by artificers of the Supply Column, Army Service Corps.

Arms and Accoutrements.

The men will be furnished and equipped by the Royal Army Medical Corps (or Volunteer Medical Staff Corps) and Army Service Corps respectively.

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment, to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation of the Unit.	Col. II. Stores to be Issued in Addition to Normal War Equipment when specially Ordered.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 2.			
CAMP EQUIPMENT.			
Axes, felling, curved helve - - - - -	4	2	
„ hammer-headed - - - - -	8	—	
Boxes, candle, F.S. - - - - -	1	—	
„ stationery, field - - - - -	2*	—	
Buckets, water, G.S., canvas - - - - -	4	—	
„ „ leather - - - - -	10	3	
Flags, distinguishing, crossbars - - - - - pairs	1	—	
„ „ poles, 16 ft. - - - - -	1	—	
Hooks, bill - - - - -	8	2	
„ reaping, large - - - - -	12	4	
„ „ small - - - - -	3	—	
Kettles, camp, oval 12 quart, Mark II. - - - - -	10	—	
Lanterns, tent, distinguishing, white - - - - -	2	—	
„ folding - - - - -	1	—	
Mallets, heel peg - - - - -	8	1	
Nets, forage - - - - - pairs	56	6	
Pads, surcingle - - - - -	53	6	
Panniers, grocery, G.S., with padlocks and keys - - - - -	2	—	
Pegs, picketing, with rope loop - - - - -	112	12	
Racks, arm, tent - - - - -	—	3	
Ropes, head, cotton - - - - -	56	6	
„ heel - - - - -	65†	7†	
„ picketing, 4 ft. 9 in. - - - - -	56	6	
Rugs, horse, large - - - - -	3	—	
Sheets, field, cavalry (or valise bags in lieu) - - - - -	37*	3	
Stools, camp - - - - -	1	—	
Surcingles, web, cavalry - - - - -	25	3	
Tents, complete, circular, single, linen - - - - -	—	12	
„ operating, Mark I. - - - - -	1	—	

* Filled with forms, books, &c.
† Including two each for unruly horses (estimated at 15 per cent of establishment).

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation of the Unit.	Col. II. Stores to be Issued in Addition to Normal War Equipment when specially Ordered.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 2—continued.			
TOOLS, &c., FOR INTRENCHING.			
Axes, pick, heads, 6½ lb.	—	2	
„ „ 2½ lb.	3	—	
„ „ helves, 29 in.	3	—	
„ „ 34½ in.	—	2	
Shovels, light, cast steel	6	—	
„ „ universal	—	2	
Spades, N.P.	—	2	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 3.			
FIELD HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.			
Bars, cooking	24	—	
Basins, enamelled, 14 in.	2	—	
Boxes, match	1	—	
Cases, cylinder, charcoal	1	—	
Covers, wagon, ambulance	10	—	
Cups, canteen, spitting, enamelled	6	—	
Cylinders, charcoal	1	—	
Feeders, pewter	4	—	
Filters, F.H.	2	—	
Flags, distinguishing, hospital	1	—	
„ „ F.H., pendant	4	—	
„ „ „ poles, 5 ft.	4	—	
Flannel, white	6	—	yards
Hoops, bale, wagon, ambulance	10	—	sets
Kettles, enamelled	1	—	
Ladles, cook's, F.H.	2	—	
Lamps, hand, field hospital	4	—	
„ „ operating, F.H., N.P.	1	—	
Mattresses, operating table	1	—	
Packsaddlery, G.S., covers, 6 ft. x 6 ft., field hospital	—	4	
*Panniers, canteen, empty, A, with padlocks and keys	1	—	
„ „ „ B, „ „	1	—	
„ „ „ C, „ „	1	—	
„ „ „ D, „ „	1	—	
„ „ general service, with padlocks and keys	1	—	
„ „ intrenching tools	1	—	
Pannikins, pint, enamelled	30	—	
Pans, bed, enamelled	2	—	
„ „ frying, 9 in., enamelled	2	—	
Pins, lynch, with tread-plate	10	—	(spare)
Pots, enamelled, chamber	4	—	
„ „ tea	2	—	
Saucepans, F.H., nest of 8	1	—	nests
Stools, close, field hospital, nest of 6	1	—	„
Stretchers, ambulance, Mark IV. (or V.)	8	—	
Tables, operating, folding	1	—	
Tow, carbolised	20	—	lbs.
Wagons, ambulance, Mark V.	10	—	
„ „ „ lamps, left hand	10	—	
„ „ „ right hand	10	—	
„ „ pharmacy—cans, oil, 5½ pint	2	—	
Washers, plain, wagon, ambulance, Mark III. (spare)	10	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 4.			
CARTS AND WAGONS.			
Carts, forage	4†	—	
„ „ water barrel (or tank)	1	—	
„ „ „ barrel funnels	1	—	
Covers, cart, forage	4†	—	
„ „ „ wagon, G.S.	—	2	
Hoops bale, cart, forage	4‡	—	
„ „ „ wagon, G.S.	—	2	

* Two panniers, medical comfort, packed as shown in the Field Service Manual, Medical Services, will be supplied to each Bearer Company, on Mobilisation, in accordance with the Mobilisation Instructions, Medical Services.
† One to be left in Ordnance Depot, as surplus, whenever the wagons in Col. II. are ordered for supply to the unit.
‡ One to be left in Ordnance Depot whenever the wagons in Col. II. are ordered for supply to the unit.

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment, to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation of the Unit.	Col. II. Stores to be Issued in Addition to Normal War Equipment when specially Ordered.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 4—continued.			
Carts and Wagons—continued.			
Pins, linch, 3rd class - - - - (spare)	5	1	
Poles, draught, No. 7 - - - - "	3	1	
Swingletrees, No. 3, Mark II. - - - - "	10	2	
Wagons, G.S. - - - - -	-	2	
Washers, drag, 3rd class, B - - - - (spare)	5	1	
Wheels, 3rd class, B - - - - -	*	*	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 5.			
HARNESS AND SADDLERY.			
Collars, head, R.A. - - - - (spare)	1	—	
Girths, luggage, G.S., pieces, extending - - -	21	3	
Surcingle, leather, harness, G.S., straps, extending -	21	3	
Whips, drivers' - - - - (spare)	1	—	
Harness, A.S.C., wheel † - - - - double sets	25	3	
Breechings, A.S.C., straps, extending - - - -	20	3	
Bags, nose, G.S. - - - - -	56	6	
Brushes, harness hard - - - - -	25	3	
„ horse - - - - -	53	6	
„ water, carriage - - - - -	15	1	
Combs, curry, Mark II. - - - - -	53	6	
Pickers, hoof - - - - -	28	3	
Reins, driving, long - - - - - sets	10	2	
Sacks, corn, 4 bushel, canvas - - - - -	5	—	
Scissors, trimming - - - - - pairs	28	3	
Sponges, G.S. - - - - -	104	12	
Whips, driving - - - - -	10	2	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 6.			
HARNESS AND SADDLERY—continued.			
Saddlery, universal, R.A. - - - - - sets	3	—	
Blankets, saddle, Mark III. - - - - -	53‡	6‡	
ARTICLES FOR REPAIR.			
Thread, whited-brown - - - - - lbs.	1	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 7.			
TOOLS, ARTIFICERS' AND LABOURERS'.			
Chisels, ripping - - - - -	1	—	
„ socket, 1 in. - - - - -	1	—	
Drivers, screw, G.S., 6 in. - - - - -	1	—	
Gimlets, common - - - - -	3	—	
Hammers, claw, 20 oz. - - - - -	2	—	
„ riveting, 16 oz. - - - - -	1	—	
„ „ 8 oz. - - - - -	10	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 8.			
TOOLS, ARTIFICERS' AND LABOURERS'.			
Needles, packets, collar, packing, of sizes - - -	1	—	
„ darning - - - - -	1	—	
„ sewing, women's - - - - -	1	—	
Pincers, carpenters' - - - - - pairs	1	—	
Saws, hand, 24 in. - - - - -	1	—	
„ tenon, 14 in. (butchery implement) - - -	1	—	
Spanners, McMahon's, 9-in. - - - - -	10	—	

* One of each kind on ambulance and G.S. wagons of the unit.

† For sizes of neck collars, see scale on page 284. With 10 snaffle van bits, and 20 of the 30 in. hame straps, in lieu of similar numbers of reversible bits and ordinary size hame straps respectively.

‡ Saddle blankets form part of the sets of harness and saddlery.

Mobilisation Store Tables.—Bearer Company—*continued.*Johnston, W.
1—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment, to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation of the Unit.	Col. II. <i>Stores to be Issued in Addition to Normal War Equipment when specially Ordered.</i>	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 10.			
IRON AND NAILS (PART 2).			
Jacks, lifting, G.S. - - - - -	2	—	
Locks, pad, brass * - - - - -	10	—	
Shoes, horse (fore and hind, spare, with nails)† sets	65	3	
NOT IN VOCABULARY.			
Nails and screws, assorted - - - - - lbs.	7	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 11.			
OIL, PAINT, &c.			
Dubbing - - - - - lbs.	7	1	
Grease, Field's - - - - - "	75	9	
Oil, rape - - - - - pts.	42	5	
Soap, soft - - - - - lbs.	84	9	
" yellow - - - - - bars	50‡	5	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 18.			
CORDAGE, TACKLE, &c.			
Cordage, spunyarn, hemp, tarred, 3-thread - - lbs.	70	5	
Lashings, white, 1 in., 30 ft. - - - (spare)	8§	—	
Ropes, drag, light - - - - - pairs	4	1	
Twine, packing, middling - - - - - lbs.	1	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 25.			
BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STORES (PART 1).			
Boards, inventory - - - - -	14	1	
Brushes, scrubbing, hand - - - - -	4	—	
" shaving - - - - -	4	—	
Charcoal, animal, granulated - - - - - lbs.	40	—	
" powdered - - - - - lbs.	10	—	
Combs, dressing - - - - -	2	—	
" small tooth - - - - -	2	—	
Knives, opening tins - - - - -	2	—	
Lanterns, bull's-eye - - - - -	8	—	
Scissors, hair cutting - - - - - pairs	2	—	
" lamp - - - - - "	1	—	
Spoons, table - - - - -	50	—	
Straps, bed - - - - -	—	4	
Urinals, zinc - - - - -	2	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 26.			
BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STORES (PART 2).			
Balances, spring, 80 lb. - - - - -	1	—	
" 4 lb. - - - - -	1	—	
Implements, butchers', cases, wood, Mark II. - -	1	—	
" " sheets, ground (unserviceable) - -	1	—	
" " choppers, meat, Mark III. - -	1	—	
" " hooks, butcher's, dressing, 9 in. - -	6	—	
" " knives, butcher's, cutting - -	1	—	
" " " flaying, large - -	1	—	
" " steels, butcher's - -	1	—	
" " steel-yards, 56 lbs. - -	1	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 27.			
TEXTILE STORES: BEDDING, &c.			
Blankets, G.S. - - - - -	40||	94	
Towels, hand, hospital - - - - -	24	—	
TEXTILE STORES (MISCELLANEOUS).			
Flags, union, 6 ft. × 3 ft. - - - - -	1	—	

* Or locks, pad, iron, small, 40, according to pattern of ambulance wagon.

† For sizes of horse shoes, see scale on page 284.

‡ Forty-seven of these bars are for preservation of harness and saddlery, and remainder as company reserve for men's kits.

§ Two to be left in Ordnance Dépôt with the cart referred to at † footnote on page 281.

|| To be distributed in the ambulance wagons (two for each stretcher), for use of wounded.

Johnston, W.
1—continued.

Mobilisation Store Tables.—Bearer Company—continued.

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment, to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation of the Unit.	Col. II. Stores to be Issued in Addition to Normal War Equipment when specially Ordered.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 28. VEHICLES AND STORES. Cotton, waste, white - - - - - lbs.	6	---	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 29. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Bugles - - - - - Strings, bugle, green - - - - -	1 1	— —	
ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT STORES. Chests, shoemakers' tools, complete, small - - -	1	—	

Scale for Neck-Collars, Harness.

In the sets of harness for registered horses of this unit, neck-collars will be stored proportionally on the following percentage scale, viz. :—

Sizes - - -	21-inch.	21½-inch.	22-inch.	22½-inch.	23-inch.	23½-inch.	24-inch.	24½-inch.	25-inch.	Total for the Scale.
Percentages of Sizes - -	2	20	20	24	15	8	7	3	1	100

Scale for Horse-shoes.

The war equipment of horse-shoes for this unit will be stored proportionally on the following percentage scale, viz. :—

DESCRIPTION.	No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.		No. 6.		No. 7.		No. 8.		No. 9.		No. 10.		Total for the Scale.		
	Fore.	Hind.	Fore.	Hind.	Fore.	Hind.		Fore.	Hind.		Fore.	Hind.		Fore.	Hind.		Fore.	Hind.	
						-	With Calkins.		-	With Calkins.		-	With Calkins.		-	With Calkins.		-	With Calkins.
Percentages of sizes :—																			
Fore - - - -	3	-	6	-	21	-	-	22	-	-	18	-	10	-	10	-	100	-	-
Hind - - - -	-	3	-	6	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
Hind, with Calkins -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	20	-	18	-	10	-	10	-	-	-

MOBILISATION STORE TABLES FOR THE FIELD ARMY (continued).

FIELD HOSPITAL.

- Note I.—These Tables serve as—
 (a) Storehouse labels for mobilisation stores.
 (b) Forms on which to render returns of mobilisation stores, as may be ordered.
 (c) Vouchers for issues by the Army Ordnance Department, to the troops on mobilisation.
- Note II.—Only the latest editions of these tables should be used. Older editions should be destroyed.
- Note III.—As this Army Form is revised periodically in accordance with all changes approved up to date for current Regulations, it is to be accepted by all concerned as the correct scale (subject to any special War Office instructions of later date) by which the unit is to be equipped on mobilisation.
- Note IV.—Column I. gives the complete normal war equipment. This scale is calculated on the assumption that tents, blankets, and reserve rations are not required by the unit.
Column II.—If it is considered that a mobilised force will, on taking the field, require tents, blankets, and reserve rations, special instructions will be issued from Army Headquarters for their provision, and also for the vehicles required to transport them. This Column gives the scale on which such provision would be made as far as Ordnance Stores are concerned. These articles will be held in peace time, by or for units, only if special orders to that effect are given.
- Note V.—The fitting of harness and saddlery, on mobilisation, as well as the repair of equipment and shoeing of animals on active field service, will be carried out by artificers of the Supply Column, Army Service Corps.

Arms and Accoutrements.

The men (except Army Service Corps) will be furnished, armed, and equipped by the Medical Staff Corps, or Volunteer Medical Staff Corps.

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment, to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation of the Unit.	Col. II. Stores to be Issued in addition to Normal War Equipment when Specially Ordered.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 2.			
CAMP EQUIPMENT.			
Axes, felling, curved helve - - - - -	6	3	
„ hammer-headed - - - - -	10	—	
Blankets, horse, brown, Mark II. - - - - -	2	1	
Boxes, candle, F.S. - - - - -	1	—	
„ stationery, field - - - - -	4*	—	
Buckets, water, G.S., canvas - - - - -	4	—	
„ „ „ leather - - - - -	18	8	
Flags, distinguishing, crossbars - - - - - pairs	2	—	
„ „ „ poles, 16-ft. - - - - -	2	—	
Hooks, bill - - - - -	6	3	
„ reaping, large - - - - -	9	6	
„ „ small - - - - -	6	—	
Kettles, camp, oval, 12-quart, Mark II. - - - - -	8	1	
Lamps, candle - - - - -	4	—	
Lanterns, tent, distinguishing, white - - - - -	4	—	
„ „ „ folding - - - - -	1	—	
Mallets, heel-peg - - - - -	5	2	
Nets, forage - - - - - pairs	28	16	
Pads, surcingle - - - - -	23	16	
Panniers, grocery, G.S., with padlocks and keys - - - - -	2	—	
Pegs, picketing, with rope loops - - - - -	56	32	
Racks, arm, tent - - - - -	—	2	
Ropes, head, cotton - - - - -	28	16	
„ heel - - - - -	32†	19†	
„ picketing, 4-ft. 9-in. - - - - -	28	16	
Sheets, ground, Mark III. - - - - -	100	—	
Stools, camp - - - - -	4	—	
Surcingles, web cavalry - - - - -	10	8	
Tables, camp - - - - -	2	—	
Tents, complete, circular, single, linen - - - - -	—	40	
„ „ „ operating (Mark II.) - - - - -	1	—	

* Filled with forms, books, &c.
† Including two each for unruly horses (estimated at 15 per cent. of establishment).

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment, to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation of the Unit.	Col. II. Stores to be Issued in addition to Normal War Equipment when Specially Ordered.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 2—continued.			
TOOLS, &c., FOR INTRENCHING.			
Axes, pick, heads, 6½-lb.	8	3	
" " " 2¾-lb.	6	—	
" " helves, 29-in.	6	—	
" " " 34½-in.	8	3	
Shovels, light, cast steel	6	—	
" universal	8	3	
Spades, N.P.	8	3	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 3.			
FIELD HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.			
Bars, cooking	24	—	
Basins, enamelled, 14-in.	4	—	
" " 7½-in.	10	—	
" " 6-in. (soup)	80	—	
Boxes, match	2	—	
Cases, cylinder, charcoal	2	—	
Cups, canteen, egg, enamelled	20	—	
" " spitting, enamelled	12	—	
Cylinders, charcoal	2	—	
Feeders, pewter	8	—	
Filters, F.H.	2	—	
Flags, distinguishing, hospital	2	—	
" F.H., pendant	8	—	
" poles, 5 ft.	8	—	
Flannel, white yards	12	—	
Kettles, enamelled	2	—	
Ladles, cooks', F.H.	4	—	
Lamps, hand, field hospital	8	—	
" operating, F.H., N.P.	2	—	
Lines, clothes, hospital, 40 yard	4	—	
Mattresses, operating table	2	—	
Mills, coffee, field hospital	2	—	
Packsaddlery, G.S., covers, 6 ft. x 6 ft., field hospital	10	14	
*Panniers, canteen, empty, A., with padlocks and keys	2	—	
" " " B., " " " "	2	—	
" " " C., " " " "	2	—	
" " " D., " " " "	2	—	
" general service	9	—	
" intrenching tools	2	—	
Pannikins, pint, enamelled	60	—	
Pans, bed, enamelled	8	—	
" frying, 9-in., enamelled	4	—	
Plates, dinner, enamelled	100	—	
Pots, enamelled, chamber	8	—	
" " tea	4	—	
Saucepans, F.H., nest of 8 nests	2	—	
Stools, close, field hospital, nest of 6	2	—	
Stoves, portable	2	—	
Stretchers, ambulance, Mark IV. (or V.)	8	—	
Tables, operating, folding	2	—	
Tow, carbolised lbs.	40	—	
Wagons, pharmacy, cans, oil, 9-pint	2	—	
" " " 5½ " "	8	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 4.			
CARTS AND WAGONS.			
†Carts, forage	1	1	
" water, barrel (or tank)	1	1	
" " funnels	1	1	
Covers, cart, forage	1	1	
" wagon, G.S.	4	3	
Hoops, bale, cart, forage	1	1	
" wagon, G.S.	4	3	
Pins, lynch, 3rd class (spare)	6	5	
Poles, draught, No. 7	1	1	
Swingletrees, No. 3, Mark II.	4	3	
Wagons, G.S.	4	3	
Washers, drag, 3rd Class, B. (spare)	6	5	
Wheels, 3rd Class, B.	† —	† —	

* Four panniers, medical comfort, packed as shown in the Field Service Manual, will be supplied to each field hospital, on mobilisation, in accordance with the Mobilisation Instructions, Medical Services.
† Shafts for carts will be obtainable, when required in exchange from "spare" carried by the Supply Column.
‡ One of each kind on wagons of the unit.

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment, to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation of the Unit.	Col. II. <i>Stores to be Issued in addition to Normal War Equipment when Specially Ordered.</i>	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 5.			
HARNESS AND SADDLERY.			
Bits, snaffle, van * - - - - -	4	3	
Girths, luggage, pieces, extending - - - - -	9	7	
Gurcingles, leather, harness, straps, extending - - - - -	9	7	
Harness, A.S.C., wheel † - - - - - double sets	10	8	
Breechings, straps, extending - - - - -	8	7	
Straps, hame, 30-in. * - - - - -	8	7	
Bagg, nose, G.S. - - - - -	28	16	
Brushes, harness, hard - - - - -	10	8	
" horse - - - - -	23	16	
" water, carriage - - - - -	6	5	
Combs, curry, Mark II. - - - - -	23	16	
Pickers, hoof - - - - -	13	8	
Reins, driving, long - - - - - sets	4	3	
Sacks, corn, 4-bushel, canvas - - - - -	3	1	
Scissors, trimming - - - - - pairs	13	8	
Sponges, G.S. - - - - -	43	32	
Whips, driving - - - - -	4	3	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 6.			
Harness and Saddlery— <i>continued.</i>			
Saddlery, universal, R.A. - - - - - sets	3	—	
Blankets, saddle, Mark III. ‡ - - - - -	23	16	
Pannels, numnah - - - - - pairs	1	—	
ARTICLES FOR REPAIR.			
Thread, whited-brown - - - - - lbs.	2	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 7.			
TOOLS, ARTIFICERS' AND LABOURERS'.			
Chisels, saw, cross-cut - - - - -	2	—	
Chisels, ripping - - - - -	2	—	
" socket, 1-in. - - - - -	2	—	
Drivers, screw, G.S., 6-in. - - - - -	2	—	
Files, saw, 3-square, cross-cut, 8-in. - - - - -	2	—	
" " hand, 5½-in. - - - - -	2	—	
" " tenon, 4-in. - - - - -	2	—	
Limlets, common - - - - -	6	—	
Hammers, claw, 20-oz. - - - - -	4	—	
" riveting, 16-oz. - - - - -	2	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 8.			
TOOLS, ARTIFICERS' AND LABOURERS'.			
Needles, packets, collar, packing, of sizes - - - - -	2	—	
" " darning - - - - -	2	—	
" " sewing, women's - - - - -	2	—	
Pinners, carpenters' - - - - - pairs	2	—	
Saws, cross-cut, blades, 5-ft. - - - - -	2	—	
" handles - - - - -	4	—	
" hand, 24-in. - - - - -	2	—	
" tenon, 14-in. (butchery implement) - - - - -	2	—	
Sets, saw, hand - - - - -	2	—	
" pit - - - - -	2	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 10.			
IRON AND NAILS (Part 2).			
Sacks, lifting, G.S. - - - - -	1	—	
Shoes, horse (fore and hind, spare, with nails), § - sets	32	19	
NOT IN VOCABULARY.			
Nails and screws, assorted - - - - - lbs.	14	—	

* Part of the sets of harness, and in lieu of reversible bits and ordinary size hame straps, respectively
† For sizes of neck-collars, *see* scale on page 289.
‡ Saddle-blankets form part of the sets of harness and saddlery.
§ For sizes of horse-shoes, *see* scale on page 289. All of Nos. 9 and 10 shoes are to be carried in the wagon-box, as they are too large and clumsy to carry on the horses or fit into the shoe-cases.

(continued.)

Johnston, W.
1—continued.

Mobilisation Store Tables.—Field Hospital—continued.

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment, to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation of the Unit.	Col. II. Stores to be Issued in addition to Normal War Equipment when Specially Ordered.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 11.			
OIL, PAINT, &c.			
Dubbing * - - - - - lbs.	4	2	
Grease, Field's - - - - - "	30	24	
Oil, rape * - - - - - pts.	21	12	
Soap, * soft - - - - - lbs.	42	24	
" * yellow - - - - - bars	178	13	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 18.			
CORDAGE, TACKLE, &c.			
Canvas, sail, No. 3 (for repair of nose-bags) - yards	1	—	
Cordage, spun yarn, hemp, tarred, 3-thread - lbs.	25	20	
Lashings, white, 1-in., 30-ft. - (spare)	5	2	
Ropes, drag, light - pairs	5	4	
Twine, packing, middling - lbs.	2	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 25.			
BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STORES (PART 1).			
Basins, washing, zinc, 11-in. - - - - -	20	—	
Boards, inventory - - - - -	5	4	
Brushes, scrubbing, hand, Mark II. - - - - -	8	—	
" shaving - - - - -	8	—	
" washing - - - - -	12	—	
" whitewash, 6-oz. - - - - -	4	—	
Charcoal, animal, granulated - - - - - lbs.	72	—	
" powdered - - - - - "	10	—	
Combs, dressing - - - - -	4	—	
" small tooth - - - - -	4	—	
Forks, dinner - - - - -	100	—	
" flesh - - - - -	4	—	
Funnels, tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint - - - - -	6	—	
Knives, dinner - - - - -	100	—	
Lanterns, bull's-eye - - - - -	16	—	
Scissors, hair-cutting - - - - - pairs	4	—	
" lamp - - - - -	2	—	
Scoops, flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint - - - - -	4	—	
Shapes, pudding, 1-pint - - - - -	12	—	
Skewers (with chains, 3 to a set) - - - - - sets	4	—	
" (without chains, 12 to a set) - - - - - "	2	—	
Sponges, bath - - - - -	4	—	
Spoons, table - - - - -	100	—	
Straps, bed - - - - -	10	14	
Urinals, zinc - - - - -	4	—	
Warmers, stomach - - - - -	4	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 26.			
BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STORES (PART 2).			
Balances, spring, 80-lb. - - - - -	4	—	
" 4-lb. - - - - -	2	—	
Implements, butchers', cases, wood, Mark II. - - - - -	2	—	
" " sheets, ground (unserviceable) - - - - -	2	—	
" " choppers, meat, Mark III. - - - - -	2	—	
" " hooks, butchers', dressing, 9-in. - - - - -	12	—	
" " knives, butchers', cutting - - - - -	2	—	
" " flaying, large - - - - -	2	—	
" " steels, butchers' - - - - -	2	—	
" " steelyards, 56-lb. - - - - -	2	—	
Machines, mincing, small - - - - -	2	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 27.			
TEXTILE STORES, BEDDING, &c.			
Blankets, G.S. - - - - -	100	64	
Cases, bolster, barrack - - - - -	100	—	
Towels, hand, hospital - - - - -	48	—	
TEXTILE STORES (MISCELLANEOUS).			
Flags, union, 6-ft. x 3-ft. - - - - -	2	—	

* To be drawn from A.O.D. by the unit on same occasion upon which it draws the harness and saddlery for mobilisation. Of the yellow soap, 24 bars are for preservation of harness and saddlery, two bars as reserve for men's kits, and remainder for hospital use.

ARTICLES.	Col. I. Complete Normal War Equipment, to be held by A.O.D. for Mobilisation on the Unit.	Col. II. Stores to be Issued in addition to Normal War Equipment when Specially Ordered.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 28. VEHICLES AND STORES.			
Cotton, waste, white - - - - - lbs.	12	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 29. TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT.			
Boxes, cash - - - - -	2	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 30. NOT IN VOCABULARY.			
Blankets, old, pieces of (for repairs) - - - lbs.	1	—	
Linen, old (for repair of nose-bags) - - - „	1	—	
ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT STORES.			
Chests, shoemakers' tools, complete, small - - -	1	—	

Scale for Neck-collars, Harness.

In the sets of harness for registered horses of this unit, neck-collars will be stored proportionally on the following percentage scale, viz. :—

Sizes - - -	21-inch.	21½-inch.	22-inch.	22½-inch.	23-inch.	23½-inch.	24-inch.	24½-inch.	25-inch.	Total for the Scale.
Percentages of sizes - - - }	2	20	20	24	15	8	7	3	1	100

Scale for Horse-shoes.

The war equipment of horse-shoes for this unit will be stored proportionally on the following percentage scale, viz. :—

DESCRIPTION.	No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.			No. 6.			No. 7.		No. 8.		No. 9.		No. 10.		Total for the Scale.		
	Fore.	Hind.	Fore.	Hind.	Fore.	Hind.		Fore.	Hind.		Fore.	Hind, with Calkins.	Fore.	Hind, with Calkins.	Fore.	Hind, with Calkins.	Fore.	Hind, with Calkins.	Fore.	Hind.	
						—	With Calkins.		—	With Calkins.										—	With Calkins.
Percentage of sizes :																					
Fore - - -	3	-	6	-	21	-	-	22 ⁴	-	-	18	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	100	-	-
Hind - - -	-	3	-	6	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
Hind, with Cal- kins - - - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	20	-	18	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	83

MOBILISATION STORE TABLES FOR SERVICE ABROAD—continued.
(And for Home Defence, if specially ordered.)

STATIONARY HOSPITAL ON LINES OF COMMUNICATION. (100 BEDS.)

Note I.—These tables serve as :—
(a) Storehouse labels for mobilisation stores.
(b) Forms on which to render returns of mobilisation stores, as may be ordered.
(c) Vouchers for issues by the Army Ordnance Department, to the unit, on mobilisation.
Note II.—Only the latest edition of these tables should be used. Older editions should be destroyed.

Note III.—As this Army Form is revised periodically in accordance with all changes approved up to date for current Regulations, it is to be accepted by all concerned as the correct scale (subject to any War Office instructions of later date) by which the unit is to be equipped on mobilisation.

Arms and Accoutrements.

The men will be furnished, armed, and equipped by the Medical Staff Corps.
No peace equipment available.

ARTICLES.	Totals. War, Service Abroad. To be held by A.O.D. at Place of Mobilisation.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 2.		
CAMP EQUIPMENT.		
Axes, felling, curved helve - - - - -	6	
" hand, 2-lb. - - - - -	4	
Boxes, stationery, field* - - - - -	2	
Buckets, water, G.S., canvas - - - - -	12	
Flags, distinguishing, cross-bars - - - - -	2	
" " poles - - - - -	2	
Hooks, bill - - - - -	2	
" reaping, small - - - - -	2	
Kettles, camp, oval, 12-quart (Mark II.) - - - - -	12	
Lanterns, tent, distinguishing, white - - - - -	4	
Mallets, heel-peg - - - - -	5	
Nets, forage - - - - -	5	
Pegs, picketing, with rope loop - - - - -	10	
Ropes, head, cotton - - - - -	5	
" heel (Mark III.) - - - - -	5	
" picketing, 4-ft. 9-in. - - - - -	5	
Sheets, field, cavalry - - - - -	5	
" ground (Mark III.) - - - - -	100	
Stools, camp (Mark III.) - - - - -	4	
Tables " - - - - -	2	
Tents, complete, circular, single, linen - - - - -	42	
" " marquee, hospital - - - - -	8	
" " operating - - - - -	1	
" pins, wood, small - - - - - (spare)	100	
TOOLS, &C., FOR INTRENCHING.		
Axes, pick, heads, 2½-lb. - - - - -	4	
" " helvcs, 29-in. - - - - -	4	
Shovels, light, cast steel - - - - -	4	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 3.		
FIELD HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.		
Balances, spring, 30-lb. (Mark I.) - - - - -	2	
Bars, cooking - - - - -	24	
Basins, enamelled, 14-in. - - - - -	6	
" " 7½ " - - - - -	10	
" " 5 " (soup) - - - - -	100	
Basins, zinc, 9-inch - - - - -	16	
Cases, cylinder, charcoal - - - - -	2	

* Packed with forms, books, &c.

Mobilisation Store Tables—Stationary Hospital—*continued.*Johnston, W.
1—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Totals.	REMARKS.
	War, Service Abroad. To be held by A.O.D. at Place of Mobilisation.	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 3—continued.		
Field Hospital Equipment— continued.		
Cups, canteen, drinking, 1-pint	100	
„ „ egg, enamelled	20	
„ „ spitting, enamelled	12	
Cylinders, charcoal	2	
Feeders, pewter	6	
Filters, F.H.	2	
Flags, distinguishing, hospital	2	
„ F.H., pendant	4	
„ „ poles, 5-ft.	4	
Flannel, white	yards 6	
Kettles, cooking, nest of 8	nests 2	
Ladles, cooks', F.H.	2	
Lamps, hand, small	4	
„ „ operating, F.H., N.P.	2	
Lines, clothes, hospital, 40-yard	6	
Mattresses, operating table	2	
Mills, coffee, F.H.	2	
*Panniers, canteen, empty, with padlocks	{ A -	
and keys	{ B -	
	{ C -	
	{ D -	
Pans, bed, zinc	8	
„ frying, 9-in., enamelled	4	
Plates, dinner, enamelled	100	
Pots, chamber, enamelled	12	
„ tea, enamelled	2	
Saucepans, field hospital, nest of 8	nests 2	
Stools, close, field hospital, nest of 6	2	
Stoves, portable	2	
Stretchers, ambulance (Mark IV.)	100	
Tables, operating, folding	1	
Tow, carbolised	lbs. 30	
Wagons, field hospital, store, tins, lamp, cotton	2	
„ pharmacy, boxes, matches	2	
„ „ cans, oil, 9-pint	2	
„ „ „ „ 5½ „	4	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 5.		
HARNESS AND SADDLERY.		
Bags, corn, 2-bushel	5	
„ nose, G.S.	5	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 6.		
Harness and Saddlery—continued.		
Thread, whited-brown	lbs. 2	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 7.		
TOOLS, ARTIFICERS' AND LABOURERS'.		
Chests, tool, filled, No. 4	1	
Cases, saw, cross-cut	2	
Chisels, ripping	2	
Hammers, claw, 20-oz.	2	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 8.		
Tools, Artificers' and Labourers'—continued.		
Needles, packets, collar, packing, of sizes	2	
„ „ darning	4	
„ „ sewing, women's	4	
Saws, cross-cut, blades, 5-ft.	2	
„ „ handles	4	
„ hand, 26-in.	2	
„ tenon, 14-in. (butchery implements)	2	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. .		
IRON AND NAILS (PART 2).		
Shoes, horse (fore and hind, spare, with nails)	sets 5	

* Panniers, medical comfort, packed as shown in Equipment Regulations and Field Service Manual Medical Services, will be supplied to each Stationary Hospital on mobilisation by the Officer in Charge, Supply Reserve Depot, Royal Dockyard, Woolwich.

Johnston, W.
1—continued.

Mobilisation Store Tables—Stationary Hospital—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Totals.	REMARKS.
War, Service Abroad. To be held by A.O.D. at Place of Mobilisation.		
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE No. 11.		
OIL, PAINT, &C.		
Soap, yellow - - - - - bars	152	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE No. 18.		
SIDE ARMS, BLOCKS, CORDAGE, &C.		
Twine, packing, middling - - - - - lbs.	6	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 25.		
BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STORES (PART 1).		
Basins, washing, zinc, 11-in. - - - - -	10	
Bellows, barrack - - - - -	2	
Brushes, scrubbing, hand (Mark II.) - - - - -	4	
" shaving - - - - -	4	
" washing - - - - -	12	
" whitewash, 6-oz. - - - - -	4	
Cans, gruel (Mark II.) - - - - -	4	
" oil, feeding, ½ pint - - - - -	2	
Charcoal, animal, granulated - - - - - lbs.	40	
" powdered - - - - - "	10	
Combs, dressing - - - - -	10	
" small-tooth - - - - -	4	
" - - - - -	2	
Corkscrews - - - - -	100	
Forks, dinner - - - - -	2	
" flesh - - - - -	6	
Funnels, tin ½ pint - - - - -	4	
Inhalers - - - - -	4	
" tubes - - - - -	4	
Knives, dinner - - - - -	100	
Salt-cellars, iron - - - - -	4	
Scissors, pairs, hair-cutting - - - - -	4	
" lamp - - - - -	2	
" - - - - -	4	
Scoops, flour, ½ pint - - - - -	12	
Shapes, pudding, 1-pint - - - - -	2	
Skewers (with chains, 3 to a set) - - - - - sets	2	
" (without chains, 12 to a set) - - - - - "	2	
" - - - - -	4	
Sponges, bath - - - - -	100	
Spoons, table - - - - -	26	
Straps, bed - - - - -	8	
Urinals, zinc - - - - -	4	
Warmers, stomach - - - - -		
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE No. 26.		
BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STORES (PART 2).		
Balances, spring, 200-lb. (Mark I.) - - - - -	2	
4 lb. - - - - -	2	
Implements, butcher's, cases, wood (Mar II.) - - - - -	2	
" " sheets, ground (unserviceable) - - - - -	2	
" " choppers, meat (Mark III.) - - - - -	2	
" " hooks, butcher's, dressing, 9 in. - - - - -	12	
" " knives, butcher's, cutting - - - - -	2	
" " flaying, large - - - - -	2	
" " steels, butcher's - - - - -	2	
" " steelyards, 56-lb. - - - - -	2	
Machines, mincing, small - - - - -	2	
Pails, iron, galvanised, 4-gallon - - - - -	4	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE No. 27.		
TEXTILE STORES: BEDDING, &C.		
Blankets, G.S. - - - - -	200	
Cases, bolster, barrack - - - - -	100	
" paillasse - - - - -	100	
Sheets, barrack - - - - -	240	
Towels, hand, hospital - - - - -	110	
TEXTILE STORES: MISCELLANEOUS.		
Flags, union, 6 ft. x 3 ft. - - - - -	2	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE No. 29.		
TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT, &C.		
Boxes, cash - - - - -	2	

MOBILISATION STORE TABLES—continued.

GENERAL HOSPITAL OF 520 BEDS, AND HOSPITAL SHIP OF 220 BEDS.

(including in each Unit 20 Beds for Sick Officers).

- Note I.—These tables serve as :—
(a) Storehouse labels for mobilisation of stores.
(b) Forms on which to render returns of mobilisation stores, as required.
(c) Vouchers for issues by the Army Ordnance Department, to the units, on mobilisation.
- Note II.—Only the latest editions of these tables should be used. Older editions should be destroyed.
- Note III.—As this Army Form is revised periodically in accordance with all changes approved up to date for current Regulations, it is to be accepted by all concerned as the correct scale (subject to any War Office instructions of a later date), by which the units are to be equipped on mobilisation.
- Note IV.—Only one of the units in Column I. herein to be provided in peace, and stored at the Southampton Ordnance Depôt.

Arms and Accoutrements.

The men will be furnished, armed, and equipped by the Medical Staff Corps.

ARTICLES.	Column I. Total for 1 General Hospital, to be held by A.O.D. at Southampton.	Column II. Total for 1 Hospital Ship's Equipment, to be provided by A.O.D., on Mobilisation, as may be ordered by War Office.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 2.			
CAMP EQUIPMENT.			
Buckets, water, G.S., leather - - - - -	50	—	
Chairs, camp - - - - -	—	30	
Flags, distinguishing, cross-bars - - - - - pairs	2	—	
" " poles - - - - -	2	—	
Hooks, bill - - - - -	12	—	
Kettles, camp, oval, 12-quart (Mark II.) - - - - -	27	—	
Lanterns, tent distinguishing, white - - - - -	4	—	
" " folding - - - - -	6	—	
Mallets, heel peg - - - - -	1	—	
Nets, forage - - - - - pairs	3	—	
Pegs, picketing, with rope loop - - - - -	6	—	
Ropes, head, cotton - - - - -	3	—	
" heel (Mark III.) - - - - -	3	—	
" picketing, 4 ft. 9 in. - - - - -	3	—	
Sheets, field, cavalry - - - - -	3	—	
Stools, camp (Mark III.) - - - - -	130	20	
Tables - - - - -	4	—	
Tents, complete, circular, single, linen - - - - -	40	—	
" " marquee, hospital - - - - -	86	—	
TOOLS, INTRENCHING.			
Axes, pick, heads, 6½-lb. - - - - -	12	—	
" " helves, 34½-in. - - - - -	12	—	
Shovels, universal - - - - -	12	—	
Spades, N.P. - - - - -	12	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 3.			
FIELD HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.			
Balances, spring, 30-lb. (Mark I.) - - - - -	1	—	
Basins, enamelled, 14-in. - - - - -	70	10	
" " 7½-in. - - - - -	145	—	
" " 6-in. (soup) - - - - -	557	220	
Boilers, water, tin - - - - -	10	—	
Bottles, water, glass - - - - -	20	—	
" " toilet (with small tumblers) - - - - -	6	—	
Candlesticks, enamelled - - - - -	160	—	

(continued).

Johnston, W.
1—continued.

Mobilisation Store Tables—General Hospital and Hospital Ship—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Column I. Total for 1 General Hospital, to be held by A.O.D. at Southampton.	Column II. <i>Total for 1 Hospital Ship's Equipment, to be provided by A.O.D., on Mobilization, as may be ordered by War Office.</i>	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 3— <i>continued.</i>			
Field Hospital Equipment— <i>continued.</i>			
Cases, cylinder, charcoal - - - - -	13	—	
Chairs, officers', folding, field hospital - - - - -	40	—	
Cups, canteen, egg, enamelled - - - - -	* 150	* 50	
„ spitting, enamelled - - - - -	* 100	* 50	
Curtains, mosquito - - - - -	† —	—	
Cylinders, charcoal - - - - -	13	—	
Dishes, butter, field hospital - - - - -	* 550	—	
Flags, distinguishing, hospital - - - - -	2	—	
Forks, dinner, electro-plate - - - - -	20	—	
Frames, mosquito curtains - - - - -	† —	—	
Glasses, wine - - - - -	25	—	
Jugs, enamelled, field hospital, 2-quart - - - - -	3	—	
„ „ „ 1-quart - - - - -	3	—	
Knives, dinner, white-handled - - - - -	20	—	
Ladles, cook's, field hospital - - - - -	6	—	
„ soup - - - - -	3	—	
Lanterns, field hospital - - - - -	‡ 77	—	
„ „ glasses (spare) - - - - -	231	—	
Napkins, table - - - - -	60	—	
Pannikins, pint, enamelled - - - - -	550	—	
Pans, bed, enamelled - - - - -	50	20	
„ frying, 9-in., enamelled - - - - -	20	—	
Plates, dinner, enamelled - - - - -	574	—	
Pots, chamber, enamelled - - - - -	80	20	
„ tea, enamelled - - - - -	30	—	
Saucepans, field hospital, nest of eight - - - - - nests	2	—	
Spoons, electro-plate, dessert - - - - -	20	—	
„ „ egg - - - - -	8	—	
„ „ tea - - - - -	20	—	
Stands, cruet - - - - -	3	—	
Stools, close, field hospital, nest of six - - - - - nests	11	—	
Stoves, oil, Rippingill's, No. 55 - - - - -	2	—	
„ portable - - - - -	10	—	
Stretchers, ambulance (Mark IV. or V.) - - - - -	20	—	
Tables, operating, folding - - - - -	4	—	
Tongs, sugar - - - - -	3	—	
Trays, Soap, enamelled - - - - -	65	—	
Tureens, soup, iron - - - - -	3	—	
Warmers, food, spirit lamp - - - - -	12	—	
NOT IN VOCABULARY.			
Clocks, circular - - - - -	§ 2	—	
Netting, fly - - - - - yards	—	|| —	
„ mosquito - - - - -	—	|| —	
Whisks, fly - - - - -	|| —	• || —	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 5.			
HARNESS AND SADDLERY.			
Bags, nose, G.S. - - - - -	3	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 7.			
TOOLS, ARTIFICERS' AND LABOURERS'.			
Axes, hand, 3-lb. - - - - -	1	—	
Chisels, ripping - - - - -	1	—	
Drivers, screw, G.S., 6-in. (with bedside tables) - - - - -	13	—	
Hammers, claw, 20-oz. - - - - -	1	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 8.			
TOOLS, ARTIFICERS' AND LABOURERS'— <i>continued.</i>			
Saws, hand, 26-in. - - - - -	1	—	
„ tenon, 14-in. (butchery implements) - - - - -	4	—	

* Including some for officers' wards

† As required.

‡ When oil is issued four of these lamps may be used as lanterns or candlesticks for officers' wards.

§ To be purchased on mobilisation.

|| As may be ordered by the War Office.

Mobilisation Store Tables—General Hospital and Hospital Ship—*continued.*Johnston, W.
1—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Column I. Total for 1 General Hospital, to be held by A.O.D. at Southampton.	Column II. <i>Total for 1 Hospital Ship's Equipment, to be provided by A.O.D., on Mobilisation, as may be ordered by War Office.</i>	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 10.			
IRON AND NAILS, (PART 2).			
Screws, iron, flathead, 2 in. (spare, for bedside tables) -	117	—	
„ „ 1½ in. „ „ „ „ -	78	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 11			
OIL, PAINT, &c.			
Soap, yellow - - - - - bars	767	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 25.			
BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STORES (PART I).			
Baskets, bottle, ½ doz. - - - - -	65	10	
„ hand - - - - -	3	—	
Baths, arm - - - - -	10	—	
„ foot - - - - -	25	10	
„ long open - - - - -	6	—	
„ slipper - - - - -	—	5	
Bells, hand - - - - -	1	—	
Boards, bed-head - - - - -	530	220	
„ diet-scale - - - - -	2	—	
„ inventory - - - - -	130	50	
„ knife (Mark II.) - - - - -	65	—	
„ notice - - - - -	* —	—	
Books, blotting - - - - -	3	—	
Bowls, shaving - - - - -	62	20	
Boxes, library - - - - -	† —	† —	
Brooms, bass, heads, tropical climates - - - - -	20	—	
„ „ handles - - - - -	20	—	
Brushes, hair - - - - -	62	—	
„ scrubbing, hand (Mark II.) - - - - -	70	—	
„ shaving - - - - -	62	20	
„ sweeping, long, heads (Mark II.) - - - - -	70	—	
„ „ handles - - - - -	70	—	
Candlesticks, brass, office - - - - -	4	—	
Cans, gruel (Mark II.) - - - - -	80	—	
Casters, pepper (Mark II.) - - - - -	100	—	
Chairs, arm, folding, hospital - - - - -	40	20	
Colanders (perforated tin bottom), round - - - - -	6	—	
Combs, dressing - - - - -	62	30	
„ small-tooth - - - - -	10	10	
Corkscrews - - - - -	67	10	
Cradles, bed ‡ - - - - -	—	† —	
Cups, tea - - - - -	24	—	
Dishes, baking, tinned-iron - - - - -	25	—	
„ meat, tin, 17½ in. - - - - -	5	—	
„ soap - - - - -	—	20	
Dredgers, flour - - - - -	1	—	
Feeders, earthen - - - - -	80	50	
Filters, 4-gall., earthenware (Mark II.) (Morris) - - - - -	20	4	
Filters, 4-gall., earthenware (Mark II.), carbon, coarse (manganous) lbs. - - - - -	100	20	
Filters, 4-gall., earthenware (Mark II.), carbon, fine (Doulton's) - - - - -	300	60	
Forks, carving - - - - -	6	—	
„ dinner - - - - -	520	—	
„ flesh - - - - -	3	—	
„ toasting - - - - -	6	—	
Funnels, tin, 2-quart - - - - -	1	—	
„ „ 1 „ - - - - -	—	1	
„ „ 1-pint - - - - -	1	1	
Games, backgammon, boards - - - - -	13	6	
„ „ boxes, dice - - - - -	26	12	
„ „ dice - - - - -	52	24	
„ „ men (set of 30) - - - - - sets	13	6	
„ dominoes, double nines - - - - -	25	12	
Glasses, looking - - - - -	66	20	

* As required.

† As may be ordered by the War Office.

‡ As mosquito curtain guards.

(continued.)

Johnston, W.
1—continued.

Mobilisation Store Tables—General Hospital and Hospital Ship—continued.

ARTICLES.	Column I. Total for 1 General Hospital, to be held by A.O.D. at Southampton.	Column II. Total for 1 Hospital Ship's Equipment, to be provided by A.O.D., on Mobilization, as may be ordered by War Office.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 25—continued.			
Barrack and Hospital Stores (Part I.)—continued.			
Graters, bread - - - - -	1	—	
Gridirons, fluted - - - - -	4	—	
Horses, clothes - - - - -	1	—	
Infusers, tea (Mark III.) - - - - -	6	—	
Inhalers - - - - -	17	20	
„ tubes - - - - -	17	20	
Inkstands - - - - -	3	—	
Kettles, fish - - - - -	1	—	
„ tea, 2-quart - - - - -	70	—	
Knives, bread - - - - -	1	—	
„ carving - - - - -	6	—	
„ dinner - - - - -	520	—	
„ opening tins - - - - -	5	—	
Lamps, exterior - - - - -	—	—	
„ hand, small - - - - -	1	—	
„ passage - - - - -	* —	—	
Mats, coir fibre, door, 3ft. × 2ft. - - - - -	* —	—	
„ „ „ passage - - - - -	* —	—	
Measures, beer, 1-quart - - - - -	2	—	
„ „ 1-pint - - - - -	2	—	
„ „ ½-pint - - - - -	2	—	
„ glass, 4 oz. (Mark II.) - - - - -	75	20	
„ oil or milk, 1-gallon - - - - -	2	—	
„ „ ½ „ - - - - -	2	—	
„ „ 1-quart - - - - -	2	—	
„ „ 1-pint - - - - -	2	—	
„ „ ½ „ - - - - -	3	—	
„ wine and spirits, 1-gill - - - - -	1	—	
„ „ „ ½ „ - - - - -	1	—	
Mops, common, handles - - - - -	6	—	
Pails, slop (Mark II.) - - - - -	66	—	
Pans, stew, 2-gallon - - - - -	2	—	
„ „ 1 „ - - - - -	3	—	
„ „ 2-quart - - - - -	2	—	
„ „ 1 „ - - - - -	2	—	
Pins, rolling - - - - -	1	—	
Pots, coffee, 1-pint - - - - -	6	—	
„ cooking, oval, 10-gallon - - - - -	4	—	
„ mustard - - - - -	40	—	
Refrigerators - - - - -	† —	† —	
Salt-cellars, iron - - - - -	70	—	
Saucepans, iron, tinned, 2 quart - - - - -	2	—	
Saucers, tea - - - - -	24	—	
Scissors, hair-cutting - - - - - pairs	65	20	
Scoops, flour, 1-quart - - - - -	1	—	
„ „ 1 pint - - - - -	1	—	
„ „ ¼-pint - - - - -	1	—	
Screens, bedside (Mark III.) - - - - -	10	—	
Scuttles, coal - - - - -	‡ —	—	
Shapes, pudding, 1-pint - - - - -	100	—	
Skewers, with chains, 3 to a set - - - - - sets	12	—	
Slates, 14 in. × 10 in. - - - - -	3	—	
Slices, fish - - - - -	1	—	
Spittoons - - - - -	40	—	
Sponges, bath - - - - -	10	10	
Spoons, gravy - - - - -	5	—	
„ mustard - - - - -	40	—	
„ salt - - - - -	70	—	
„ table - - - - -	530	—	
„ tea - - - - -	62	—	
Squeezers, lemon - - - - -	2	5	
Stands, wash-hand, hospital - - - - -	2	—	
Stools, night - - - - -	—	20	
Strainers, gravy - - - - -	2	—	
„ hair, 15-in. - - - - -	2	—	
Tables, bedside (Mark II.) - - - - -	520	—	
Tongs, steak - - - - -	2	—	
Trays, bed - - - - -	65	20	
„ diet, 10 diets - - - - -	65	—	
„ dinner (Mark II.) - - - - -	65	—	
„ dressing - - - - -	65	10	
Tumblers, ½-pint - - - - -	100	100	
Urinals, earthen - - - - -	50	20	
Warmers, foot - - - - -	6	10	
„ stomach - - - - -	6	10	
Whisks, egg - - - - -	4	—	

* As required.

† As may be ordered by the War Office.

‡ As required forwards.

ARTICLES.	Column I. Total for 1 General Hospital, to be held by A.O.D. at Southampton.	Column II. <i>Total for 1 Hospital Ship's Equipment, to be provided by A.O.D., on Mobilisation, as may be ordered by War Office.</i>	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 26.			
BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STORES (PART II).			
Balances, spring, 200 lb. - - - - -	1	—	
„ „ 80 lb. - - - - -	1	—	
„ „ 4 lb. - - - - -	4	—	
Bedsteads, folding - - - - -	521	—	
Drivers, screw, notched - - - - -	1	—	
Fenders, officers' quarters - - - - -	*	—	
Fenders, soldiers' - - - - -	†	—	
Forms, soldiers', complete, 6-ft. - - - - -	40	—	
„ „ 4-ft. - - - - -	65	—	
Implements, butchers', cases, wood (Mark II.) - - -	4	—	
„ „ sheets, ground (unserviceable) - - -	4	—	
„ „ choppers, meat (Mark III.) - - -	4	—	
„ „ hooks, butchers', dressing, 9-in. - - -	24	—	
„ „ knives, butchers', cutting - - -	4	—	
„ „ „ flaying, large - - -	4	—	
„ „ steels, butchers' - - -	4	—	
„ „ steelyards, 56-lb. - - -	4	—	
Ladders, wood, for cleaning lamps - - -	†	—	
Machines, mincing, small - - -	2	—	
„ weighing, 14-lb., with enamelled pan - - -	—	1	
Mallets, driving cocks - - -	1	—	
Pails, iron, galvanized (water) - - -	72	20	
Pokers, officers' (Mark II.) - - -	*	—	
„ soldiers' - - -	†	—	
Safes, iron - - -	†	†	
Saws, butchers' - - -	2	—	
Shovels, fire, officers' (Mark II.) - - -	*	—	
„ soldiers' - - -	†	—	
Tables, base hospital (Mark I.) - - -	105	—	
Tubs, ablution - - -	10	5	
„ coal - - -	70	—	
„ washing - - -	15	—	
Weights, brass, 8-oz. - - -	—	1	
„ „ 4-oz. - - -	—	1	
„ „ 2-oz. - - -	—	1	
„ „ 1-oz. - - -	—	1	
„ „ ½-oz. - - -	—	1	
„ „ ¼-oz. - - -	—	1	
„ iron, ring, 14-lb. - - -	—	1	
„ „ 7-lb. - - -	—	1	
„ „ 4-lb. - - -	—	1	
„ „ 2-lb. - - -	—	1	
„ „ 1-lb. - - -	—	1	
„ „ ½-lb. - - -	—	1	
„ „ ¼-lb. - - -	—	1	
NOT IN VOCABULARY.			
Apparatus, disinfecting - - -	—	§ 1	
Machines, ice - - -	† 1	—	
„ washing - - -	—	§ 1	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 27.			
TEXTILE STORES: BEDDING, &c.			
Beds, hospital, in three pieces - - -	560	—	
Belts, restraint, lunatics - - - sets	2	—	
Blankets, G.S. - - -	|| 1,500	—	
Bolsters, hospital - - -	560	—	
Cases, bolster, barrack - - -	30	—	
„ paillasse, barrack - - -	30	—	
„ slip, bed, hospital - - -	780	—	
„ „ bolster, hospital - - -	650	—	
„ „ pillow, large - - -	1,542	—	
„ „ „ small - - -	100	—	
Cloths, table - - -	200	—	

* As required for wards.

† As required.

‡ As may be ordered by the War Office;

§ If not supplied by Admiralty. No sealed pattern.

|| This number includes blankets for all except nurses, and allowances for change.

Mobilisation Store Tables—General Hospital and Hospital Ship—*continued.*Johnston, W.
1—continued.

ARTICLES.	Column I. Total for 1 General Hospital, to be held by A.O.D. at Southampton.	Column II. Total for 1 Hospital Ship's Equipment, to be provided by A.O.D., on Mobilisation, as may be ordered by War Office.	REMARKS.
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 27— <i>continued.</i>			
Textile Stores: Bedding, &c.— <i>continued.</i>			
Hammocks (twine) - - - - -	—	* —	
Mops, common, heads - - - - -	6	—	
Napkins, ophthalmia - - - - -	100	200	
Nets, potato - - - - -	25	—	
Pillows, hospital, hair, large - - - - -	560	—	
„ „ „ small - - - - -	30	—	
Rugs, hearth - - - - -	† —	—	
„ hospital, surgical (or counterpanes, white) - - - - -	580	—	
Sheets, hospital, cotton - - - - -	3,000	—	
Towels, hand, hospital - - - - -	2,000	1,000	
„ round - - - - -	300	500	
TEXTILE STORES (MISCELLANEOUS).			
Flags, union, 6 ft. by 3 ft. - - - - -	2	—	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 29.			
TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT, &c.			
Thermometers, maximum - - - - -	—	* —	
„ minimum - - - - -	—	* —	
WOOLWICH STORE CHARGE, No. 36.			
NOT IN VOCABULARY.			
Rags, linen - - - - - lbs.	‡ 250	—	
„ woollen - - - - - „	150	—	
STATIONERY OFFICE SUPPLIES.			
Army forms, books and stationery - - - - - sets	§ —	|| —	

* As may be ordered by the War Office.

† As required.

‡ Or cotton waste, where steam is used.

§ Stationery Army Forms and books for the general hospital will be packed in ordinary packing cases. For scale books, &c., see Field Service Manual, Medical Services.**

|| For the hospital ship, when ordered, the scale referred to in § will be shipped, packed in ordinary cases.

** Note.—Scale not printed in Appendix.

DETAIL OF AN ARMY-CORPS, BY ARMS.

DETAIL OF AN ARMY-CORPS, BY ARMS.

D E T A I L.	Personnel.			Horses and pack animals.				Vehicles.				
	Officers.	Warrant and N.C. officers and men.	Total.	Private, or provided under Allowance Regulations.	Public.		Pack animals.	Total.	One-horse.		Two-horse.	
					Riding.	Draught			Machine guns and carriages for Infantry.	Maitese carts.	Machine guns and carriages for Cavalry.	Forage carts
GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS (with Servants and batmen).												
Army-Corps Staff - - - - -	17	35	52	50	1	24	-	75	-	-	-	2
3 Infantry Division Staffs - - - -	24	48	72	66	6	24	-	96	-	-	-	-
6 Infantry Brigade Staffs - - - - -	18	36	54	42	-	24	-	66	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	59	119	178	158	7	72	-	237	-	-	-	2
MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.												
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	Transport supplied by Staffs			
„ 3 Infantry Division Staffs - - - -	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-				
„ 6 Infantry Brigade Staffs - - - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-				
Total - - -	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAVALRY.												
2 Regiments - - - - -	46	1,012	1,058	134	823	96	6	1,064	-	-	2	4
Left at Base - - - - -	2	106	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARTILLERY.												
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -	3	7	10	7	-	-	-	7	Transport supplied by Staff			
Regimental Staff, Corps Artillery - - - -	2	6	8	5	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	1
1 Brigade Division, Horse Artillery - - - -	12	363	375	23	150	220	-	398	-	-	-	-
5 Brigade Divisions, Field Artillery - - - -	85	2,555	2,640	35	430	1,570	-	2,035	-	-	-	-
3 Infantry Divisional Ammunition Columns - -	15	603	618	3	90	615	-	708	-	-	-	-
Corps Troops Ammunition Column - - - -	5	248	253	1	30	272	-	303	-	-	-	-
Ammunition Park - - - - -	17	672	689	7	78	760	-	845	-	-	-	1
Left at Base - - - - -	6	368	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	139	4,454	4,593	86	778	3,439	-	4,303	-	-	-	2
ENGINEERS.												
With Army Corps Staff - - - - -	4	11	15	9	-	-	-	9	Transport supplied by Staff			
Regimental Staff Corps Engineers - - - -	2	6	8	4	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	1
3 Regimental Staffs Divisional Engineers - -	6	15	21	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
1 Pontoon Troop - - - - -	3	208	211	6	15	163	-	184	-	1	-	1
1 Telegraph Division - - - - -	6	238	244	12	31	126	-	169	-	-	-	9
1 Balloon Section - - - - -	3	51	54	6	4	32	-	42	-	-	-	2
4 Field Companies - - - - -	24	820	844	48	24	156	20	248	-	4	-	12
1 Field Park - - - - -	1	44	45	2	3	44	-	49	-	-	-	2
1 Railway Company - - - - -	5	153	158	10	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	1
Left at Base - - - - -	2	139	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	54	1,546	1,600	109	77	525	20	731	-	5	-	28
INFANTRY.												
25 Battalions - - - - -	700	24,525	25,225	125	50	800	50	1,025	25	25	-	25
Left at Base - - - - -	25	2,525	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILITARY POLICE.												
Mounted.												
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -	1	16	17	-	17	-	-	17	Transport supplied by Staffs			
„ 3 Infantry Division Staffs - - - - -	-	30	30	-	30	-	-	30				
Total - - -	1	46	47	-	47	-	-	47		-	-	-
Dismounted.												
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	Transport supplied by Staffs			
„ 6 Brigade Staff - - - - -	-	60	60	-	-	-	-	-				
Total - - -	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-

DETAIL OF AN ARMY-CORPS, BY ARMS.

Vehicles.																	Remarks.
Two-horse.				Four-horse.							Six-horse.						
Cable carts.	S.A.A. carts.	Water carts.	Maltese carts.	S.A.A. wagons, with limber.	Gun carriages, with limber.	A. & S. wagons, R.A.	Store wagons, with limber, R.A.	Pontoon, G.S. and forge wagons, R.E. &c.	G.S. wagons.	Carts, tool, double, R.E.	Ambulance wagons.	Guns and carriages, with limber.	Ammunition wagons, with limber, R.A.	A. & S. wagons, R.A.	Forge wagons, with limber, R.A.	Pontoon, trestle, and G.S. wagons, R.E., &c.	Total carriages.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	12	12	5	2	-	34
-	-	-	5	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	90	90	35	15	-	250
-	36	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	45	3	-	123
-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	13	1	-	45
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	3	-	119
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	39	-	7	-	5	10	17	-	-	-	-	102	153	212	24	-	572
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	28
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	32	123
-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DETAILS.

D E T A I L S.		Personnel.			Horses and pack animals.				Vehicles.					
		Officers.	Warrant and N.C. officers and men.	Total.	Private, or provided under Allowance Regulations.	Public.		Pack animals.	Total.	One-horse.		Two-horse.		
						Riding.	Draught.			Machine-guns and carriages for Infantry.	Mulese carts.	Machine-guns and carriages for Cavalry.	Forge carts.	
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.														
Officers.														
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -		1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	Transport with Companies				
„ Corps Troops Supply Column - - -		4	-	4	-	4	-	-	4					
„ 3 Divisional Supply Columns - - -		12	-	12	6	9	-	-	15					
„ 6 Brigade Supply Columns - - - -		24	-	24	-	24	-	-	24					
„ Supply Park - - - - -		7	-	7	2	6	-	-	8					
„ Field Bakery - - - - -		4	-	4	-	4	-	-	4					
Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers and Men.														
With Corps Troops Supply Column { Supply - - -		-	19	19	}	10	158	-	168	-	-	-	-	1
{ Transport - - -		-	168	168										
„ 3 Divisional Supply Columns { Supply - - -		-	45	45	}	27	210	-	237	-	-	-	-	3
{ Transport - - -		-	333	333										
„ 6 Brigade Supply Columns { Supply - - -		-	78	78	}	54	576	-	630	-	-	-	-	6
{ Transport - - -		-	978	978										
„ With Supply Park - - - { Supply - - -		-	12	12	}	49	690	-	739	-	-	-	-	-
{ Transport - - -		-	519	519										
„ Field Bakery - - - { Supply - - -		-	155	155	}	23	168	-	191	-	-	-	-	-
{ Transport - - -		-	157	157										
Left at Base - - - - -		1	87	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Officers - - -		52	-	52	}	210	1,802	-	2,022	-	-	-	-	10
Total Warrant and N. C. { Supply - - -		-	309	309										
Officers and Men - { Transport - - -		-	2,155	2,155										
CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.														
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -		1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	Transport supplied by Staff				
„ 3 Division Staffs - - - - -		6	6	12	6	-	-	-	6					
Total - - -		7	7	14	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
MEDICAL SERVICE.														
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -		3	10	13	4	-	-	-	4	Transport supplied by Staff				
„ 3 Division Staffs - - - - -		6	21	27	6	-	-	-	6					
„ Regimental Units - - - - -		*45	-	45	48	-	-	-	48	Transport supplied by unit				
„ 6 Bearer Companies - - - - -		18	348	366	18	18	300	-	336	-	-	-	-	24
„ 10 Field Hospitals - - - - -		50	350	400	50	30	270	-	280	-	-	-	-	10
Left at Base - - - - -		1	67	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - -		122	729	851	126	48	500	-	674	-	-	-	-	34
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.														
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -		1	4	5	2	-	-	-	2	Transport supplied by Staff				
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.														
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -		2	6	8	4	1	-	-	5	Transport supplied by Staff				
„ Regimental Units - - - - -		23	-	23	29	-	-	-	29	Transport supplied by unit				
Total - - -		25	6	31	33	1	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
POST OFFICE CORPS.														
With Army-Corps Staff - - - - -		1	6	7	1	-	-	-	1	Transport supplied by Staff				
„ 3 Division Staffs - - - - -		-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-					
„ 6 Brigade Staffs - - - - -		-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-					
Total - - - - -		1	42	43	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total - - -		1,207	35,052	36,259	791	2,046	7,234	76	10,147	25	30	2	108	1
		36,259			10,147					55				
Total Left at Base -		37	3,299	3,336										

DETAIL of an Army Corps, by Arms—continued.

Vehicles.																	Remarks.			
Two horse				Four-horse.							Six-horse.									
Cable cart.	S.A.A. carts.	Water carts.	Maltese carts.	S.A.A. wagons, with limber.	Gun carriages with limber.	A. & S. wagons R.A.	Store wagons with limber, R.A.	Pontoon, G.S. and forge wagons, R.E., &c.	G.S. wagons.	Carts, tool, double, R.E.	Ambulance wagons.	Guns and carriages, with limber.	Ammunition wagons, with limber, R.A.	A. & S. wagons, R.A.	Forge wagons, with limber, R.A.	Pontoon, trestle, and G.S. wagons, R.E., &c.	Total carriages.			
below	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38		
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48		
-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
to which attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	90		
-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	150		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
to which attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	139	50	9	4	6	10	17	38	363	16	60	102	153	212	24	32		1,401		
309				514								523								

* 2 Cavalry Regiments - 2

1 Brigade Division, H.A. - 1

5 " Divisions, F.A. - 5

Ammunition Park - 1

Pontoon Troop, R.E. - 1

4 Field Companies, R.E. - 4

25 Battalions - 25

Corps Troops Supply Column - 1

3 Infantry Divisional Supply Columns - 3

Supply Park - 1

Field Bakery - 1

Total - - - 45

* 2 Cavalry Regiments - 2
1 Brigade Division, H.A. 1
5 " Divisions, F.A. 5
Ammunition Park - 1
Pontoon Troop, R.E. - 1
4 Field Companies, R.E. 4
25 Battalions - 25
Corps Troops Supply Column - 1
3 Infantry Divisional Supply Columns - 3
Supply Park - 1
Field Bakery - 1
Total - - - 45

ARMY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE REGULATIONS.

Issued with Army Orders, dated 1st April, 1899.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

1. The Army Nursing Reserve is formed for the purpose of supplementing the regular nursing service of the army in the event of war on any extended scale. In time of peace it is under the control of a specially constituted committee, of which Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein is President, but in time of war the nursing sisters (or as many of them as may be required) will be entirely under the control of the War Department.

2. The Army Nursing Reserve will consist of 100 or more nursing sisters,* a certain number of whom may be detailed by the military authorities as acting superintendents.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES.

3. A candidate for the appointment of nursing sister must not be under 25 or over 35 years of age, and must have had at least 3 years' preliminary training and service combined in a civil general hospital. She will be required to produce the following documents:—

- An extract from the register of her birth, or, if this is not obtainable, a declaration made before a magistrate by one of her parents or guardians, giving the date of her birth.
- A recommendation from a person of social position (not a member of her own family) to the effect that the candidate's family is one of respectability and good standing in society, and that she is, in every way, a desirable person to enter a service composed of ladies.
- A statement, signed by the candidate, showing whether she is single, married, or a widow, and whether she is a member of a sisterhood or society. The statement should also give particulars of the place and duration of her hospital training which must, for at least 3 years, have been in a civil general hospital.
- Certificates of efficiency in medical and surgical nursing from the medical officers under whom she has served.
- A recommendation from the matron of the civil hospital at which she was trained, who must certify that she possesses the tact, temper, and ability qualifying her for appointment to the nursing reserve of the army.†
- A certificate from a qualified medical practitioner that she is in good health.

4. The certificates of age, qualification, and character must accompany the declaration form‡ when it is signed and returned.

III.—DRESS.

5. Members of the reserve will not be bound by any rules as regards dress or uniform, but will be required to wear at all times the badge of the Army Nursing Service Reserve. The badge will be worn on the right breast. When, however, members of the reserve are called up for army service they will become amenable to the ordinary regulations of the Army Nursing Service.

IV.—DISCIPLINE AND DUTIES.

6. Members of the reserve on being called upon for army service will be required to conform to the rules laid down for the Army Nursing Service in Section III., Regulations for Army Medical Services, in so far as they may be applicable.

V.—RETIREMENT.

7. Nursing sisters on attaining the age of 50 will cease to belong to the Army Nursing Service Reserve.

VI.—PAY AND GRATUITIES.

(When called up for duty.)

8. A nursing sister, when called up for duty, will receive pay at the rate of £40 per annum.

9. A nursing sister, when appointed superintendent, will receive extra pay at the rate of £20 per annum.

10. The pay of the female servant appointed to attend on the nursing sisters at Netley and Woolwich will be £25 a year, and at other hospitals at such rates, not exceeding £18 a year, as the general or other officer commanding may decide.

11. On cessation of employment, nursing sisters—including superintendents—will receive a gratuity of £20. They will also receive a further gratuity of £10 for each year of service beyond the first, if at home, and of £20 if abroad. Fractions of a year will be calculated at the same rate. These gratuities are sanctioned subject to the following conditions:—

- The service rendered by a nursing sister must have been in all respects of a satisfactory nature, and certified to by a responsible officer.
- The cessation of employment must have been due to causes beyond the nursing sister's own control.
- Any nursing sister relinquishing her engagement for reasons within her own control will forfeit her title to a gratuity—even though her services may exceed a year.

VII.—ALLOWANCES.

(When called up for duty.)

12. A special allowance, in lieu of board and washing, at the rate of 13s. a week at a home station, or of 3s. a day at a station abroad when rations in kind are not supplied, and of 3s. 6d. a week when they are supplied, will be granted to nursing sisters of the reserve when called up for duty.

13. A special allowance for the provision of clothing will also be granted to such nursing sisters, at the following rates:—

	£	s.	d.
Annual clothing allowance, abroad...	4	7	0
" " " at home ...	4	0	0
Triennial winter cloak allowance ...	2	0	0
" summer cloak allowance ...	1	5	0

14. An allowance of 10s. 6d. a week for board, etc. will be granted to the servant appointed to attend on nursing sisters under paragraph 10.

15. The other allowances at stations abroad, including the allowances for servants, will be at such rates, not exceeding those of a departmental officer of subaltern rank, as the Secretary or State may determine.

16. In addition to the foregoing allowances, superintendents and nursing sisters are supplied with public quarters, and with fuel and light.

Medical Division, War Office, London, S.W.
1st. April, 1899.

* Although as a rule the sisters are only expected to replace in military hospitals at home those members of the Regular Army Nursing Service ordered abroad, nevertheless in case of pressing emergency a certain proportion (selected from volunteers) may be called upon to proceed on service at short notice.

† Ability to speak and write one or more foreign languages will be considered an additional qualification, and will give preference in selection.

‡ This form will be supplied to candidates by the Secretary, Army Nursing Service Reserve, 18, Victoria Street, S.W.

RETURNS SHOWING SUPPLIES OF MEDICINES, &c. SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Johnston, W.
4.

A.

RETURN showing details of some of the larger supplies of Medicines and Surgical Instruments, and Materials despatched to South Africa in addition to Weekly Supplies and Field Medical and Surgical Equipment shown on B, C, D, E. (*Vide following pages.*)

Date and Number of Requisition.		Destination.	SUMMARY OF CHIEF ARTICLES.	REMARKS.
1899 :				
2 October	- 2,341	C. T.	Special instruments, appliances and aseptic furniture for operating room.	App. No. 11 (a.), Regns. A.M. Serv. Ditto.
2 "	- 2,342	M.	Special instruments, appliances and aseptic furniture for operating room.	
4 "	- 2,345	D.	12 Clover's ether inhalers ; 100 lbs. cotton wool.	
13 "	- 2,392	C. T.	Chloroform, 100 lbs. ; ether, 25 lbs. ; iodoform, 20 lbs. ; bandages, 5,000 ; wools, 350 lbs. ; gauzes, 3,000 yds.	
24 "	- 2,499C	C. T.	18,600 bandages ; 9,705 lbs. wools ; 1,520 lbs. lint ; 7,600 yds. gauzes ; 500 tins plaster.	
4 November	- 2,554	C. T.	Chloroform, 100 lbs. ; ether, 40 lbs.	
4 "	- 2,562	D.	80 gross aseptic wool sponges.	
4 "	- 2,563	C. T.	60 gross aseptic wool sponges.	
1 "	- 2,583	D.	Chloroform, 100 lbs. ; iodoform, 20 lbs. ; bandages, 11,000 ; wools, 1,000 lbs. ; lint, 510 lbs.	
24 "	- 2,611	C. T.	Medicines and surgical materials according to scale in Appendix 38, Regulations A. M. Service.	
21 "	- 2,615	M.	Medicines, dressings, &c., various, in 377 cases, 3 casks.	
21 "	- 2,616	C. T.	Chloroform, 100 lbs. ; ether, 50 lbs. ; iodoform, 15 lbs. quinine, 20 lbs. ; bandages, 5,000 ; wools, 900 lbs., &c., in 57 cases, 4 casks.	
6 December	- 2,665	C. T.	Chloroform, 300 lbs. ; ether, 100 lbs. ; iodoform, 200 lbs. ; boric acid, 500 lbs. ; carbolic acid, 1000 lbs. ; sticking plaster, 2,300 tins ; morphia tabloids, 1,000 tubes, in 150 cases.	
6 "	- 2,675	D.	Drugs, pills, tablets, splints, air and water beds, &c., in 76 cases.	
1900 :				
3 January	- 2,728	C. T.	Chloroform ; antiseptics ; quinine ; tablets and pills ; bandages, 20,000 ; wools, 3,100 lbs. ; crutches, 50 pairs ; lint, 1,500 lbs., &c., packed in 595 cases, 208 bales, 8 casks.	
2 "	- 2,730	D.	Acid, boric, 200 lbs. ; carbolic, 200 lbs. ; bismuth subnit., 200 lbs., &c., &c. ; clinical thermometers, 100, &c.	
3 "	- 2,736	C. T.	Special instruments, sterilizers, irrigators, for aseptic operations, in 25 cases.	
0 "	- 2,755	C. T.	Chloroform, 100 lbs. ; iodoform, 200 lbs. ; drugs, various ; sterilizers ; Murphey's buttons ; splints, 400 ; crutches, 100 pairs, in 188 cases.	
7 "	- 2,791	C. T.	Compressed tablets of drugs and pills, 173,000.	
8 "	- 2,797	C. T.	Air beds, 50 ; water beds, 50 ; air pillows, 50 ; splints, various, 600 ; irrigators, &c., in 79 cases.	
8 "	- 2,808	C. T.	Wools, various, 6,000 lbs. ; gauzes, 4,000 yds.	
4 "	- 2,834	C. T.	Drugs, various ; trusses.	
0 "	- 2,957	D.	Drugs, various ; bandages, 5,700 ; wool, 500 lbs. ; hypodermic syringes ; contents of panniers, &c.	
0 "	- 2,958	C. T.	Drugs, various ; tablets of compressed drugs and pills, 70,000 ; clinical thermometers, 100, in 159 cases, 8 casks.	
3 February	- 2,981	D.	Iodoform, 200 lbs.	
3 "	- 3,013	C. T.	Drugs, various ; bandages, 40,500 ; pins, safety, 100,000 ; syringes, 3,000, in 206 cases.	
5 "	- 3,022	D.	Pills and tablets of compressed drugs, 195,500 ; gauzes, 10,000 yds. ; ice-bags, water bottles, &c., in 102 cases.	
1 "	- 3,055	D.	Air beds, 60 ; air cushions, 60.	
2 "	- 3,059	C. T.	Tablets of compressed drugs and pills, 892,000.	
7 "	- 3,075	C. T.	Drugs, various ; diarrhoea mixture, 50 lbs. ; mist. sennae co., 100 lbs. ; wools, 6,000 lbs., in 385 cases.	
7 "	- 3,076	C. T.	Drugs, various ; mustard leaves, tins, 1,500 ; chlorodyne, 150 lbs. ; phenacetin, 50 lbs. ; bandages, 77,000 ; trusses, 200 ; plaster, 5,000 tins, in 454 cases.	

C. T. = Cape Town.

M. = Maritzberg.

D. = Durban.

Johnston, W.
4—continued.

Returns showing Supplies of Medicines, &c. sent to South Africa—*continued.*

A. (*continued.*)

RETURN showing details of some of the larger supplies of Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.—*continued.*

Date and Number of Requisition.		Destination.	SUMMARY OF CHIEF ARTICLES.	REMARKS.
1900.				
6 March	3,087	C. T.	Drugs, various; tinctures, 680 lbs.; diarrhoea mixture, 400 lbs.; tablets of compressed drugs and pills, 65,000; bandages, 55,000; gauzes, 30,000 yds.; water bottles, 100; clinical thermometers, 200, in 786 cases.	
19 "	3,120	C. T.	Drugs, various; mustard leaves, tins, 4,000; tinctures, 13,000 lbs.; phenacetin, 150 lbs.; sulphonol, 150 lbs.; salol, 150 lbs.; bandages, 100,000; wools, 5,600 lbs.; gauzes, 40,000 yds.; safety pins, 50,000; trusses, 500, in 1,515 cases.	
29 "	3,135	C. T.	Drugs, various; castor oil, 500 lbs.; tablets and pills, 90,000; bandages, 60,000; gauzes, 60,000 yds.; wools, 1,700 lbs.; syringes, 2,000; lint, 1,000 lbs.; pins, safety, 50,000; clinical thermometers, 300; plaster, 3,000 tins, in 559 cases.	
28 "	3,150	C. T.	Clinical thermometers, 500; enemas, 500; trusses, 200.	
30 "	3,143	D.	Drugs, various; castor oil, 200 lbs.; quinine, 50 lbs.; clinical thermometers, 100.	
9 April	3,220	C. T.	Drugs, various; oils, 1,000 lbs.; mustard leaves, 2,000 tins; tinctures, 2,110 lbs.; tablets and pills, 720,000; bandages, 90,000; gauzes, 100,000 yds.; wools, 3,000 lbs.; pins, safety, 150,000; clinical thermometers, 700; crutches, 100 pairs; catheters, 400; water analysis cases, 12; surgeons' instruments cases, 12, in 1,466 cases.	
9 "	3,221	C. T.	Bismuth subnit., 200 lbs.; liniments, 1,200; oils, 2,104 lbs.; mustard leaves, 2,000 tins; tinctures, 2,330 lbs.; tablets and pills, 690,000; bandages, 85,000; wools, 3,000 lbs.; gauzes, 100,000 yds.; plaster, 2,200 tins; hypodermic syringes, 100; enemas, 150; eye shades, 400, in 1,631 cases.	
18 "	3,240	D.	Drugs, various; bandages, 20,000; aseptic wool sponges, 1,152; clinical thermometers, 100; instruments, various, in 154 cases.	
30 "	3,308	C. T.	Glycerine, 500 lbs.; paraffin molle, 500 lbs.; tinctures, 2,200 lbs.; tablets of drugs and pills, 300,000; bandages, 81,000; gauzes, 50,000 yds.; wools, 3,000 lbs.; ice bags, 400; clinical thermometers, 200; trusses, 200, in 977 cases.	
30 "	3,310	C. T.	Drugs, various, tablets and pills, 365,000; bandages, 45,000; gauzes, 40,000 yds.; lint, 1,500 lbs.; clinical thermometers, 100; enemas, 50; trusses, 200; plaster, 1,000 tins, in 630 cases.	
30 "	3,311	C. T.	Drugs, various, oils, 1,000 lbs.; mustard leaves, 10,000 tins; tinctures, 2,400 lbs.; tablets and pills, 1,079,000; bandages, 23,000; wools, 2,500 lbs.; clinical thermometers, 500; water beds, 100; air beds, 300; air pillows, 300, in 956 cases.	
9 May	3,340	D.	Drugs, various, pills and tablets, 700,000; enema syringes, 50; hypodermic syringes, 50, in 180 cases.	
9 "	3,338	C. T.	Enormous quantities of everything, tinctures, &c., 9,150 lbs.; oils, 2,428 lbs.; quinine, 100 lbs.; pepsine, 140 lbs.; pill and tablet tins, 500; bandages, 25,000; gauze, 40,000; clinical thermometers, 900, in 2,115 cases, 14 casks, 10 bales.	
21 "	3,379	C. T.	Enormous quantities of everything, tinctures, &c., 11,400 lbs.; oils, 2,131 lbs.; quinine, 200 lbs.; pepsine, 180 lbs.; mustard leaves, 10,000; pills, 40,000; mist. sennæ co., 1,500 lbs.; diarrhoea mixture, 1,500 lbs.; thermometers, clinical, 500; trusses, 300; eye instruments, aseptic wool sponges, 14,400; microscopes, in 2,405 cases, 40 casks.	
21 "	3,380	D.	Drugs various, dressings, clinical thermometers, 200; trusses, instruments, &c., in 246 cases.	
21 "	3,385	D.	Drugs, various, castor oil, 200 lbs.; surgical appliances, hypodermic tablets, in 32 cases.	
11 June	3,435	C. T.	Large demand, oils, 1,200 lbs.; tinctures, 8,300 lbs.; tablets and pills, 1,400,000; pill and tablet tins, 500.	
18 "	3,449	C. T.	Quinine, 800 lbs.	
18 "	3,453	D.	Glycerine, 200; tinctures, 650 lbs.; flannel, 200 yds.; tenax, 200 lbs.	

NOTE.—The tonnage of the above stores amounts to 1,476 shipping tons.

B.

RETURN showing Regular Weekly Supplies of Medicines and Surgical Materials despatched to CAPE TOWN.

Date and Number of Requisition.				ARTICLES.	REMARKS.
1899 :					
November 30	-	-	-	2639C	Large supply bandages and dressings.
December 7	-	-	-	2665	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.
" 13	-	-	-	2672C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.
" 13	-	-	-	2672	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.
" 20	-	-	-	2694	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 27	-	-	-	2703	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 27	-	-	-	2703	- ditto - bandages and dressings.
1900 :					
January 3	-	-	-	2733	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.
" 3	-	-	-	2733C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.
" 10	-	-	-	2762	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.
" 10	-	-	-	2762C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.
" 17	-	-	-	2794	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.
" 17	-	-	-	2794C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.
" 24	-	-	-	2942	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.
" 24	-	-	-	2942C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.
" 27	-	-	-	4823/5/618	P.M.O. Cape wired to stop supply of chloroform and antiseptics.
" 31	-	-	-	2971	Large supply bandages and dressings.
February 7	-	-	-	2989C	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 14	-	-	-	3025C	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 21	-	-	-	3053C	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 28	-	-	-	3078C	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 28	-	-	-	3078	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics - - - Supply resumed. 4823/5/655.
March 7	-	-	-	3092	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 7	-	-	-	3092C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.
" 14	-	-	-	3112	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.
" 14	-	-	-	3112C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.
" 21	-	-	-	3126	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.
" 21	-	-	-	3126C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.
" 26	-	-	-	4823/5/678	P.M.O. Cape wired to stop supply of chloroform and antiseptics.
" 28	-	-	-	3137C	Large supply bandages and dressings.
April 4	-	-	-	5156C	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 11	-	-	-	3229C	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 18	-	-	-	3251C	- ditto - - - ditto.
" 18	-	-	-	3236C	300,000 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.
" 25	-	-	-	3283C	Large supply bandages and dressings.
" 25	-	-	-	3283C	300,000 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.
May 2	-	-	-	3321C	Large supply bandages and dressings.
" 2	-	-	-	3321C	300,000 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.
" 9	-	-	-	3341C	Large supply bandages and dressings.
" 9	-	-	-	3341C	600,000 compressed tablets of drugs and pills - - - Supply doubled Principal Medical Officer's wire 5.5.00. 4823/5/713.
" 16	-	-	-	3367C	Large supply bandages and dressings.
" 16	-	-	-	3367C	600,000 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.
" 23	-	-	-	3389C	Large supply bandages and dressings.
" 23	-	-	-	3389C	600,000 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.
" 30	-	-	-	3401C	Large supply bandages and dressings.
" 30	-	-	-	3401C	600,000 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.
" 31	-	-	-	4823/5/745	G.O.C. Cape wired to stop supply of bandages and dressings as there was an enormous quantity in base medical stores.
June 6	-	-	-	3419C	600,000 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.
" 13	-	-	-	3438C	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
" 20	-	-	-	3456C	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
" 27	-	-	-	3469C	- ditto - ditto - ditto.
				Weekly supplies still being continued.	

Johnston, W.
4—continued.

Returns showing Supplies of Medicines, &c. sent to South Africa—*continued.*

C.

RETURN showing regular weekly supplies of medicines and surgical materials despatched to DURBAN.

Date and Number of Requisition.		ARTICLES.	Remarks.
1899.			
November 30	- - - 2640C	Large supply bandages and dressings.	
December 20	- - - 2694C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 27	- - - 2704C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 27	- - - 2704C	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
1900.			
January 3	- - - 2734C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 3	- - - 2734	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
" 10	- - - 2761C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 10	- - - 2761	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
" 17	- - - 2793C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 17	- - - 2793	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
" 24	- - - 2941C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 24	- - - 2941	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
" 31	- - - 2970C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 31	- - - 2970	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
February 7	- - - 2990C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 7	- - - 2990	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
" 14	- - - 3026C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 14	- - - 3026	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
" 21	- - - 3054C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 21	- - - 3054	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
" 28	- - - 3079C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 28	- - - 3079	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
March 7	- - - 3093C	- ditto - bandages and dressings.	
" 7	- - - 3093	- ditto - chloroform and antiseptics.	
" 10	- - - 4823/5/664	Wire from Durban to stop supply of chloroform and antiseptics.	
" 14	- - - 3113C	Large supply bandages and dressings.	
" 21	- - - 3125C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 28	- - - 3138C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 28	- - - 3145C	194,580 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.	
April 4	- - - 3157C	- ditto ditto ditto.	
" 4	- - - 3157C	Large supply bandages and dressings.	
" 11	- - - 3230C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 11	- - - 3230C	194,580 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.	
" 18	- - - 3252C	- ditto ditto ditto.	
" 18	- - - 3252C	Large supply bandages and dressings.	
" 25	- - - 3284C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 25	- - - 3284C	194,580 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.	
May 2	- - - 3322C	- ditto ditto ditto.	
" 2	- - - 3322C	Large supply bandages and dressings.	
" 9	- - - 3342C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 9	- - - 3342C	194,580 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.	
" 16	- - - 3368C	- ditto ditto ditto.	
" 16	- - - 3368C	Large supply bandages and dressings.	
" 23	- - - 3390C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 23	- - - 3390C	194,580 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.	
" 30	- - - 3402C	- ditto ditto ditto.	
" 30	- - - 3402C	Large supply bandages and dressings.	
June 6	- - - 3420C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 6	- - - 3420C	194,580 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.	
" 13	- - - 3439C	- ditto ditto ditto.	
" 13	- - - 3439C	Large supply bandages and dressings.	
" 20	- - - 3457C	- ditto - - - ditto.	
" 20	- - - 3457C	194,580 compressed tablets of drugs and pills.	
" 27	- - - 3471C	- ditto ditto ditto.	
" 27	- - - 3471C	Large supply bandages and dressings.	
Weekly supplies still being continued.			

D.

RETURN showing spare Field Medical and Surgical Equipment, and Surgeons' Instruments despatched to South Africa, not allotted to any particular unit.

ARTICLES.	NUMBER.
Medical companions, with water bottles - - - - -	261
Surgical haversacks, with water bottles - - - - -	315
Surgical saddle-bags with water bottles (pairs) - - - - -	57
Surgical bags (for cavalry) - - - - -	82
Field medical panniers (pairs) - - - - -	159
Reserve field medical panniers (pairs) - - - - -	39
Field surgical panniers (pairs) - - - - -	57
Field fracture boxes - - - - -	71
Antiseptic cases - - - - -	375
Surgeons' cases of instruments - - - - -	37

E.

TOTAL NUMBER of X-RAY APPARATUS, as per Regulation List, now in South Africa - - - - 17
Spare plates, batteries, and parts have been supplied from time to time.
REGULATION LIST of APPARATUS, &c., necessary for X-RAY WORK in the Field, as supplied to South Africa.

I.—SUPPLIED by MR. A. APPS.

10'' Field Service induction coil, Apps', in teak case, with condenser and commutator in separate teak case, two pairs conducting cords, and four ebonite pillars - - - - No. 1
Lithanode portable battery, 6 cells, 30 ampère hours, terminals in front for use of one or more cells - - - - " 2
Fluorescent screen, 11½ × 9½, with cryptoscope - - - - " 1
Mahogany stand for holding X-Ray tubes - - - - " 1
Focus tubes for above (by Cossar or Newton) - - - - " 6
Spare covered wires to connect battery to coil set 1
" " " " coil to tube - - - - " 1
Extra platinum studs for contact-breaker - - - pr. 1
Voltmeter, 2 to 20, best finish and plate glass front - - - - No. 1

Hydroquinone developer (dry), Powell's - - sets 4
Winchester quart bottles - - - - No. 2
N. M. stoppered bottles, 20-oz. - - - - " 2
Hypo in two capped jars - - - - lbs. 28
W. M. stoppered bottles, 80-oz. - - - - No. 2
Alum and capped jar - - - - lbs. 7
Deep porcelain trays, 12 × 10 - - - - No. 2
" " " 13 × 11 - - - - " 2
Glass measure, 20-oz. - - - - " 2
" " 2-dr. - - - - " 2
" " 10-oz. - - - - " 2
Deep porcelain dishes, 9 × 7 - - - - " 2
" " " 7 × 5 - - - - " 4
Tyler's light-tight bags, ½ - - - - boxes 3
" " " ½ - - - - " 3
" " " 12 × 10 - - - - " 3
½ P. O. P., in tin - - - - pkts. 6
" " " 1 - - - - " 6
12 × 10 P. O. P., in tin (12 pieces in packet) - - " 6
Black fabric - - - - yds. 2
Ruby - - - - " 2
Arundel & Marshall boxes, ½ pl. - - - - No. 2
" " " ½ pl. - - - - " 2
" " " 12 × 10 - - - - " 2
Teak printing frames, 12 × 10 - - - - " 2
" " ½ pl. - - - - " 2
" " ½ pl. - - - - " 2
Dark room lamp, Rubralux "No. 1" - - - - " 1
Syphon washing tank, zinc, with rack to take ½, 1, or 12 × 10 plates (Fig. 797) - - - - " 1
Ilford Manual of Photography - - - - " 1
Gold chloride (Johnson & Son), 15-gr. tubes - - - - " 6
Ammonium sulphocyanide, 8-oz. bottles - - - - " 2
Acid, pyrogallie - - - - oz. 2
Sodium sulphite - - - - " 44
" carbonate - - - - " 4
Potassium bromide - - - - " ½

II.—SUPPLIED by MESSRS. MUIRHEAD & Co.

Portable cross-thread localiser (Mackenzie Davidson's), with stand and accessories - No. 1
Stretcher with tube holder and plate holder, as supplied to Netley (side bars hinged) - - - " 1

III.—SUPPLIED by MR. J. FALLOWFIELD.

Edwards' cathodal "xxx" plates, 12 × 10 - doz. 6
" " " " 1 - - - " 2
" " " " ½ - - - " 1

F.

Hospital ships "Trojan" and "Spartan" fitted with dispensary, drugs, dressings, instruments, operating room, and spare medicines, dressings, instruments and appliances.
Cutler sent out to keep instruments in order.
Five X-Ray experts sent out and specially provided with tools to execute repairs.

Hospital train "The Princess Christian," fitted with cases of medicines, antiseptic dressings, instruments, &c
Transports conveying troops to South Africa have been supplied with medicines, dressings, instruments, &c., for use during voyage.
Antityphoid vaccine and special syringe has been issued to transports in those cases where inoculations were not performed previous to departure.

Kitchener I.

SCALES OF EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORT.

Published by Order of Chief of Staff. Authority—C. of S. Telegram No. M. 87. Dated Driefontein, O.F.S., 11 March 1900.

SCALE of MULE TRANSPORT for an INFANTRY DIVISION.

	Mule Wagons.	Scotch Carts.
G.O.C. Infantry Division and Staff - - - - -	1	—
2 G.O.C.s Brigades and their Staffs - - - - -	—	2
8 Battalions at full strength 1,000, without greatcoats, and 1 day's food and forage - - - - -	48	—
If greatcoats carried and 2 day's food and forage - - - - -	72	—
2 Bearer Companies - - - - -	2	2
3 Field Hospitals - - - - -	6	—
1 Field Company, R.E. - - - - -	6	—
3 Supply Columns - - - - -	3	—
TOTAL, without greatcoats and 1 day's food only -	66	4
TOTAL, with greatcoats and 2 days' food - -	90	4

SCALE of BAGGAGE, KIT, EQUIPMENT, &c., to be carried when Troops Operate in the Field.

BAGGAGE :

- (a) Officers—Divisional General - - - - - 100 lbs.
G G.C. Brigade - - - - - 75 lbs.
C.O.'s Regiments - - - - - }
Brigade Division's Artillery - - - - - } 50 lbs.
Departmental and Staff Officers - - - - - }
Special Service Officers of rank of Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels - - - - - }
All other Officers - - - - - 35 lbs.
- (b) Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants - - - - - 10 lbs. }
Carry 1 blanket on them - - - - - }
Also carried for them 1 blanket - - - - - } 8 lbs. } 18 lbs.
1 waterproof sheet - - - - - }
- (c) N.-C.O.s and Men :
Carrying one blanket sewn up at one end and at one side to form bag, leaving hole at bottom and one hole each side for head and arms to pass through when required as greatcoat.
Carried for them :
1 blanket - - - - - 4½ }
1 waterproof sheet - - - - - 3½ }
1 shirt - - - - - 1¼ } 9½ lbs.
1 pair socks - - - - - ¼ }
- All other kit, kit bags, &c., left at advanced base when troops move off.
- Messes and cooking necessities—
Officers, at 10 lbs. per Officer, and 20 lbs. extra each mess.
Men, 1 cooking camp kettle per 12 men, at 8 lbs., i.e., 66 lbs. per man.

REGIMENTAL BAGGAGE :

- Lanterns and candles :
1 lantern (folding) per company, and 2 per headquarters, at 7 lbs.
1 month's supply, candles for same.
2 lanterns per squadron or battery, or other mounted unit, and 2 lb. per headquarters.
- Rifle oil, dubbing, soft soap :
1 month's supply.
- Buckets :
2 per company (infantry), squadron, or similar unit, and 2 per headquarters. Mounted troops and artillery carry additional buckets with them to water animals.
- Equipment as per scale laid down for particular units.

DETAIL of EQUIPMENT carried by INFANTRY.

										lbs	ozs.
INFANTRY :											
Axes, felling, 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	3
Axes, hand, 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12
Axes, pick, 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	6
Bars, crow, 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-
Files, 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Grindstone, 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Saws, 3, with set for do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
Shovels, 20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	4
Spades, 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	10
Pliers, side cutting, 2 pairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Maul, G.S., 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Hooks, bill, 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	10
Hooks, reaping, 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2
Sandbags, 1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	8
										1,004	8
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, INFANTRY :											
Medical companion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Surgical haversack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Field panniers, 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-
Stretcher, ambulance, 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	-
Water Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
										397	10
STORES, INFANTRY :											
Oil, 1 month's supply for rifles and machine guns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-
Dubbing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Soap, soft, 1 month's supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Butcher's implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	8
Repairing material and sheeting for cleaning arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Tools, opening packages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
Balance, spring, 80 lbs., 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4
Knives, Opening Tins, 48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
Boxes, candle, with candles, 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8
										201	6
DETAIL OF MULES :											
Machine guns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Water carts-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Pack (signalling equipment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
S. A. A. carts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
Pack (Ammunition)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
										36 (add 10 per cent.) - - = 40	

DETAIL of TRANSPORT required by an INFANTRY BATTALION carrying 1 Day's Food.

1.—INFANTRY BATTALION :

(a) Officers' baggage, 25 × 25 + 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890	2,868½ lbs. 1 buck-wagon.
Mess kit, 25 × 10 + 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	
2 lbs. per diem extra for officers not included.											
(b) Medical equipment, tools, and stores -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,603½ lbs. 105 lbs.
Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397 lbs. 10 ozs.	
Tools and stores -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,205 lbs. 14 ozs.	
Stationery and books -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Men and Animals :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		9,680 lbs. 3 mule-wagons.
Baggage, 1,000 × 9·5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500 lbs.	
W.O. and S. Sergeants, 10 × 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180 lbs.	
Cooking pots, 1,000 × '66-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660 lbs.	780 lbs. 5,330 lbs. 2 mule-wagons.
Lanterns and candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 lbs.	
Buckets, 10 × 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 lbs.	
One day's food :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4,550 lbs. 308 lbs.
1,000 rations at 4·15 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,150 lbs.	
8 horses at 12 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96 lbs.	
38 mules at 8 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308 lbs.	
										Total	6 mule-wagons.

If greatcoats are carried—

1,000 greatcoats at 6·5 lbs., gives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500 lbs.	2 mule-wagons.
2 days' food and forage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,500 lbs.	3 mule-wagons.

Carrying also—Cooking pots, lanterns, buckets

Total - - - 9 mule-wagons.

(continued.)

Scales of Equipment and Transport—continued.
TRANSPORT for LIGHT BAGGAGE and 2 Days' FOOD for a CAVALRY REGIMENT.

N.B.—The scale of forage is maximum ; the ordinary scale being only 12 lbs. grain per horse.

HEADQUARTERS :

Strength—7 officers, 6 W. O. and staff sergeants, 38 N.C.O.s and men, 53 horses.

SQUADRON :

6 officers, 2 staff sergeants, 152 N.C.O.s and men, 161 horses.

DETAIL OF BAGGAGE, &C. :
(a) Headquarters :

(1) Officers, 6 × 35 + 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260 lbs.	350 lbs.
Mess, 7 × 10 + 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 lbs.	
(2) W.O. and Staff Sergeants, 6 × 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108 lbs.	488 lbs.
(3) N.C.O.s and Men, 38 × 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380 lbs.	
(4) Food and forage :											
2 days' rations for 51 at 3·25 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331·5 lbs.	1,921·5 lbs.
2 days' forage at 15 lbs., 53 horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,590 lbs.	
(5) Stores and equipment :											lbs. ozs.
4 camp kettles, at 8 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
2 lanterns with candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
Dubbing, 1 month (say)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-
Oil (rifle, Rangoon and paraffin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
8 hooks, bill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	12
Butchers' Implements (2 cases)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-
3 saws (tenon), 14-inch butchery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
Horse shoes, 27 sets, and nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	12
Tools (opening), packages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
2 chests, tool (No. 7), with contents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	-
1 forge, field, G.S. complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	-
2 veterinary panniers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	-
Medical equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	4
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
7 buckets, G.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Spring balance, 80 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
14 cords, forage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
2 knives, opening tins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
										2,012	12

SUMMARY.

	lbs.	ozs.
(1) - - -	350	-
(2) and (3) - -	488	-
(4) - - -	1,921	8
(5) - - -	2,012	12
	4,772	4

TRANSPORT ALLOWED.

 1 buck-wagon.
 1 Scotch cart, or
 2 G.S. wagons, Mark VIII.

(b) Squadron :

(1) Officers, 6 × 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210 lbs.	290 lbs.
Mess, 6 × 10 + 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 lbs.	
(2) Staff sergeants, 2 × 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 lbs.	1,556 lbs.
(3) N.C.O.s and men, 152 × 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,520 lbs.	
(4) Food and forage :											
2 days' rations for 152 at 3·25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	988 lbs.	5,818 lbs.
2 days' forage at 15 lbs., 161 horses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,830 lbs.	
(5) Stores and equipment :											lbs. ozs.
Balance spring, 80 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
1 bar, crow, 3 ft. 6 in.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Books, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
2 lanterns and candles (one month's supply)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
12 Buckets, G.S. canvas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
1 case tools and materials, squadron, filled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	8
40 cords, forage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	8
11 hooks, reaping, large	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
12 camp kettles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-
80 sets horse shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	0
2 knives, opening tins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
										637	9

SUMMARY.

	lbs.	ozs.
(1) - - -	290	-
(2) and (3) - -	1,556	-
(4) - - -	5,818	-
(5) - - -	637	9
	8,301	9

ALLOWED.

 3 buck-wagons, or
 4 G.S. wagons.

Scales of Equipment and Transport—*continued.***Kitchener 1—**
continued.EQUIPMENT, BAGGAGE, FOOD, FORAGE, and AMMUNITION to be carried by MOUNTED INFANTRY,
YEOMANRY, &c.

N.B.—The scale of forage is maximum ; the ordinary scale being only 12 lbs. grain per horse.

Headquarters of M.I. Regiment, Yeomanry Regiment, or regiment Colonial Horse, 1 mule waggon (or G.S. wagon drawn by 6 mules) to carry personal baggage of Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding and his Staff ; also veterinary and medical equipment, field forge, coal, and shoeing tools, food and forage for two days for Staff and their horses.

EQUIPMENT PER SQUADRON OR COMPANY :

	lbs.	oz.
1 balance, spring, 80 lbs.	3	5
2 boxes, candle, F.S. with candle (lantern) one month supply	3	3
12 buckets, watering, G.S., canvas	7	4
1 case tools and material, squadron, filled	35	8
11 hooks, reaping, large	12	12
12 kettles, camp, oval, 12 qts.	86	10
2 lanterns, folding	13	9
60 horse shoes, sets, 50 per cent. with nails complete (cold-shoeing)	330	—
Oil, Rangoon, and rifle, 1 month's supply	10	—
Dubbing, 1 month's supply	10	—
Soft soap,	20	—
2 knives, opening tins	1	4
2 axes, felling	11	14
2 axes, pick, with helves	7	14
4 shovels, light, cast steel	12	14
4 hooks, bill	9	2
	575	3

FOOD AND FORAGE :

CARRIED IN TRANSPORT WAGON :

2 days' biscuits	325 lbs., 120 all ranks for 2 days	780 lbs.
2 days' tinned meat		
2 days' groceries		
2 days' forage at 15 lbs.		3,600 lbs.
(1 day's comp. forage for 120 horses when possible)		4,380 lbs.

BAGGAGE :

5 officers at 35 lbs.	165	235	1,435 lbs.
5 officers' mess	70		
MEN : 120 at 10 lbs.	1,200		
1 waterproof sheet.			
1 blanket.			
1 pair socks.			
1 shirt.			

AMMUNITION :

Carried on soldier, 100 rounds per rifle.	
Carried on regimental reserve, 130 rounds per rifle.	
130 rounds per 120 men.	
15,600 rounds.	
In 14 boxes at 80 lbs.	- - 1,120 lbs.

SUMMARY.

Equipment	575 lbs.	2 buck-wagons.
Food	4,380 lbs.	
Baggage	1,435 lbs.	
Ammunition	1,120 lbs.	For which S.A.A. or Scotch cart will be provided.
	7,510 lbs.	

DETAIL of TRANSPORT allowed for TECHNICAL UNITS.

AMMUNITION COLUMN :

Per column, one mule wagon to carry food, kit and stores of the column. In addition to special vehicles horsed by artillery, such transport as may be required from time to time to carry the remaining ammunition order to be taken by G.O.C. force will be detailed from ox or mule transport companies and be temporarily attached to O.C. column for rations, &c.

FIELD COMPANY :

For Technical Equipment, Pumps, &c.	4 mule wagons.
For stores, also baggage, food, and forage	2 mule wagons.

BEARER COMPANY :

1 mule wagon and one Scotch cart per company.

FIELD HOSPITAL :

2 mule wagons.

All other units, such as telegraph and balloon sections, field troops, R.E., special hospitals, &c., will be detailed, when required, to meet particular requirements in each case.

Kitchener 2.

EXTRACT FROM ARMY ORDER DATED AT BLOEMFONTEIN 30TH APRIL, 1900.

ARMY ORDERS, SOUTH AFRICA.

Army Head Quarters,
Government House,
Bloemfontein, 30th April, 1900.

* * * * *

MEDICAL :

The following scale of transport for field hospitals and bearer companies is authorised, and will be supplied on demand by the senior transport officer of the brigade or division concerned :—

4 buck-wagons, 1 Scotch cart, 2 water carts, per field hospital.
2 buck-wagons, 1 water cart, per bearer company.

One extra Scotch cart, if available, will be issued to each field hospital of the cavalry divisions, as these field hospitals are divided into two sections. If not available, General Officers commanding will obtain suitable carts by requisition on the inhabitants of the country.

* * * * *

By Order,
W. F. KELLY, Major-General,
D.A. General.

McCormack

REPORT OF MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS, DURBAN.

NO. 1 BASE DEPÔT MEDICAL STORES.

This depôt was established by me in Durban on 6th November 1899, the day I disembarked here. I first inspected all the buildings available for such a depôt, and selected a portion of goods shed adjoining Central Railway Station; this I had shut off and secured—Mr. David Hunter, General Manager of Natal Government Railway, kindly supplying a number of carpenters to execute the work.

This store is in direct rail communication with the wharfs from whence all supplies are conveyed in trucks immediately on their landing from the ships, and run right into this depôt, which is practically on the departure platform from which all trains start up country, so that no time is lost in despatching stores and no expense is incurred for transport. The post and telegraph offices are just across the road, and all shops from which purchases might possibly be required are close at hand. The depôt is in direct communication with P.M.O., Natal Army, P.M.O., L. of C., and every medical officer in charge of a hospital or regimental unit along the lines of communication and at the front. The store is dry and safe, having 3ft. of air space beneath the floor. It is fitted with electric light, fire-extinguishing apparatus, and telephone for prompt discharge of work at any hour, and a man is always on duty at night for the receipt of telegrams and urgent messages. On receipt of a requisition either by wire or letter, the packers are immediately set to work, and the articles are invariably despatched by the first passenger train if the demand is urgent, the officer to whom the stores are consigned being advised by wire if considered necessary. Goods trains are used for the conveyance of stores requisitioned for in the ordinary course. In the event of the unit being located at a distance from the station where stores are detained, the railway staff officer is communicated with by wire to ensure immediate delivery.

The stores for this depôt arrived in the Colony a fortnight before myself, and were in accordance with scale laid down in medical regulations. I concluded from the magnitude into which the military operations had grown that the demands on the base depôt would be much larger than anticipated; consequently a few

days after establishing the depôt I cabled to Director-General A.M.D. for a large quantity of antiseptic dressings and surgical materials which were forwarded to me. I also visited the principal chemists in Durban and obtained from them a list of their stocks and prices, and found that Lennon, Ltd., had a large quantity of the articles I should most likely require to purchase locally. The prices quoted by this firm being somewhat high I had a personal interview with them, and concluded an arrangement by which the purchases made by me for the base depôt should be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. from current price list, this in addition to the 7½ per cent. on ordinary drugs and materials, and 20 per cent. on the pills, tablets, and proprietary articles customs rebate to which the Imperial Government is entitled, brought the local prices to within a measurable distance of the cost of stores shipped from home. Local purchases have only been made to meet urgent demands, and no stores have been bought locally for purpose of stocking in depôt. The stock of the depôt has been kept up by cables and requisitions on London, and a regular weekly supply arranged for. I entered into arrangements with the railway workshops and a few firms in Durban by which I was able to have any required number of the various kinds of splints manufactured at reasonable prices and of good quality and workmanship. I also took advantage of the voluntary services offered by the ladies of Durban to have large quantities of calico and flannel bandages, and pads for the various splints made, the materials for which I purchased locally, and I was thus able to issue all splints with pads attached ready for immediate use. With the above arrangements I have always had an ample stock of medical and surgical material and instruments from which to meet all demands sent in, and there has been no delay at any time in forwarding supplies asked for.

The personnel of this depôt consists of myself in charge, Lieut.-Qr.-Master Brook, one staff sergeant, one private R.A.M.C., and five civilians locally employed. At times of exceptional pressure the General Manager N.G.R. kindly lent me the services of a number of railway employees, and at my request he issued orders that medical supplies should be conveyed by mail and passenger trains when necessary, so that I was able to forward all demands with promptitude and despatch.

Report of Medical Arrangements, Durban—continued.

McCormack—
continued.

ADVANCED DEPÔT MEDICAL STORES.

This depôt was established to move forward in immediate touch with the field force. All its supplies are drawn from the base depôt, and from it all medical requirements are furnished to the regimental units. Under instructions from P.M.O. Natal Army I fitted up three large covered railway vans with shelves, &c., to serve as a movable store with accommodation for the Lieut.-Qr.-Master in charge, one sergeant and two men. These vans continued to be used for this purpose until the battle of Colenso, where they were practically on the battlefield, and supplies served out from them.

When the troops left the line of railway the vans were returned to me at the base depôt and the stores transferred to ox-wagons so as to follow up the troops. The P.M.O. directed me to have above vans ready packed in anticipation of the relief of Ladysmith, and, on receipt of a wire from him that this event had taken place, they were immediately despatched by special engine full of medical comforts presented by Sir Samuel Scott. These stores were transferred to ox-wagon, and were, I understand, the first stores to enter Ladysmith after the siege.

In addition to the base medical stores I discharged the duties of Senior Medical Officer, Durban, and Medical Disembarking Officer.

In the latter capacity I represented the P.M.O., L. of C., in fitting out, engaging *personnel*, and the management of hospital ships. Of these six ships were fitted up and equipped and staffed at Durban, Capt. Van-Konghaet, R.N., and Captain Holland, R.I.M., as Division and Naval Transport Officers carried out all the necessary alterations, fittings, and equipment. I engaged all *personnel* consisting of doctors, nurses, dispensers and attendants. This I was able to do from the large number of such who were just then sojourning in Durban and other parts of South Africa, they having been drawn away from the Transvaal by the war.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

In addition to the six hospital ships fitted out here, the "Spartan" and "Trojan" fitted out in England spent several months in Durban. I append hereto a tabular statement giving the names, numerical staffs and capacity for patients of each hospital ship.* A regular programme is now made out for the sailing of these ships, one leaving here as near as possible every fortnight. In the early part of the campaign the hospital ships were used as base hospitals, and are still so used to some extent during their stay here. They convey to England the more serious cases of those invalided home.

In addition to the invalids sent by hospital ships a large number of convalescents have been sent to England by transport. These men as a rule are able to walk about. A considerable number of comforts are fitted into each transport by naval transport officers, and a medical nursing and attendant staff is engaged by me in accordance with requirements. I append hereto a tabular statement giving the names, dates of sailing, staff and accommodation for patients in each transport.*

HOSPITAL TRAINS.

Two hospital trains were fitted up in Durban for the conveyance of sick and wounded along the lines of communication and to the hospital ships.

No. 1 Hospital Train was fitted up at the commencement of the campaign, and was at first in charge of Capt. Leumann, I.M.S., and is now in charge of Civil Surgeon Levantine. It has a capacity for 72 lying down cases.

No. 1A Hospital Train was fitted up in December. Is under charge of Major Brazier-Creagh, R.A.M.C., and has accommodation for 72 lying down cases.

The Princess Christian Hospital Train presented by the British Red Cross Society, arrived in Durban in March. At first in charge of Lt.-Col. Forrester, R.A.M.C., and now in charge of Civil Surgeon Lowe. It has accommodation for 90 lying down cases. These trains have been in continuous use.

NATAL VOLUNTEERS AMBULANCE CORPS.

At 11 a.m., 8th December, 1899, I received a wire from P.M.O., Natal, that he had decided and arranged with General Buller, to raise a bearer corps 1,200 strong; if I could recruit the men in Durban at once. I immediately called upon the Mayor of Durban, and forthwith issued posters signed by him and myself, calling for volunteers. By 2 p.m. the same day I had the necessary attestation papers printed, and commenced enrolment, medical examination, and swearing in of men. Captain Mullins, Royal Marines, Lieutenant Brook, R.A.M.C., Superintendent Alexander of the Durban Police, and Mr. H. G. Hubbard, who was assisting me as a volunteer in Base Depôt, rendered me most valuable assistance in collecting the men and organising them into squads. Major Woodhouse, R.A.M.C., in medical charge of Hospital Ship "Spartan," and the civil surgeons from hospital ships at Durban were called upon for assistance in the medical examination. By the aid of the above officers and gentlemen I was able to wire to P.M.O. by 6 p.m. same day, that I had about 700 men enrolled and ready to start early the following morning, and asking his instructions. In response to his reply, I despatched the following day by two special trains 726 men of this corps for Maritzberg. During the following few days I completed the formation of this corps, which was increased to 1,500 men. The Natal Volunteer Ambulance Corps was present at the battle of Colenso, and all actions that took place before Ladysmith, and their gallant conduct and good service received favourable comment.

The corps was afterwards disbanded, and most of them re-enrolled in the Imperial Hospital Corps and Imperial Bearer Corps, each 600 strong, and these are now serving in Natal and on hospital ships. I raised the above corps entirely from the men who had been turned out of the Transvaal and Free State, and were then sojourning in Durban.

THE MCCORMACK-BROOK WHEELED STRETCHER CARRIAGE.

In conjunction with Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Brook, R.A.M.C., I devised and had constructed the above stretch carriage. This stretcher carriage has been adopted by the P.M.O., Natal, and is now used in large numbers the P.M.O., Natal, and is now used in large numbers at all hospitals, where it has been found of great service. It consists of an undercarriage built up of two light wheels with steel spokes and rims, with rubber tyres and ball bearings. On the axle are two light elliptic springs, to which is attached a transverse seat for the stretcher carrier proper. This is securely bolted on to the seat, and consists of two pieces of hard wood suitably worked, and forming an angle frame. On the bottom side the stretcher poles rest, and the sides of the L formed by the carrier prevent most effectually any jerking or turning of the stretcher when once it has been laid in the carrier. The carrier is about 30in. long, but can be increased to any length desired. It has been found that this length is admirably suited for all purposes. To prevent the stretcher from any lateral or upward movement, two buttons with tightening screws are attached to the top of the carrier on each side. When the stretcher is laid on the carrier, the screws are tightened and the stretcher is held fast.

Two iron supports are provided, one at each end and on opposite sides of the carrier. These are lowered when it is desired either to place the stretcher on the carriage or remove it therefrom, which can be effected in a second, the carriage meanwhile remains perfectly still. When the carriage is in motion the iron supports are turned up, and lie along the respective sides of the carriage, where each rests on a small clip. The great object of this stretcher carriage has been to obtain mobility, strength and lightness, combined with efficiency and a ready and easy means of transport for sick and wounded, no matter where a patient has to be transported from. The loaded stretcher and wheeled carriage can be readily handled by one man on good roads and by two men in rough country. The springs and rubber tyres prevent any jerking being felt by the patient.

R. MCCORMACK, Major R.A.M.C.

*Vide following pages.

STAFF and ACCOMMODATION of HOSPITAL SHIPS at DURBAN.

NAME OF SHIP.	Date of Completion.	STAFF.						ACCOMMODATION.				REMARKS.	
		Officers, R.A.M.C.	Civil Surgeons.	Nurses, A.N.S.	Nurses, Civil.	N.C.O's. and Men, R.A.M.C.	Dispensers, Civil.	Imperial Hospital Corps.	Officers.		N.C.O's. and Men.		
									Cots.	Con- valescent.	Cots.		Con- valescent.
Lismore Castle	4 Dec. 1899	—	4	—	5	—	1	29	6	14	86	56	Civil Surgeon Brodie in Medical charge.
Nubia	6 Jan. 1900	1	4	1	6	3	1	40	10	30	239	36	Major Lucas, R.A.M.C., in Medical charge.
Avoca	31 Jan. "	1	5	1	5	4	2	40	6	27	193	76	Major Rose, R.A.M.C., in Medical charge.
Orcana	6 Mar. "	1	4	1	5	2	1	29	6	15	142	40	Major Gerrard, R.A.M.C., in Medical charge.
Simla	9 April "	1	5	1	5	6	2	33	10	30	239	36	Major Deeble, R.A.M.C., in Medical charge.
Dunera	2 May "	1	4	1	4	3	2	35	6	21	200	84	Major Holt, R.A.M.C., in Medical charge.
Spartan	From home	1	2	3	—	20	—	—	5	16	82	36	Major Woodhouse, R.A.M.C., in Medical charge.
Trojan	ditto	1	2	2	1	20	—	—	5	16	71	50	Major Burnside, R.A.M.C., in Medical charge.

In addition to the above, the American Hospital ship "Maine" was once here, sailing for England on 17th March with 12 officers and 151 non-commissioned officers and men (invalids) on board.

Durban, 19 August 1900.

R. MCCORMACK, Major R.A.M.C., S.M.O.

Report of Medical Arrangements, Durban—*continued.***McCormack**
—continued.

RETURN of SICK TRANSPORTS embarking INVALIDS at DURBAN since 16th October 1899 to 4th August 1900.

NAME of VESSEL.	Date of Sailing.	STAFF.			INVALIDS.		REMARKS.
		Doctors.	Nurses.	Attendants.	Officers.	Non- Commissioned Officers and Men.	
Avoca - - - -	16 Oct. 1899	1	—	10	1	172	The Medical Staff of these ships was arranged in accordance with the nature and number of cases on board.
Greek - - - -	16 Oct. „	1	—	—	1	28	
Sumatra - - -	5 Nov. „	1	2	10	15	194	
Garth Castle -	29 Nov. „	1	—	—	—	37	
Montfort - - -	24 Dec. „	1	—	—	—	82	
Canada - - - -	30 Dec. „	1	2	10	1	107	
Roslin Castle -	28 Dec. „	1	2	10	7	161	
Fintagel Castle	30 Dec. „	1	—	—	5	30	
Braemar Castle	9 Feb. 1900	1	—	—	2	43	
Pindari - - - -	19 Feb. „	1	—	—	4	1	
Garth Castle -	22 Feb. „	1	—	—	2	39	
Dictator - - -	18 Mar. „	2	2	10	16	120	
Majestic - - -	19 Mar. „	2	2	10	41	210	
German - - - -	21 Mar. „	3	4	20	28	200	
Gascon - - - -	27 Mar. „	2	4	10	13	147	
Assaye - - - -	5 April „	2	3	10	33	155	
Nile - - - - -	25 April „	2	2	10	12	252	
Tagus - - - - -	5 May „	2	2	10	9	204	
British Princess	5 May „	1	2	—	—	101	
Orient - - - - -	13 May „	2	2	10	5	216	
Winifredian - -	13 May „	2	2	10	1	398	
Dilwara - - - -	24 May „	2	2	10	9	337	
Galeka - - - -	24 May „	2	2	10	—	374	
Cheshire - - - -	29 May „	2	2	10	2	394	
Assaye - - - - -	13 June „	1	3	10	17	707	
Britannic - - -	27 June „	2	3	10	—	182	
Englishman - - -	3 July „	2	3	10	—	646	
Greek - - - - -	6 July „	1	2	6	3	260	
Tagus - - - - -	16 July „	3	3	10	2	507	
Oratava - - - -	4 Aug. „	3	4	10	5	645	

R. McCORMACK,
Major R.A.M.C., S.M.O.Durban,
10 August 1900.

Macpherson 1.

NUMBER OF INVALIDS (SICK AND WOUNDED) FROM SOUTH AFRICA ARRIVING IN THIS COUNTRY DURING EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED WEEKS.

WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN,

Week ending	Number.	Week ending	Number.
Arriving prior to week ending 22nd December 1899	20	6th April 1900	101
22nd December 1899	121	13th " "	659
29th " "	97	20th " "	593
5th January 1900	—	27th " "	630
12th " "	139	4th May "	555
19th " "	150	11th " "	534
26th " "	463	18th " "	788
2nd February "	—	25th " "	950
9th " "	170	1st June "	296
16th " "	—	8th " "	1,570
23rd " "	29	15th " "	1,117
2nd March "	323	22nd " "	1,398
9th " "	563	29th " "	1,680
16th " "	216	6th July "	1,260
23rd " "	150	13th " "	2,325
30th " "	233	20th " "	462

A.M.D.
31 July 1900.

J. JAMESON, D.G.

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TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS FROM DISEASE IN BRITISH AND FRENCH EXPEDITIONS **Macpherson 2.**
IN TROPICAL AND SEMI-TROPICAL CLIMATES SINCE 1860.

BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Year.	CAMPAIGN.	Deaths from Disease. — Percentage of Average Strength of Troops engaged.	Deaths from Disease. — Percentage of Average Strength of Troops engaged.	CAMPAIGN.	Year.
1884 -	Suakin - - - -	Nil.	6·0	Tonkin - - - -	1884
1888 -	Soudan - - - -	·06	6·1	Tunis - - - -	1881
1896-7	Mashonaland - - -	·20	7·1	Mexico - - - -	1862-3
1885 -	Suakin - - - -	·22	7·5	Tonkin - - - -	1885
1885-6	Soudan - - - -	·41	8·7	Dahomey - - - -	1893
1860 -	China (Talienwan) - -	·54	9·9	Tonkin - - - -	1886
1895-6	Ashanti - - - -	·56	10·6	„ - - - -	1887
1882 -	Egypt - - - -	·57	10·7	Cochin China - - -	1863
1867-8	Abyssinia - - - -	1·21	11·6	Soudan - - - -	1887-8
1877-8	Galeika Gaika - - -	1·40	11·7	Cochin China - - -	1862
1860 -	China Field Force - -	1·49	11·8	China - - - -	1862
1896 -	Matabeleland - - -	1·65	13·3	Tonkin - - - -	1888
1874 -	Ashanti - - - -	1·74	14·0	Cochin-China - - -	1861
1879 -	Zululand - - - -	2·48	22·0	Soudan - - - -	1885-6
1895 -	Chitral - - - -	2·51	22·1	„ - - - -	1886-7
1884-5	Nile - - - -	3·64	22·5	„ „ - - - -	1884-5
1896 -	Dongola - - - -	4·66	28·0	„ „ - - - -	1883-4
1878-80	Afghanistan - - - -	9·37	30·2	Madagascar - - -	1895



Mulcahy 1.

CLOTHING and NECESSARIES for HOSPITALS with an ARMY on ACTIVE SERVICE.

	Each Stationary Hospital 100 Beds.	Each General Hospital 520 Beds.		Each Stationary Hospital 100 Beds.	Each General Hospital 520 Beds.
Drawers, cotton or flannel - pairs	100	780	Razor strops - - - -	2	—
Gowns, blue serge - - -	100	624	Worsted, blue-grey - - lb.	2	—
Handkerchiefs - - - -	150	1,560	Needles, sewing, assorted -	50	—
Neckerchiefs - - - -	100	780	Chevrons :		
Shirts :			1 bar - - - - -	—	60
Cotton, white - - -	200	1,560	2 bars - - - - -	—	30
Flannel, white, H.P. -	100	1,040	3 „ - - - - -	—	30
Socks, worsted - - - pairs	200	1,560	Aprons, canvas (for cooks) -	—	3
Slippers, brown leather - „	100	570	Frocks, duck („) - -	—	3
Trousers, blue serge - - „	100	780	Trousers „ („) pairs	—	3
Waistcoats „ - - - -	100	624	Great coats - - - -	25	100
Razors - - - - -	4	—	Jerseys - - - - -	25	100

R.A.C.D., Pimlico,
1 August, 1900.

Mulcahy 2.

CLOTHING and NECESSARIES for HOSPITAL SHIPS.

ARTICLES.	Scale of Clothing and Necessaries for a Hospital Ship of 200 Men.	ARTICLES.	Scale of Clothing and Necessaries for a Hospital Ship of 200 Men.
Buttons, zinc, 4 holes, large - gross	5	Aprons, canvas (for cooks) - - - -	12
„ „ 4 „ small - - „	5	Frocks, duck („) - - - -	12
Caps, day - - - - -	480	Trousers, „ („) - - pairs	12
Drawers, cotton or flannel - - pairs	480	Razors - - - - -	24
Gowns, blue serge - - - - -	240	Strops, razor - - - - -	8
Handkerchiefs - - - - -	720	Needles, 6's and 7's - - - dozens	6
Neckerchiefs - - - - -	480	Thread :	
Shirts :		White - - - - - lbs.	1
White, cotton - - - - -	800	Whited-brown - - - - - „	3
Flannel, white, H.P. - - - -	480	Blue - - - - - „	2
Socks :		Tape :	
Worsted - - - - - pairs	960	Whited-brown, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch - - yards	100
Cotton - - - - - „	240	„ $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch - - „	100
Trousers, blue serge - - - „	480	Thimbles, men's - - - - -	5
Waistcoats „ - - - - -	480	Worsted for darning socks - - lbs.	10
Slippers :		Flannel, white - - - - - yards	100
Brown leather - - - pairs	200	Waistcoats, lunatics' and strait - - -	5
Carpet - - - - - „	80		

R.A.C.D., Pimlico,
1 August, 1900.

ARTICLES of HOSPITAL CLOTHING and NECESSARIES sent to SOUTH AFRICA.

By whom Demanded.	Date of Receipt of Requisition.	Date on which Articles were sent away for shipment.	Remarks.	Caps, worsted.	Drawers.	Gowns.	Handker- chiefs.
Requisition from Natal - - - - -	23 May 1899	16 June 1899	—	—	—	—	650
Ditto - Cape Town - - - - -	12 June "	28 June "	—	—	—	—	104
Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	26 June "	—	—	—	—	50
Ditto - Natal - - - - -	24 June 1899	10 July "	—	—	50	—	200
Ditto - A.M. Dept., War Office	26 Sept. "	29 Sept. "	No. 1 Stationary H.P. -	—	150	150	225
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	28 Sept. "	4 Oct. "	No. 1 General H.P. -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - Natal - - - - -	3 Oct. "	11 Oct. "	—	—	700	625	1,250
Ditto - A.M. Dept., War Office	25 Oct. "	28 Oct. "	No. 3 General H.P. -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	29 Oct. "	31 Oct. "	No. 2 Stationary H.P. -	—	150	150	225
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto -	2 Nov. "	No. 3 " " -	—	150	150	225
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	No. 4 " " -	—	150	150	225
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	No. 2 General H.P. -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto -	13 Nov. "	No. 4 " " -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	29 Nov. 1899	4 Dec. "	No. 5 " " -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	1 Jan. 1900	11 Jan. 1900	No. 6 " " -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	No. 5 Stationary H.P. -	—	150	150	225
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	22 Jan. 1900	30 Jan. 1900	No. 7 General H.P. -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	3 Feb. "	10 Feb. "	No. 8 " " -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	12 Feb. "	26 Feb. "	No. 9 " " -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	20 Feb. "	6 March "	No. 10 " " -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Wire from Cape - - - - -	15 Feb. "	20 Feb. "	—	—	—	1,000	3,000
Requisition from A.M. Dept., War Office	26 Feb. "	15 March "	No. 11 General H.P. -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Wire from Natal - - - - -	- ditto -	9 March "	—	—	390	312	780
Requisition from Natal - - - - -	- ditto -	19 March "	—	—	—	—	—
Requisition from Natal - - - - -	13 March 1900	20 March "	—	—	—	—	750
Sent without demand - - - - -	—	30 March	—	—	—	—	—
Wire from Cape - - - - -	21 March 1900	29 March	—	—	—	—	1,300
Ditto - - - - -	25 March "	30 March "	—	—	—	7,000	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	5 April "	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	9 April "	—	—	—	900	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	25 May "	—	—	—	2,100	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	2 July "	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	9 July "	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	21 July "	—	—	—	—	—
Requisition from A.M. Dept., War Office	23 March 1900	23 March "	No. 12 General H.P. -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Ditto - ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto -	30 March "	No. 12 " " -	—	—	—	—
Wire from Cape Town - - - - -	24 March 1900	26 March "	—	—	—	—	—
Requisition from A.M. Dept., War Office	17 May "	22 May "	No. 13 General H.P. -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Wire from Cape - - - - -	31 May "	14 June "	—	—	—	500	5,000
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	18 June "	—	—	—	700	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	28 June "	—	—	—	650	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	27 June "	—	—	—	150	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	2 July "	—	—	—	900	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	9 July "	—	—	—	100	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	- ditto -	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	20 July 1900	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	30 July "	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- - -	31 July "	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	7 June 1900	16 June "	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	27 June "	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	2 July "	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	9 July "	—	—	—	—	—
Requisition from A.M. Dept., War Office	11 June 1900	10 July "	No. 14 General H.P. -	—	1,170	936	2,340
Wire from Cape - - - - -	19 June "	29 June "	—	—	500	—	—
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto -	2 July "	—	—	—	—	—
Sent without demand - - - - -	—	10 July "	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - - - -	—	—	—	—	18,770	28,791	46,969
Requisition from A.M. Dept., War Office	30 Sept. 1899	4 Oct. 1899 {	Hospital Ships "Trojan "	480	480	250	720
Wire from Cape - - - - -	15 Dec. "	20 Dec. " }	and "Spartan " }	2,400	2,400	1,200	3,600
Total - - - - -	—	—	For 5 H.P. Ships * - -	2,880	2,880	1,450	4,320
GRAND TOTAL issued specially for hospital purposes - - -	—	—	—	2,880	21,650	30,241	51,289
Despatched in addition for General Store purposes of the Army - -	—	—	—	125,000	588,000	—	—

N.B.—The quantities supplied to the Station and Field Hospitals include 50 per cent. reserve in addition to the quantities laid down by Regulations as equipment.
Sent to C.O.O., South Africa, as clothing for five hospital ships.
R.A.C.D., Pimlico, 1 August 1900.

ARTICLES of HOSPITAL CLOTHING and NECESSARIES sent to SOUTH AFRICA.

Mulcahy 4—
continued.

Wheeler-chiefs.	Shirts.	Slippers.	Socks.	Trousers.	Waist-coats.	Jerseys.	Great-coats.	Name of ship in which conveyed and Date of Sailing.
				Pairs.				
500	—	200	600	200	190	—	—	Inyati, 21 June 1899.
94	350	200	800	92	50	—	—	Scot, 1 July 1899.
50	246	—	150	16	—	—	—	Kaffir, 28 June 1899.
200	300	—	1,000	300	300	—	—	Umtali, 12 July 1899.
225	450	150	300	150	150	38	38	Kinfauns Castle, 30 September 1899. To C.O.O., Natal.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	Umgeni, 5 October 1899. To C.O.O., Natal.
625	3,200	625	2,100	625	625	—	—	Illova, 12 October 1899.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	Africanda, 1 November 1899. To C.O.O., Cape Town.
150	450	150	300	150	150	38	38	Servia, 3 November 1899. To unit on board.
150	450	150	300	150	150	38	38	Kildonan Castle, 4 November 1899. To unit on board.
150	450	150	300	150	150	38	38	Briton, 4 November 1899. To C.O.O., Cape Town.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	Kildonan Castle, 4 November 1899. To unit on board.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	Goth, 14 November 1899. To unit on board.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	Sent to unit at Netley, 4 December 1899, to be taken out.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	Sent to P.O.O., Woolwich, 11 Jan. 1900, for shipment, with equipment.
150	450	150	300	150	150	38	38	- ditto - ditto 11 „ „ ditto - - ditto.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	- ditto - ditto 30 „ „ ditto - - ditto.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	- ditto - ditto 10 Feb. „ ditto - - ditto.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	- ditto - ditto 22 June „ ditto - - ditto.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	- ditto - ditto 7 Mar. „ ditto - - ditto.
1,500	4,500	1,000	3,000	2,000	—	1,000	1,000	Goorkha, 23 February 1900.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	Sent to P.O.O., Woolwich, 15 Mar. 1900, for shipment, with equipment.
390	1,300	385	780	390	312	—	50	Moor, 10 March 1900.
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	Umgeni, 21 March 1900.
750	1,750	—	1,000	800	800	—	—	- ditto - ditto.
—	—	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	Carisbrook Castle, 30 March 1900.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - ditto - - ditto.
—	—	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	- - ditto - - ditto.
—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	Scot, 7 April 1900.
—	—	—	—	588	—	—	—	Kinfauns Castle, 13 April 1900.
—	3,860	—	—	412	—	—	—	Briton, 2 June 1900.
—	2,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dunvegan Castle, 7 July 1900.
—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	Assaye, 18 July 1900.
—	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dunolly Castle, 27 July 1900.
1,170	3,900	—	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	America, 24 March 1900. To unit on board.
—	—	855	—	—	—	—	—	Goth, 31 March 1900. To C.O.O., Cape Town.
5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carisbrook Castle, 30 March 1900.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	Inchanga, 24 May 1900. To C.O.O., Natal.
3,000	—	—	—	750	—	—	—	Saxon, 16 June 1900.
—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	Gaika, 23 June 1900.
—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	Norman, 30 June 1900.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Galeka, 30 June 1900.
—	—	—	—	450	—	—	—	Goth, 7 July 1900.
—	—	—	—	1,350	—	—	—	Pembroke Castle, 14 July 1900.
—	—	—	—	2,200	—	—	—	Scot, 14 July 1900.
—	3,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	Moor, 28 July 1900.
—	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dunottar Castle, 4 August 1900.
—	3,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	- ditto - - - ditto.
—	—	—	—	—	3,200	—	—	Kinfauns Castle, 23 June 1900.
—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	Galeka, 30 June 1900.
—	—	—	—	—	800	—	—	Dunvegan Castle, 7 July 1900.
—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	Pembroke Castle, 14 July 1900.
1,170	3,900	855	2,340	1,170	936	150	150	Sent to P.O.O., Woolwich, 10 July 1900, for shipment, with equipment.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Galeka, 30 June 1900.
—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	Dunvegan Castle, 7 July 1900.
—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	Pembroke Castle, 14 July 1900.
29,314	86,496	23,030	43,690	31,553	29,131	3,340	3,340	
480	1,280	320	1,260	500	500	—	—	Trojan, 16 October 1899. Spartan, 6 October 1899.
2,400	6,400	1,400	6,000	2,400	2,400	2,000	2,000	Gaika, 22 December 1899.
2,880	7,680	1,720	7,260	2,900	2,900	2,000	2,000	
32,194	94,176	† 24,750	50,950	34,453	32,081	5,340	5,340	
—	577,000	—	1,320,000	—	—	332,000	54,000	

† In addition to 213,000 pairs of canvas shoes.

BLOEMFONTEIN.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

SUMMARY.

28th March to 3rd May 1900.

	Supplies. *	Ordnance. *	Horses.	Troops.	Hospital.	Medical.	Livestock.	Baggage.	Railway and Telegraph Material.	Ammu- ni- tion.	Wagons.	Various.	Coal.	General Traffic.	Total No. of Trucks.	Total No. of Trains.
Trucks from Norvals Pont and Bethulie to Bloemfontein.	3,308	781	800	530	102	10	90	309	45	89	123	132	210	87	6,618	269
Trucks from Springfontein to stations between Springfontein and Bloemfontein.	186	32	75	179	3	—	6	16	—	7	7	—	—	—	511	
Intermediate traffic north of Spring- fontein to Bloemfontein.	17	6	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	36	
Trucks from Norvals Pont and Bethulie to Springfontein.	173	42	263	123	3	—	19	24	—	4	83	7	—	—	741	—
Ambulance coaches on hospital trains.	—	—	—	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	—
Supplementary traffic received at Springfontein, recorded by C. G. R. and not by I. M. R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	726	—	—	—	272	—	235	—	1,233	—
	3,684	861	1,138	842	267	10	841	351	45	100	487	140	445	87	9,298	

able showing average number of trucks per train received at Bloemfontein from South :—

Total number of trucks 9,298
Less trucks off-loaded at Springfontein and Ambulance Coaches 2,133

7,165 = 269 trains.

Less trucks on four up trains which only carries two-thirds full goods train load 562 = 25 trains.

6,603 = 244 trains. An average of 27·06 trucks per train.

These include all stores consigned to the Ordnance and Army Service Corps. It is impossible for the railway to say what of these were subsequently issued for medical purposes.

Bloemfontein.—Railway Traffic—continued.

Nathan—
continued.

Trucks Received at BLOEMFONTEIN from SOUTH.

DATE.	Train No.	Supplies.	Ordnance.	Horses.	Troops.	Hospital.	Medical.	Livestock.	Baggage.	Wagons.	Railway and Telegraph Material.	Ammunition.	Various.	Total No. of Vehicles.	
1900.	Up.														
29 March -	14	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	12	Ex Kaalspruit.
30 March -	16	17	12	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	
	Special	20	10	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	37	
	14	9	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	
	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
	Special	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	33	
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
31 March -	Special	8	5	-	21	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	18	
	"	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	
	16	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	18	
	18	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	8	
1 April -	Special	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
	"	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
	14	7	-	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	Ex Ferreira. Filled up with empties.
2 April -	Special	-	-	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	
	"	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	14	
	6	2	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	21	
	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	26	
	Special	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	16	
	"	8	1	-	16	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	24	
3 April -	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	20	
	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	30	
	12	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
	Special	2	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	15	
	14	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	24	
	Special	4	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
	8	1	-	13	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	20	
	12	6	-	18	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	27	
	14	11	-	18	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	20	
	16	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Filled up with empties.
	6	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
	8	10	-	15	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	24	
	18	3	-	12	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	26	
	Special	3	-	14	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	25	
Carried forward	-	225	88	126	173	13	-	23	109	11	22	21	36	847	

(continued)

TRUCKS RECEIVED AT BLOEMFONTEIN FROM SOUTH—continued.

DATE.	Train No.	Supplies.	Ordnance.	Horses.	Troops.	Hospital.	Medical.	Livestock.	Baggage.	Wagons.	Railway and Telegraph Material.	Ammunition.	Various.	Total No. of Vehicles.	
Brought forward	-	225	88	126	173	13	-	23	109	11	22	21	36	847	
1900.	Up.														
5 April	12	2	-	16	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	21	Filled up with empties.
	14	10	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	26	Filled up with empties.
	16	-	-	12	10	6	-	5	1	8	-	-	1	20	Filled up with empties.
	18	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	Filled up with empties.
	2	10	-	7	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	25	Filled up with empties.
6 April	Special	7	-	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	Filled up with empties.
	6	13	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	29	Filled up with empties.
	8	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	28	Filled up with empties.
	12	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	9	Filled up with empties.
	24	2	-	13	9	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	23	Filled up with empties.
	22	6	-	2	7	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	Filled up with empties.
7 April	26	5	-	17	21	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	26	Filled up with empties.
	28	4	-	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	Filled up with empties.
	32	5	-	12	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	Filled up with empties.
	24	-	-	17	3	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	23	Filled up with empties.
	26	4	1	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	Filled up with empties.
8 April	Special	2	14	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	Filled up with empties.
	30	19	15	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	Filled up with empties.
	32	17	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	Filled up with empties.
	22	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	Filled up with empties.
	4	10	11	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	Filled up with empties.
9 April	6	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	Filled up with empties.
	28	13	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	Filled up with empties.
	30	13	6	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	15	Filled up with empties.
	32	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	Filled up with empties.
	22	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	Filled up with empties.
10 April	4	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	Filled up with empties.
	28	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	Filled up with empties.
	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	Filled up with empties.
	32	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Filled up with empties.
	22	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	Filled up with empties.
11 April	4	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	Filled up with empties.
	28	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	Filled up with empties.
	30	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	Filled up with empties.
	32	7	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	28	Filled up with empties.
	22	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	25	Filled up with empties.
	24	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Filled up with empties.
12 April	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	Filled up with empties.
	28	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	Filled up with empties.
	30	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Filled up with empties.
	32	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	Filled up with empties.

Bloemfontein.—Railway Traffic—*continued.*

Nathan—
continued.

[illegible]

(continued)

Bloemfontein.—Railway Traffic—*continued.*

TRUCKS Received at Bloemfontein from South—*continued.*

[illegible]

Ex Ferreira

[illegible]

Trucks Received at Bloemfontein from South—continued.

DATE.	Train No.	Supplies.	Ordnance.	Horses.	Troops.	Hospital.	Medical.	Livestock.	Baggage.	Wagons.	Railway and Telegraph Material.	Ammunition.	Various.	Total No. of Vehicles.	—
Brought forward	-	2,802	603	482	516	86	10	90	291	85	45	87	132	5,324	
1900.	Up.	5	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
1 May	30	15	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
	32	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	29	
	24	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
	142	3	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	29	
	22 dup.	15	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	29	
	26	9	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
	144	14	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
	28	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
	4	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	31	
	Special	15	5	33	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	23	
	30	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	
2 May	32	21	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
	32 up dup.	3	-	26	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	29	
	22	1	-	27	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	29	
	24	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
	142	8	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
	26	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	29	
	26 dup.	30	16	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	30	
	144	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	29	
	38	18	1	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	28	
	4	5	1	1	6	16	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	27	
	Special	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
	"	22	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
3 May	30	2	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	26	
	32	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
	32 dup.	9	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
	22	22	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	29	
	24	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	
	142	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	
	26	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
	144	6	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	29	
	28	20	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	
	4	20	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
	4 dup.	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	3,308	771	800	530	102	10	90	309	125	45	89	132	6,311	

Bloemfontein.—Railway Traffic—*continued.*Nathan—
*continued.*TRUCKS Received at Bloemfontein from South—*continued.*

Date.	Train No.	Coal.	General Traffic.	Date.	Train No.	Coal.	General Traffic.	Date.	Train No.	Coal.	General Traffic.
1900.	Up.			1900.	Up.			1900.	Up.		
31 March -	Special	1	-	12 April -	2	-	11	20 April -	144	-	2
2 April -	2	2	-		28	4	-		32	-	2
	Special	4	2	13 April -	32	4	-		24	2	-
3 April -	4	2	-		24	-	2	21 April -	4	5	-
	24	2	-	14 April -	30	2	-		30	-	4
4 April -	16	7	1		32	4	-		32	9	-
	2	10	-		22	6	-		24	4	1
5 April -	8	-	4		26	2	-	22 April -	26	-	3
	18	-	2	15 April -	30	-	6		Special	2	-
	12	3	-		26	3	1		4	1	-
8 April -	32	-	1	16 April -	30	7	-		22	2	-
9 April -	4	-	1		32	-	2	23 April -	26	4	-
	22	5	-	17 April -	28	1	-	25 April -	30	6	-
10 April -	28	2	-		4	2	-		32	6	-
	30	7	-		-	3	-		22	-	3
	32	3	-		30	2	-		26	2	2
	22	8	-		24	2	-	26 April -	Special	2	-
	4	4	-		28	6	2	30 April -	22	4	-
11 April -	32	7	-		4	-	1		142	5	-
	24	12	-	18 April -	32	4	-		28	1	-
12 April -	4	8	-		22	4	1	1 May -	144	-	7
	30	6	-		24	3	-	2 May -	26	-	6
	32	10	-		28	-	14	3 May -	32	1	-
	26	2	3	19 April -	Special	-	3				
										210	87

TRUCKS forwarded from SPRINGFONTEIN to Intermediate Stations between SPRINGFONTEIN and BLOEMFONTEIN.

Date.	Train No.	Supplies.	Ordnance.	Horses.	Troops.	Hospital.	Livestock.	Baggage.	Wagons.	Ammunition.	Various.	Total No. of Vehicles.
1900.												
29 March -	Special	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3 April -	"	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
6 April -	14	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7 April -	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Special	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	4	-	34
8 April -	"	-	-	5	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	20
10 April -	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11 April -	26	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
12 April -	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	20	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	38	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
11 April -	4	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
12 April -	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	36	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	32	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	40	-	-	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
	12 dup	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
13 April -	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	24	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
14 April -	Special	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
	144	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
15 April -	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	24	2	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
	142	7	2	11	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	22
	144	-	-	1	20	-	-	2	2	-	-	25
	28	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Special	1	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
16 April -	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	26	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Special	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
	28	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
17 April -	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carried forward -		169	31	73	153	1	3	5	6	4	-	445

Nathan—
continued.

Bloemfontein.—Railway Traffic—*continued.*

Trucks forwarded from Springfontein to Intermediate Stations between Springfontein and Bloemfontein—*continued.*

DATE.	Train No.	Supplies.	Ordnance.	Horses.	Troops.	Hospital.	Livestock.	Baggage.	Wagons.	Ammunition.	Various.	Total Number of Vehicles.
Brought forward		169	31	73	153	1	3	5	6	4	-	445
1900.												
18 April	144	1	-	2	26	-	-	3	1	-	-	33
	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
19 April	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
20 April	26	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
21 April	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28 April	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
29 April	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1 May	22	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3 May	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	186	32	75	179	3	6	16	7	7	-	511

INTERMEDIATE Traffic North between Springfontein and Bloemfontein.

DATE.	Train No.	Supplies.	Ordnance.	Troops.	Baggage.	Various.	Total Number of Vehicles.	
1900.	Up.							
10 April	28	2	-	-	-	-	2	Kaffir River to Kaffir River Bridge.
12 April	30	4	-	-	-	-	4	" " " "
13 April	30	2	-	-	-	-	2	" " " "
15 April	24	5	-	-	-	-	5	" " " "
23 April	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	Kaffir River to Kaalspruit.
24 April	22	-	-	4	-	-	4	" to Kaffir River Bridge.
27 April	144	-	-	2	-	-	2	" to Kaalspruit.
2 May	144	-	3	-	-	-	3	Bethany to Kaffir River.
8 April	24	-	1	-	-	-	1	Jagersfontein Road to Bethany
25 April	144	-	-	-	2	-	2	" to Edenberg.
10 April	32	2	-	-	-	-	2	Edenberg to Bethany.
16 April	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	" "
21 April	32	2	-	-	-	-	2	" "
26 April	26	-	-	2	-	-	2	" "
1 May	144	-	-	2	-	-	2	" "
		17	6	10	2	1	36	

TRUCKS received at Springfontein from South.

DATE.	Train No.	Supplies.	Ordnance.	Horses.	Troops.	Hospital.	Livestock.	Baggage.	Wagons.	Ammunition.	Various.	Total Number of Vehicles.
1900.	Up.											
29 March	Special.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
30 March	"	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	"	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	12	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31 March	Special.	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
	"	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
	"	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	20
	"	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	6
3 April	"	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
6 April	"	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
7 April	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9 April	10	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
10 April	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	16	-	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carried forward		84	5	45	24	-	-	2	4	-	-	164

Bloemfontein.—Railway Traffic—*continued.*Nathan—
continued.Trucks received at Springfontein from South—*continued.*

Date.	Train No.	Supplies.	Ordnance.	Horses.	Troops.	Hospital.	Livestock.	Baggage.	Wagons.	Ammunition.	Various.	Total Number of Vehicles.
Brought forward		84	5	45	24	-	-	2	4	-	-	164
1900.	Up.											
11 April	Special	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
12 April	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11 April	36	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12 April	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
13 April	40	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5
14 April	12	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	18	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	12
	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	Special	-	-	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
15 April	Special	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16 April	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	40	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	16	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	14	15	1	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	22
	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17 April	40	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
18 April	144	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
	40	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
19 April	6	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
20 April	18	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
21 April	42	-	-	-	16	-	-	4	-	-	-	20
	40	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
23 April	18	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	18 dup.	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	23
24 April	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	12	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
	14	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	12	-	-	19
25 April	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	34	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
	6	3	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	11
	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26 April	36	-	-	1	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	20
	8 dup.	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	18
27 April	40	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	7
	8	-	-	-	20	-	-	3	-	-	-	23
	8 dup.	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	40	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	11
28 April	18	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
29 April	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
30 April	13	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
	22	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 May	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9
	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	12	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
	12 dup.	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	14	1	-	23	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	26
2 May	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10
	6	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	12	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3 May	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	4 dup.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	12	-	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
		173	42	263	123	3	19	24	83	4	7	741

SUPPLEMENTARY Traffic received at Springfontein recorded on C. G. R. and not on I. M. R.

Livestock - 726
 Coal - 235
 Wagons - 272

1,233

Price 1.

CAPE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—COMPOSITION OF CERTAIN TRAINS.

Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Cape Town,
25 August 1900.

MEMORANDUM.

COMPOSITION OF No. 3 DOWN (SECOND PORTION),

Wednesday, 4th April 1900.

Nos.	DESCRIPTION.	Labelled.
340	Composite saloon :	
	2 first-class compartments - - - - -	} East London.
	3 second-class " - - - - -	
332	Composite saloon :	
	2 first-class compartments - - - - -	} East London.
	2 second-class " - - - - -	
	1 luggage " - - - - -	
325	Composite saloon :	
	2 first-class compartments - - - - -	} Port Elizabeth.
	2 second-class " - - - - -	
	1 luggage " - - - - -	
538	First-class saloon :	
	Four compartments - - - - -	Bloemfontein.
772	Third-class saloon :	
	Eight compartments - - - - -	Bloemfontein.
717	Bogie brake van (oil engine for electric lighting)	—
9503	Bogie tranship van - - - - -	—
	Accommodation on train for - - - - -	40 first-class passengers.
	" " - - - - -	42 second-class "
	" " - - - - -	48 third-class "
	With sleeping berths for each.	

Note—The train left Cape Town 10 minutes late, due to attaching extra vehicle for accommodation of passengers, the usual number of carriages on the train being found to be insufficient.

MEMORANDUM.

COMPOSITION OF No. 3 DOWN (SECOND PORTION),

Thursday, 5th April 1900.

Nos.	DESCRIPTION	Labelled.
302	Composite saloon :	
	2 first-class compartments - - - - -	} Port Elizabeth.
	2 second-class " - - - - -	
	1 mail " - - - - -	
337	Composite saloon :	
	2 first-class compartments - - - - -	} East London.
	3 second class " - - - - -	
21	Third-class carriage :	
	9 third-class compartments - - - - -	Bloemfontein.
534	First-class saloon :	
	4 first-class compartments - - - - -	Bloemfontein.
792	Luggage and third-class coach :	
	5 third-class compartments - - - - -	} Bloemfontein.
	(Has also mail compartment ; is also fitted with base plate for specie box.)	
715	Bogie brake van - - - - -	} Port Elizabeth.
	(With oil engine for electric lighting ; luggage section ; specie compartment, with safe, cupboards, tables, seats, &c.)	
	Accommodation on train for - - - - -	32 first-class passengers.
	" " - - - - -	30 second-class "
	" " - - - - -	84 third-class "

PARTICULARS REGARDING CONSIGNMENT OF MR. BURDETT-COUTTS'S HORSES FROM
CAPE TOWN TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

Price 2.

Chief Traffic Manager's Office,
Cape Town, August 24th, 1900.

Sir,—In accordance with the desire expressed by the Royal Commission during the course of my examination to-day, I enclose :—

The original letter received from Mr. Burdett-Coutts at Bloemfontein (dated April 15th, 1900, in regard to the forwarding of his horses,* accompanied by (a) memorandum giving information as to the forwarding of same together with the formation of the train by which cattle truck No. 5118 containing the four horses accompanied by two men with saddles, luggage, and the cases referred to by Mr. Burdett-Coutts in his letter were despatched.

In regard to Mr. Burdett-Coutts's horses, I find that there were four horses, and that they were loaded into one of the specially fitted four-compartment cattle trucks.

I find I received a further letter from Mr. Burdett-Coutts in regard to the transit of the horses, which I herewith enclose (b) for the information of the Commission.

I also enclose (c) copy of the way-bill of charges for the transport of the horses which were consigned to his Highness Prince Francis of Teck, the carriage on same having been prepaid here.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. R. PRICE,
Chief Traffic Manager.

The Secretary,
Royal Hospitals Commission.

(a)—continued.

The train was composed as follows :—

5148 -	Fish - -	Kalk Bay to Ceres Road.
9896 -	Coal - -	Docks to Worcester.
3091 -	" - -	" "
3681 -	" - -	" "
7983 -	" - -	" "
3617 -	" - -	Docks to Tlouws River
3541 -	" - -	" "
2450 -	" - -	" "
2089 -	" - -	" "
6253B -	" - -	" "
10015 -	" - -	" "
3124 -	" - -	" "
3691 -	" - -	" "
6405A -	" - -	" "
2655 -	" - -	" "
277 -	" - -	Docks to Beaufort West.
2404 -	" - -	" "
5118 -	Horses - -	Cape Town to Bloemfontein
4783 -	Meat - -	" "
9108 -	" - -	" "
9107 -	" - -	Cape Town to Kimberley.
4117 -	Perishable -	Newlands to Kimberley.
5498 -	" - -	" "
261 -	Van - -	" "

Truck book tonnage : 323 tons.

Remark *re* coal : Not to be detached *en route*.

This was locomotive coal which was urgently required for railway purposes to enable the trains to continue running, stock having almost been depleted.

(b.)

Free State Hotel,
Bloemfontein,
April 30th, 1900.

Dear Mr. Price,

I AM greatly obliged by the trouble you took to facilitate my horses coming up. They did not get further than Springfontein by rail ; but that was something to be thankful for ; and they have now arrived here all right, and are safely housed in my own stables.

Hoping to call and thank you in person on my return to Cape Town, which won't be just yet,

I am,
Yours very truly,
W. BURDETT-COUTTS.

Enclosures to Mr Price's letter of 24th August, 1900.

(a)

MEMORANDUM.

Four horses, four mangers, and padding were received at Cape Town Goods Station on April 20th, 1900, to be forwarded to the Duke of Teck. They were loaded in cattle truck 5118 (which has a carrying capacity of 21,500lbs.), and forwarded by 9 down for Bloemfontein, entered per livestock and vehicle way-bill C-1056—24.

C—1056—24.

T. 111.

(c.)

LIVESTOCK AND VEHICLE WAY-BILL.—C.G.R. WAY-BILL.

From Cape Town to Bloemfontein, I.M.R. Train No. 9, Down. April 20th, 1900.

Sender.	Consignee.	Address.	Number of Packages.	Description.	Weight.	Cape Railway Charges.	Netherlands Railway Charges.	Paid on.	Paid.	To Pay.
Duke of Teck	Duke of Teck	—	4	Horses -	lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
" "	" "	—	4	Mangers -	—	—	—	—	2 - -	—
" "	" "	—	—	Padding -	—	—	—	—	1 - -	—
									11 13 -	

The Guard must see that the entries on this Bill correspond with the Parcels delivered to and given up by him. Any deficiency, loss or damage to be reported to the Station Master at once, and this Way-Bill marked and initialed with particulars. In cases where Parcels, &c. are for stations north of the Vaal River, a large T in Red Ink or Pencil must be put after the name of the destination station.

* For wording of letter, vide Mr. Price's Evidence, Question 5661, page 167, Minutes of Evidence.

Price 3.

MILITARY AND CIVIL TRAFFIC BY RAIL—ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

CAPE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Instructions issued in accordance with information supplied by the Military Authorities for the guidance of the Railway Department.

(Copy of Telegram from "Traffic" to "Midland" Traffic Manager, Port Elizabeth, dated 8th of March, 1900.)

Kimberley traffic of all descriptions, excepting liquors may now be sent forward as presented subject to following conditions:—

- (1) Military and coal requirements must first be satisfied.
- (2) Foodstuffs should have the preference.
- (3) Not more than one truck-load to be sent forward from any one sender unless other senders having been accommodated there are trucks still available for loading and despatch.

(This was also intimated to the traffic managers of the eastern and western systems.)

IMPORTANT.

(Re-Issue.)
Notice No. 993.
G. 14784.

Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Cape Town,
20 July 1900.

ACCEPTANCE AND FORWARDING OF MILITARY AND CIVIL TRAFFIC BY RAIL.
ORDER OF PRECEDENCE.

In view of the very heavy and increasing demands upon the rolling stock of the Department for military operations, rendering it impracticable to meet all requirements for the conveyance of the civil traffic as and when offering, it has become necessary to fix definitely the order of precedence to be observed in the acceptance and forwarding of military and civil traffic as follows:—

- (1) Locomotive coal and military requirements.
- (2) Foodstuffs (other than forage, chaff, bran, and like bulky stuff), medicines, fuel, and clothing for distances 150 miles and over.
- (3) Foodstuffs (other than forage, chaff, bran, and like bulky stuff), medicines, fuel, and clothing for distances under 150 miles.
- (4) Livestock for slaughter purposes and other general traffic, including liquors for distances over 150 miles.
- (5) Livestock for slaughter purposes and other general traffic, including liquors for distances under 150 miles.
- (6) Other livestock, vehicles, and bulky foodstuffs, such as chaff and forage.

It is earnestly hoped that the staff will loyally co-operate in carrying out the spirit of the foregoing instructions so as, on the one hand, to secure the best results to inland residents, and, on the other hand, to minimise the inconvenience to the senders of goods.

In exceptional cases where, in the judgment of the traffic manager or the assistant traffic manager, the order of precedence as laid down in the foregoing should, in the interests of the inland residents, be departed from in individual cases, the same may be allowed upon the personal authority of the traffic manager or the assistant traffic manager, who will keep a record of such cases and the reasons which led to the exception or exceptions being made. The authority of the traffic manager or assistant traffic manager in this respect is not to be delegated.

It will be the duty of station masters when they receive information that it is desired to forward consignments inland in truck loads, to communicate promptly with the traffic manager or the assistant traffic manager with a view to obtaining instructions, and they must take such steps as may be open to them to request senders of goods to furnish them with early previous information of what is desired to be forwarded, particularly in the case of consignors living at a distance from the station, so that inconvenience to such senders may be minimised.

The station staff must keep under observation the quantity of food-stuffs, clothing and fuel being sent forward, or received, as the case may be, and where the quantities appear to be excessive, to meet the more pressing requirements of the firm, town, or district, particulars should be brought immediately under the notice of the traffic manager or assistant traffic manager by wire, to enable a decision to be given as to whether preference in forwarding should not then be given temporarily to other classes of traffic.

Please acknowledge receipt through the usual channel.

T. R. PRICE,
Chief Traffic Manager.

To all concerned,
all systems.

MEDICAL Comforts on hand in Army Service Corps Depot. These quantities are in addition to **Richardson 1.** those in possession of R.A.M.C., or in Field Medical Panniers held by each Medical Officer serving with Units.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

SUPPLIES.	24 March 1900.	31 March 1900.	7 April 1900.	14 April 1900.	21 April 1900.	28 April 1900.	5 May 1900.
Hops - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baking Powder - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yeast - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cakes - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrowroot - - - "	30	200	200	200	300	300	500
Barley - - - "	72	200	-	1,900	2,000	2,700	3,000
Butter (tinned) - - "	-	350	100	-	-	200	200
Calf's Foot Jelly - botts.	-	388	-	180	1,063	-	2,000
Cinnamon - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Cocoa Paste - - - tins	290	-	1,614	2,438	2,600	2,700	9,000
Condensed Milk - - "	144	692	9,408	12,449	18,277	29,000	42,000
Cornflour - - - lbs.	-	-	184	294	338	2,000	-
Egg Powder - - - "	-	-	-	1,900	1,000	900	250
Meat Extract - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Brand's Essence "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Rovril - - - "	-	-	700	2,000	2,000	1,900	3,000
" Essence or Extract "	-	-	200	300	300	400	300
" Extractum Carnis "	100	200	400	700	3,000	3,000	3,000
Mustard - - - - "	-	-	-	24	45	29	-
Oatmeal - - - - "	-	200	100	200	700	2,000	700
Sago - - - - - "	40	200	500	900	2,000	2,000	1,000
Soup - - - - - "	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
" - - - - - tins	-	-	-	2,280	-	-	-
Sugar - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirits of Wine - - galls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice - - - - - lbs.	27,000	27,000	24,000	9,000	-	23,000	5,000
Roast Fowl - - - tins	-	200	100	900	3,000	3,000	5,000
Ox Tail Soup - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	50	50	-
Lemons - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	900	2,000
Brandy - - - - - botts.	-	48	558	348	80	600	500
Champagne - - - "	-	30	390	440	780	800	1,000
Gin - - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port - - - - - - "	200	319	2,560	2,850	3,760	200	650
Whiskey - - - - - "	10	229	900	900	780	1,200	1,000
" - - - - - galls.	-	90	78	28	63	60	-
Ale - - - - - - botts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stout - - - - - - "	696	884	-	1,056	588	900	6,000
Soda Water - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sparklets - - - - - "	-	-	12	12	12	12	-
" Charges - - - "	-	3,456	4,032	5,184	4,368	3,000	3,000
" Powder - - - - "	-	1,728	1,944	2,160	6,696	5,000	6,000
" Tabloids - - - "	-	-	-	288	576	600	550
Alum - - - - - - lbs.	-	-	-	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Lime - - - - - - "	-	700	-	-	-	35,000	31,000
Chloride of Lime - - "	100	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	5,000
Disinfecting Powder - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Izal - - - - - - galls.	-	190	110	110	290	900	2,000
Carbolic Powder - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Pin Openers - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sail Covers - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Supplies of fresh milk, butter, eggs, &c., were purchased locally in considerable quantities, and were issued in addition to the above supplies.

NOTE.—Troops reached Bloemfontein on 13th March.

Richardson 1
—continued.

Medical Comforts on hand in Army Service Corps Depot—*continued.*

BLOEMFONTEIN—*continued.*

SUPPLIES.	12 May 1900.	19 May 1900.	26 May 1900.	2 June 1900.	9 June 1900.	16 June 1900.	23 June 1900.
Hops - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baking Powder - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yeast - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Cakes - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrowroot - - - "	1,000	1,000	700	700	500	600	-
Barley - - - "	2,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000
Butter - - - "	200	100	100	600	100	900	800
Calf's Foot Jelly - botts.	2,000	1,000	-	300	-	1,000	1,000
Cinnamon - - - lbs.	100	-	100	-	-	-	-
Cocoa Paste - - tins	11,000	14,000	13,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	12,000
Condensed Milk - - "	38,000	36,000	46,000	46,000	43,000	134,000	103,000
Cornflour - - - lbs.	1,000	1,000	800	700	1,000	100	1,000
Egg Powder - - - "	1,200	-	1,200	2,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Meat Extract - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Brand's Essence - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Bovril - - - "	5,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	-	5,000	4,000
„ Essence or Ex- tract - - - "	300	200	200	200	100	100	100
„ Extractum Car- nis - - - "	900	1,000	400	6,000	7,000	7,000	5,000
Mustard - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oatmeal - - - "	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	500
Sago - - - - - "	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	-	1,000	1,000
Soup, Julienne - - sqs.	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
„ - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Sugar - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirits of Wine - - galls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice - - - - - lbs.	92,000	57,000	11,000	4,000	39,000	52,000	29,000
Roast Fowl - - - tins	8,000	8,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Lemons - - - - -	7,000	-	300	-	-	-	-
Poultry - - - - -	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Brandy - - - - - botts.	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Champagne - - - "	700	1,000	568	1,000	100	800	1,000
Gin - - - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port - - - - - - - "	1,000	1,000	4,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	4,000
Whiskey - - - - - "	300	100	100	1,000	200	500	1,000
Ale - - - - - - - bott.	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stout - - - - - - - "	9,000	13,000	9,000	11,000	10,000	15,000	8,000
Soda Water - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,400	4,032	4,032
Sparklets - - - - - "	50	50	-	-	-	-	-
„ Charges - - - - -	5,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	-	-
„ Powder - - - - -	1,000	-	4,000	600	600	31,000	30,000
„ Tabloids - - - - -	500	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
Alum - - - - - - - lbs.	6,000	20,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	20,000	20,000
Lime - - - - - - - "	3,000	30,000	5,000	17,000	65,000	22,000	38,000
Chloride of Lime - - -	7,000	10,000	-	14,000	9,000	6,000	4,000
Disinfecting Powder - -	4,000	200	-	-	200	200	200
Izal - - - - - - - galls.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Carbolic Powder - - - lbs.	-	1,000	100	2,000	2,000	9,000	7,000
Tin Openers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sail Covers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MEDICAL Comforts on hand in Army Service Corps Dépôt. These quantities are in addition to those in possession of R.A.M.C., or in Field Medical Panniers held by each Medical Officer serving with units. **Richardson 2.**

KROONSTAD.

SUPPLIES.	9 June 1900.	16 June 1900.	23 June 1900.	30 June 1900.	7 July 1900.	14 July 1900.	21 July 1900.
Hops - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baking Powder - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yeast - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Cakes - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrowroot - - - "	-	-	160	160	-	1,000	1,060
Barley - - - "	112	112	1,900	3,700	4,900	6,600	6,700
Butter (tinned) - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calf's Foot Jelly - botts.	624	-	1,014	2,300	3,200	2,900	2,700
Cinnamon - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocoa Paste - - tins	700	-	3,168	4,400	4,400	7,400	7,800
Condensed Milk - - "	860	-	16,400	23,100	19,900	15,900	32,100
Cornflour - - - lbs.	990	780	1,450	2,100	2,500	2,100	1,900
Egg Powder - - - "	-	-	-	1,775	1,790	2,560	2,420
Meat Extract - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Brand's Essence - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Bovril - - - "	144	-	665	2,900	3,700	4,700	4,800
" Essence or Extract - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Extractum Carnis - - "	180	-	1,250	2,200	3,000	4,100	4,400
Mustard - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oatmeal - - - - "	48	-	336	570	850	1,700	1,500
Sago - - - - - "	-	-	672	1,800	1,800	2,500	2,400
Soup - - - - - "	9,300	10,100	6,100	7,470	6,900	6,900	6,900
" Squares - - - - "	-	10,300	-	-	-	570	570
Sugar - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirits of Wine - - galls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice - - - - - lbs.	4,785	9,600	6,300	16,400	14,000	10,800	14,200
Roast Fowl - - - tins	253	-	1,800	1,800	1,500	1,400	1,400
Brandy - - - - botts.	114	-	518	1,900	2,700	2,500	2,400
Champagne - - - - "	144	-	336	1,270	1,800	2,100	2,300
Gin - - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port - - - - - - "	530	174	1,510	2,700	5,000	5,600	5,400
Whiskey - - - - - "	100	-	650	2,600	2,500	2,300	2,300
Ale - - - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stout - - - - - - - "	480	480	1,536	10,600	10,000	10,900	10,700
Soda Water - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sparklets - - - - - "	-	-	12	6	-	-	-
" Charges - - - - - "	-	-	2,800	2,600	2,000	2,000	1,720
" Powder - - - - - "	-	-	1,000	860	800	720	790
" Tabloids - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alum - - - - - lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	190	190
Lime - - - - - - - "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chloride of Lime - - - "	-	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,800	5,500
Disinfecting Powder - - "	-	1,680	2,400	14,000	3,900	630	250
Izal - - - - - - galls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbolic Powder - - - lbs.	-	100	410	670	670	620	500
Tin Openers - - - - -	-	2,240	2,300	24,500	24,300	17,000	17,600
Sail Covers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Supplies of fresh milk, butter, eggs, &c. were purchased locally in considerable quantities and were issued in addition to the above supplies.

Note.—Troops occupied Kroonstad on 12th May.

Richardson 3.

LIST of Comforts issued to Ladies from Base Reserve Depôt, Cape Town, for Distribution in Hospitals.

Quantity.	Contents.	To whom and where.	Date.	REMARKS.
1 bale	Clothing	Mrs. Meeking, Mount Nelson Hotel	24 Jan. 1900	
1 case	Cigarettes	" Wynberg	4 Mar.	
1 "	Clay pipes	" "	17 Feb.	
1 box	Tobacco	" Mount Nelson Hotel	30 Jan.	
1 case	Tam O'Shanter's	" Wynberg	4 Mar.	
1 "	Clothing	" "	28 Feb.	
1 "	"	" c/o War Office Ageucy	30 Jan.	
1 parcel	Stationery	" Mount Nelson Hotel	30 Jan.	
1 case	Shirts, socks, &c.	" Wynberg	28 Feb.	
1 cask	Scarves	" "	28 Feb.	
1 case	Socks, pipes, &c.	" "	28 Feb.	
1 "	Jam	" "	6 Feb.	
1 "	Shirts and handkerchiefs	" "	10 Feb.	
1 "	Clothing	" "	17 Feb.	
1 "	Games	" "	17 Feb.	
1 "	Cigarettes	" Mount Nelson Hotel	31 Mar.	
2 cases	Tobacco	" "	31 Mar.	
1 parcel	Playing cards	" Wynberg	10 Feb.	
1 "	"	Mrs. Chamberlain, Wynberg	12 Feb.	
1 "	"	" "	4 Mar.	
1 case	Cocoa	" "	12 Feb.	
1 parcel	Eau de Cologne	" "	30 Jan.	
1 case	Clothing	" "	30 Jan.	
1 "	Cigarettes	" "	12 Feb.	
1 bale	Clothing, &c.	" "	12 Feb.	
1 case	Cigarettes	" "	12 Feb.	
1 "	Socks and pipes	" "	12 Feb.	
1 "	Chocolate	" "	12 Feb.	
1 parcel	Caps and socks	" "	12 Feb.	
1 "	Scarves	" "	12 Feb.	
1 "	Socks and papers	" "	12 Feb.	
1 bale	Socks	" "	12 Feb.	
1 case	Books, &c.	" "	12 Feb.	
1 "	Games	" "	12 Feb.	
2 cases	Cigars	" "	3 Mar.	
1 case	Cocoa	Mrs. St. John Cox	20 Feb.	
2 cases	"	" 3, Anchor Bay	10 Mar.	
1 case	Tobacco	" "	10 Mar.	
16 parcels	Jackets	" "	16 Mar.	
12 "	"	" "	4 April	
1 case	Cigarettes	" "	10 Mar.	
2 cases	Tobacco	" "	10 Mar.	
1 case	Cocoa	Mrs. Ball, Sea Point	30 Mar.	
1 "	Cigarettes	" "	30 Mar.	
1 "	Tobacco	" "	30 Mar.	
1 parcel	Socks, caps, &c.	Mrs. Fraser, Wynberg	4 Mar.	
5 cases	Toffee	" "	4 Mar.	
5 boxes	Groceries	" "	4 Mar.	

LIST of Comforts issued to Hospitals for Free Distribution from Base Reserve Depôt, Cape Town.

Quantity.	Contents.	To whom and where.	Date.	Remarks.
1 case	Books	No. 3 Hospital, Rondebosch	6 Feb. 1900	
1 cask	Bandages	" "	6 Feb.	
1 box	Tobacco	Portland Hospital	22 Jan.	
1 parcel	Cigars	" "	22 Jan.	
1 box	Cigarettes	" "	22 Jan.	
1 "	Books	" "	23 Jan.	
1 case	Cigarettes	No. 3 Hospital	28 Feb.	
1 "	Caps	" "	17 Feb.	
1 "	Games	" "	10 Feb.	
"	Cigars	" "	28 Feb.	
2 cases	"	" "	3 Mar.	
21 case	Tobacco	" "	4 April	
14 cases	Apples	" "	31 July	
1 cask	Bandages	No. 1 Hospital, Wynberg	6 Feb.	
1 "	"	No. 2 "	6 Feb.	
1 bag	Clothing	" "	4 April	
1 case	Essence of beef	" "	4 April	
1 "	"	No. 3 Hospital, Rondebosch	4 April	
1 "	"	Woodstock Hospital	4 April	
1 "	"	Naauwpoort Hospital	4 April	
1 "	Eiffel Tower lemonade	No. 2 Hospital, Wynberg	4 April	
1 bale	Cushions	No. 3 Hospital, Rondebosch	4 April	
1 "	Books	" "	4 Mar.	
1 "	"	No. 2 Hospital Wynberg	4 Mar.	
1 case	Cheroots	Naauwpoort Hospital	9 April	

(continued.)

List of Comforts issued to Hospitals for Free Distribution from Base Reserve Depot,
Cape Town—continued.

Richardson 3
—continued.

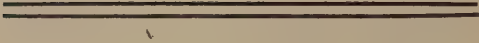
Quantity.	Contents.	To whom and where.	Date.	REMARKS.
2 cases	Cocoa	No. 2 Hospital, Wynberg	4 April 1900	
2 "	"	No. 3 Hospital, Rondebosch	4 April "	
2 "	"	Woodstock Hospital	4 April "	
1 case	Brandy	No. 3 Hospital, Rondebosch	4 April "	
1 "	"	Woodstock Hospital	4 April "	
1 "	"	Naauwpoort Hospital	9 April "	
4 cases	Tobacco	"	9 April "	
1 case	Cigars	No. 1 Hospital, Wynberg	12 Feb. "	
1 "	"	No. 2 "	12 Feb. "	
1 "	"	De Aar Hospital	23 Feb. "	
10 boxes	Groceries	Naauwpoort Hospital	2 Mar. "	
10 "	"	Kimberley Hospital	13 Mar. "	
16 "	"	No. 2 Hospital, Wynberg	4 April "	
1 case	Cigars	"	3 Mar. "	
2 cases	"	De Aar Hospital	14 Mar. "	
1 case	Cigarettes	Woodstock Hospital	14 April "	
4 cases	"	Naauwpoort Hospital	2 Mar. "	
10 "	"	Ladysmith Hospital	2 Mar. "	
10 "	"	Kimberley Hospital	13 Mar. "	
2 "	"	De Aar Hospital	14 Mar. "	
1 case	"	No. 1 Hospital, Wynberg	14 April "	
1 "	Tobacco	Naauwpoort Hospital	9 April "	
2 cases	"	Woodstock Hospital	4 April "	
1 cask	Bandages	Kimberley Hospital	27 May "	
1 case	Thirst lozenges	"	27 May "	
1 box	Liebeg's Extract	"	27 May "	
4 cases	Tea	"	27 May "	
1 bale	Lemons	"	27 May "	
2 bags	Flake rice	Wynberg Hospital	12 May "	
2 "	"	Kimberley Hospital	27 May "	
6 "	"	Bloemfontein Hospital	14 June "	
6 casks	Hop Bitters	Mafeking Hospital	19 May "	
6 "	"	Bloemfontein Hospital	14 June "	
6 cases	Tea	"	14 June "	
1 case	Jam	Dr. Sandwith, Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Johannesburg.	3 Aug. "	
1 "	Brandy	"	3 Aug. "	
3 cases	Tobacco	"	3 Aug. "	
3 "	Clothing, &c.	"	3 Aug. "	
1 case	"	"	3 Aug. "	
2 cases	Handkerchiefs	"	3 Aug. "	
1 case	Cheroots	"	3 Aug. "	
6 cases	Cigarettes	"	3 Aug. "	
1 bale	Books	"	3 Aug. "	
1 case	Papers and books	"	3 Aug. "	
6 cases	Stationery	"	3 Aug. "	
1 case	Pens and penholders	"	3 Aug. "	
1 "	Cards	"	3 Aug. "	
3 cases	Cocoa	"	3 Aug. "	
1 case	Toffee	"	3 Aug. "	
3 cases	Lemonade	"	3 Aug. "	
1 case	Woollen comforts	"	3 Aug. "	
3 cases	Clothing	"	3 Aug. "	
3 bags	Papers, &c.	"	3 Aug. "	
1 bale	Linen	"	3 Aug. "	
1 parcel	Vests	"	3 Aug. "	
1 case	Groceries	"	3 Aug. "	
6 cases	Apples	Woodstock Hospital	31 July "	
6 "	"	Wynberg Hospital	31 July "	
6 "	"	Green Point Hospital	31 July "	
23 "	"	Bloemfontein Hospital	7 Aug. "	
23 "	"	Victoria, West, Road	7 Aug. "	
2 "	Lemons	Woodstock Hospital	31 July "	
2 "	"	Wynberg Hospital	31 July "	
2 "	"	Green Point Hospital	31 July "	
1 cask	Bandages	Naauwpoort Hospital	2 Mar. "	
2 cases	Cocoa	"	2 Mar. "	
2 "	"	"	2 Mar. "	
1 parcel	Brand's Essence of Beef	Woodstock Hospital	28 Feb. "	
2 cases	Cocoa	Naauwpoort Hospital	9 April "	
1 case	Caps and socks	Modder River Hospital	23 Feb. "	
1 "	Cigarettes	Woodstock Hospital	15 Feb. "	
1 "	Pillows	"	28 Feb. "	
92 cases	Lime Juice	Military Governor, Bloemfontein	28 June "	
20 "	Moselle			

Note.—These gifts are quite independent of the numerous presents sent to individuals and to special hospitals and medical officers or to the War Office Parcel Agency for distribution.

Richardson 4. APPROXIMATE Quantities of Medical Comforts purchased for the Army in South Africa, from the commencement of the War to the 1st September 1900.

SUPPLIES.	—	SUPPLIES.	—
Arrowroot - - - lbs.	72,000	Spirits of Wine - - - galls.	200
Barley - - - "	60,000	Roast Fowl - - - tins	240,000
Butter - - - "	150,000	Brandy - - - bott.	288,000
Calf's Foot Jelly - - - botts.	150,000	Champagne - - - "	120,000
Cinnamon - - - lbs.	50	Port - - - "	168,000
Cocoa Paste - - - tins	120,000	Whiskey - - - "	60,000
Condensed Milk - - - "	2,200,000	Claret - - - "	150,000
Cornflour - - - lbs.	36,000	Ale - - - "	900,000
Egg Powder - - - "	10,000	Stout - - - "	
Meat, Brand's Essence - - - "	12,000	Sparklets - - - "	600
" Bovril - - - "	60,000	" Charges - - - -	600,000
" Essence or Extract - - - "	48,000	" Powder - - - -	300,000
" Extractum Carnis - - - "		Lime - - - lbs.	2,000,000
Mustard - - - "	1,400	Chloride of Lime - - - "	200,000
Oatmeal - - - "	126,000	Disinfecting Powder - - - "	200,000
Sago or Tapioca - - - "	66,000	Izal - - - galls.	80,000
Soup - - - "	36,000	Carbolic Powder - - - lbs.	180,000
Sugar (loaf) - - - -	180,000		

W. D. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, D.A.G. for S. & T.



HOSPITAL SUPPLIES SENT TO BLOEMFONTEIN BY RAIL FROM COAST PORTS BETWEEN
THE 17TH MARCH 1900 AND 4TH MAY 1900.

(over.)

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES sent to BLOEMFONTEIN by rail from COAST

Richardson 5
—continued.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES sent to BLOEMFONTEIN from COAST PORTS.

Date of Despatch.	HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.										
	Arrowroot.	Barley.	Butter.	Calf's Foot Jelly.	Cocoa Paste.	Condensed Milk.	Corn- flour.	Egg Powder.	Bovril.	Extra, Carnis.	Oatmeal.
1900.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Bot.	Lb.	Tins.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
17 March - -	112	784	168	-	-	-	-	-	504	180	-
18 „ - -	168	560	168	144	-	960	150	-	-	300	-
19 „ - -	97	-	-	-	380	-	52	-	90	240	-
20 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	8,976	-	-	-	-	64
26 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,104	-	-	-	-	-
27 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-
28 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	10,944	-	-	-	-	-
29 „ - -	224	-	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-	210	-
30 „ - -	36	108	-	80	456	-	-	-	36	60	192
						4,464					
1 April - -	280	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	150	-
2 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,112	-	-	-	-	-
5 „ - -	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
12 „ - -	560	-	-	1,320	532	3,600	400	100	720	600	720
13 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	5,704	-	-	-	-	-
20 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,272	-	-	-	-	-
21 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	9,600	-	-	-	-	-
22 „ - -	168	168	-	288	-	-	150	125	360	300	240
23 „ - -	-	-	-	240	480	8,976	-	-	-	-	-
24 „ - -	148	-	-	780	670	2,784	-	-	216	210	176
25 „ - -	224	632	-	1,212	5,566	5,520	150	250	756	960	178
26 „ - -	112	-	-	600	1,200	13,920	-	-	180	150	192
27 „ - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 „ - -	-	-	-	1,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 „ - -	112	-	-	-	960	3,048	-	-	180	180	192
30 „ - -	112	-	-	-	2,000	2,736	-	-	360	180	200
1 May - -	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	180	100
2 „ - -	244	-	-	408	960	-	-	250	180	180	-
3 „ - -	-	112	-	-	960	3,648	-	-	180	180	-
4 „ - -	-	112	-	-	960	2,688	-	-	180	180	-
TOTALS - -	2,597	3,148	336	6,502	15,124	99,736	902	825	4,302	4,440	2,254

25 August 1900.

PORTS between the 17th March 1900 and 4th May 1900.

Richardson 5
—continued.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES sent to BLOEMFONTEIN from COAST PORTS—continued.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—continued.											
Sago.	Roast Fowl.	Hospital Soups.	Sparklets.			Brandy.	Champagne.	Port.	Whiskey.	Stout.	Lemons.
			Charges.	Powders.	Tabloids.						
Lb.	Tins.	Tins.				Bot.	Bot.	Bot.	Bot.	Bot.	No.
450	—	—	—	—	—	650	—	1,200	650	—	
200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	480	4,000
—	680	—	—	—	—	100	—	200	100	—	—
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	10,368	4,320	348	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	300	100	—	—
144	300	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	720	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—
750	1,379	360	13,824	8,640	—	300	480	280	150	1,200	5,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	600	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
146	135	1,000	6,912	1,728	—	100	120	120	150	240	—
—	748	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128	823	288	3,456	1,728	—	900	168	200	660	480	—
128	1,073	720	6,912	3,456	—	—	480	500	—	4,800	—
—	250	—	3,456	1,728	—	—	60	200	100	3,840	—
—	1,364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	912	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	500	—	3,456	1,728	—	—	240	300	100	720	—
128	—	1,008	9,438	864	—	—	240	200	—	720	—
64	—	—	—	—	—	—	288	200	—	480	—
—	—	1,040	3,456	864	—	1,687	120	200	—	2,280	—
64	—	720	—	—	—	—	120	160	—	960	—
64	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	108	—	4,544	—
2,410	7,252	7,404	61,278	25,056	348	4,857	2,436	4,268	2,710	22,376	9,000

W. D. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, D.A.G. for S. & T

List of Trucks containing MEDICAL COMFORTS despatched to BLOEMFONTEIN during period 15th March 1900 to 5 May 1900.

Truck Number.	Date of Despatch.	Roast Fowl.	Cornflour.	Sago.	Arrow- root.	Milk.	Calf's Foot Jelly.	Cocoa Paste.	Ove.	Ex- Carnis.	Bovril.	Pearl Barley.	Whiskey.	Brandy.	Port Wine.	Oatmeal.	Champagne.
7872	26 Mar. 1900	Lbs. 60	Lbs. 36	Lbs. 36	Lbs. 36	Tins. 96	Botts. —	Lbs. —	Lbs. —	Lbs. —	Lbs. —	Lbs. —	Botts. —	Botts. —	Botts. —	Lbs. —	Botts. —
2391	26 Mar. "	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6749	28 Mar. "	—	—	—	—	576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2088	1 April "	—	—	—	—	—	—	494	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2568	2 April "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
9982	3 April "	—	104	160	36	288	—	—	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	—	—
5847	12 April "	—	—	—	—	6,672	—	—	—	—	—	288	140	610	740	—	—
4543	20 April "	—	208	256	216	7,200	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	320	—
2486	21 April "	384	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
9877	24 April "	30	30	32	36	132	10	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	30	—	10
30	29 April "	330	550	512	—	11,328	—	—	—	—	1,548	952	—	—	—	—	—
6044	29 April "	—	—	—	—	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		804	928	996	324	26,772	260	494	450	128	1,584	1,476	160	630	770	320	10

Bethulie Bridge, 16 August 1900.

PHILIP R. SPARKE,
1/c. S.S.M., A.S.C., i/c. Supplies.

Hospital Supplies sent to Bloemfontein—*continued.*

LIST of TRUCKS of MEDICAL COMFORTS forwarded to BLOEMFONTEIN, between
15th March and 5th May.

Richardson 5
—continued.

Date of Despatch.	Truck No.	Contents.	Quantity.
13 April 1900 - - -	2,365	Arrowroot, 1 of 36 - - - - -	36 lbs.
13 " " - - -	"	Pearl Barley, 1 of 36 - - - - -	36 "
13 " " - - -	"	Condensed Milk, 3 of 48 - - - - -	144 tins.
13 " " - - -	"	Sago, 1 of 32 - - - - -	32 lbs.
13 " " - - -	"	Calves' Foot Jelly, 2 of 10 - - - - -	20 bottles.
13 " " - - -	"	Ox-tail Soup, 1 of 50 - - - - -	50 tins.
13 " " - - -	"	Roast Fowl, 1 of 30 - - - - -	30 "
13 " " - - -	"	Port Wine, 4 of 10 - - - - -	40 bottles.
13 " " - - -	"	Brandy, 4 of 10 - - - - -	40 "
13 " " - - -	"	Whiskey, 2 of 10 - - - - -	20 "
13 " " - - -	"	Champagne, 2 of 10 - - - - -	20 "
13 " " - - -	"	Bovril, 2 of 144 - - - - -	288 tins.
13 " " - - -	"	Corn Flour, 1 of 30 - - - - -	30 "
24 April 1900 - - -	7,575	Port Wine, 6 of 10 - - - - -	60 bottles.
24 " " - - -	"	Brandy, 4 of 10 - - - - -	40 "
24 " " - - -	"	Ex. Carnis, 1 of 144 - - - - -	144 tins.
24 " " - - -	"	Corn Flour, 2 of 30 - - - - -	60 lbs.
24 " " - - -	"	Pearl Barley, 2 of 36 - - - - -	72 "
24 " " - - -	"	Condensed Milk, 4 cases - - - - -	188 tins.
24 " " - - -	"	Champagne, 1 case - - - - -	10 bottles.
24 " " - - -	"	Whiskey, 20 of 10 - - - - -	200 "
27 April 1900 - - -	2,042	Port Wine, 25 of 10 - - - - -	250 "
27 " " - - -	"	Brandy, 50 of 10 - - - - -	500 "
27 " " - - -	"	Sago, 1 case - - - - -	32 lbs.
27 " " - - -	"	Whiskey, 8 of 10 - - - - -	80 bottles.
27 " " - - -	"	Champagne, 1 case - - - - -	10 "
27 " " - - -	"	Ex. Carnis, 1 case - - - - -	30 lbs.
27 " " - - -	"	Butter, 6 cases - - - - -	198 "
27 " " - - -	"	Boiled Rabbit, 4 cases - - - - -	48 tins.
27 " " - - -	"	Calves' Foot Jelly, 1 case - - - - -	96 bottles.
27 " " - - -	"	Arrowroot, 1 case - - - - -	36 lbs.
27 " " - - -	"	Corn Flour, 2 cases - - - - -	50 "
27 " " - - -	"	Condensed Milk, 4 cases - - - - -	192 tins.
27 " " - - -	"	Pearl Barley, 4 cases - - - - -	144 lbs.

Sterkstroom, 19 August 1900.

L. E. COLQUHOUN, Capt.,
Officer in charge of Supplies.

D.A.G., S. & T., Cape Town.

Forwarded in continuation of my return of 18th inst.

E. London, 22 August, 1900.

L. W. HOPE, Lieut.-Col.,
D.A.A.G., L. C.

PORT ELIZABETH HOSPITAL.

Richmond.

On the 4th October 1900, I arrived by the R.M.S. "Kinfauns Castle" at Port Elizabeth, and visited the hospital at that port. The hospital contained comparatively few cases; it is situated in the Masonic Hall, formerly a theatre, and I found it in good order with the officers at their duties, although my visit was unexpected.

I went over the whole hospital and spoke to the patients, who seemed all thoroughly satisfied with the treatment they were receiving. I found no complaints. The outside ground was occupied by bell-tents for the orderlies, and several marquees, in which there were a few serious cases.

I went over the various departments, kitchen, &c., which all seemed to serve their purpose, and although the hospital may not be up to date it is eminently satisfactory for the treatment of the patients; it had been treated as a base hospital.

I found Dr. Wade, R.A.M.C., at his post, and he gave me every opportunity of enquiring into the various questions in connection with the hospital.

DAVID RICHMOND.

The following return regarding the hospital was forwarded to the Commission by Major Wade.

DETAIL of Patients admitted to and treated at the Base Hospital, Port Elizabeth, since its opening on the 25th November 1899 to present Date.

SERVICE.	Total Treated.	DEATHS							
		Peritonitis.	Pneumonia.	Inf. of Intestines.	Erysipelas.	Dysentery.	Tuberculosis.	TOTAL.	Enteric Fever.
Officers - - - - -	38	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	33 cases—no deaths.
Regulars - - - - -	545	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Militia - - - - -	411	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	
Volunteers - - - - -	49	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
TOTAL - - -	1,043	1	2	1	1	2	1	8	-

Base Hospital, Port Elizabeth,
28th September, 1900.

G. A. WADE, Major, R.A.M.C.

4823—7—1020.

Steevens 1.

PARTICULARS REGARDING CERTAIN RESERVE FIELD HOSPITAL AND BEARER COMPANY
REFERRED TO IN EVIDENCE.

Telegraphed for - - - - -	9th December 1899 -	"The whole of the equip- ment to go out at the same time."
Orders received at Woolwich, 57—Cape—7038	12th December 1899 -	
Issue Orders given out in detail - - - -	12th December 1899 -	
Stores reported all ready - - - - -	22nd December 1899 -	
Freight applied for - - - - -	22nd December 1899 -	
Shipped in s.s. "Wollomolloo," sailed - -	6th January 1900 -	

RETURN OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENTS SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA, EXCLUSIVE OF FIELD HOSPITAL AND BEARER COMPANY EQUIPMENTS, WHICH WERE TAKEN BY UNITS OF THE ARMY CORPS AND SUBSEQUENT DIVISIONS, &C., IN THE SCALE LAID DOWN IN FIELD ARMY ESTABLISHMENTS.

General Description of the Equipment.	By whom, or under what circumstances ordered.	If demanded from South Africa, Date and Nature of demand.	Number of Patients for whom Accommodation thus provided.	Date when Equipment was ready for shipment.	Name of Ship by which sent, and Date of Sailing.	REMARKS.
Stationary hospital - - -	War Office - - -	- - -	100	Ready when ordered	Kinfauns Castle - 30 Sept. 1899	
Hospital equipment complete for 520 beds.	Telegram, General Officer Commanding, Natal.	26 Sept. 1899	520	9 Oct. - 1899	Illovo - - - 12 Oct. "	
Upkeep orders - - -	War Office - - -	- - -	60	Various dates -	Unfuli - - - 16 "	
Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	240	- ditto - - -	Karunia - - - 27 Nov. "	
No. 1 hospital ship equipment -	Ditto - - -	- - -	220	Ready when the ship was detailed.	Spartan - - - 10 Oct. "	
No. 2 ditto - ditto -	Ditto - - -	- - -	220	- - ditto - - -	Trojan - - - 14 "	
No. 1 base general hospital -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - - -	Braemar Castle - 6 "	
No. 3 station hospital -	Ditto - - -	- - -	100	- - ditto - - -	Mongolian - - 21 "	
No. 4 ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	100	- - ditto - - -	Kildonan Castle - 29 "	
No. 2 ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	100	- - ditto - - -	Servia - - - 2 Nov. "	
No. 2 general hospital -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - - -	Kildonan Castle - 29 Oct. "	
No. 3 ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - - -	Afrikander - - 2 Nov. "	
No. 4 ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - - -	Goth - - - 14 "	
Upkeep orders - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	120	- - ditto - - -	Moor - - - 21 Dec. "	
No. 5 stationary hospital -	Ditto - - -	- - -	100	- - ditto - - -	Canning - - - 27 Jan. 1900	
No. 5 general hospital -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - - -	Kildonan Castle - 3 "	
No. 6 ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - - -	American - - 21 "	
Spare equipment to be held in reserve for one bearer company, one field hospital.	Telegram from South Africa -	9 Dec. 1899	*100	22 Dec. - 1899	Wollomolloo - 6 "	*Field hospital accommodation only, no beds.

(continued).

Steevens 2.

Return of Medical Equipments sent to South Africa, exclusive of Field Hospital and Bearer Company Equipments, which were taken by units of the Army Corps and subsequent Divisions, &c., in the scale laid down in Field Army Establishments—continued.

General Description of the Equipment.	By whom, or under what circumstances ordered.	If demanded from South Africa, Date and Nature of demand.	Number of Patients for whom Accommodation thus provided.	Date when Equipment was ready for shipment.	Name of Ship by which sent, and Date of Sailing.	REMARKS.
Upkeep orders - - -	War Office - - -	- - -	300	Various dates in January.	Various dates in January.	
Spare equipment, to be held in reserve for two bearer companies, one field hospital.	Telegram from South Africa -	30 Dec. 1899	*100	23 Jan. - 1900	Norman - - 10 Feb. 1900	*Field hospital accommodation only, no beds.
No. 7 general hospital - - -	War Office - - -	- - -	520	Ready when the ship was detailed.	Servia - - 12 "	"
No. 8 ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - -	Cephalonia - - 20 "	"
No. 9 ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - -	Sunda - - 3 Mar. "	"
No. 10 ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - -	Avoca - - 12 "	"
No. 12 ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	- - -	520	- - ditto - -	Umbria - - 24 "	"
Spare equipment of one general hospital.	Telegram from South Africa -	11 March 1900	520	15 March - 1900	Mascotte - - 22 "	"
400 Abercrombie beds and bedding -	Ditto - ditto - -	1 Feb. "	400	8 " - "	Dunottar Castle - 16 "	"
100 additional ditto - - -	War Office - - -	- - -	100	22 " - "	Carisbroke Castle 30 "	"
					Scott - - 7 April "	"
2,000 beds and sets bedding -	Ditto - - -	- - -	2,000	600—14 Mar. 1900	Breton - - 24 Mar. "	"
				400—13 "	Ungeni - - 21 "	"
				400—2 April "	Scot - - 7 April "	"
				300—6 "	Kinfauns Castle - 13 "	"
				300—30 "	Norham Castle - 5 May "	"
				500—9 "	Kinfauns Castle - 13 April "	"
				500—23 "	Insizwa - - 26 "	"
1,000 beds and bedding for Natal	Telegram from South Africa	5 April 1900	1,000			

A telegram was received from South Africa 5th March, asking when those beds would be supplied and urging supply, but see remark against the 2,000 sets beds and bedding ordered out by War Office giving Principal Medical Officer's reply.

When Principal Medical Officer, South Africa, was informed that these 2,000 sets were to be sent out and asked for distribution, he replied 2nd March "400 at Natal, 600 Cape Colony; only 1,000 required at present."

Upkeep orders - - -	War Office - - -	-	120	Various dates -	Devonshire - - 3 Mar. 1900
Spare equipment for two hospital ships.	Telegram from South Africa -	13 April 1900	440	24 April - 1900	Insizwa - - 26 April
Reserve general hospital equipment -	War Office - - -	-	520	18 May - - -	Inchanga to Natal 24 May - -
400 beds and bedding - - -	Telegram from South Africa for Natal.	13 April 1900	420 issued	23 April - " 2 May - "	Insizwa (bedsteads) 26 April " Untali (bedding) - 4 May "
Reserve equipment for one field hospital, one bearer company.	Ditto - - ditto - -	13 " "	*100	25 April - "	5 May, except ambulances, left 18 May.
Upkeep general purposes - - -	War Office - - -	-	240	14 May - "	Avondale Castle - 18 May 1900
600 beds and bedding - - -	Telegram, South Africa -	14 May 1900	600	200-28 May " 400-1 June "	Braemar Castle - 6 June " Carisbroke Castle 8 " "
300 - ditto - ditto - - -	Ditto - ditto - -	10 " "	320	23 May - "	Braemar Castle - 1 " "
No. 14 general hospital	War Office - - -	-	520	When ship ready -	British Princess - 31 " "
3,000 beds and bedding - - -	Telegram, South Africa -	28 May 1900	3,000	Various dates - {	1,300 during June. 1,700 " July.
5,000 - ditto - ditto - -	Demand by post received at Woolwich 7th July.	Written demand 16th June.	5,000	-	-

Telegram from South Africa, dated 11th July, requested that no more base hospitals be sent to South Africa. Director General of Ordnance telegraphed to South Africa 16th July asking if telegram of 11th July cancelled demand by post of 16th June, to which no reply has been received.

(signed) J. STEEVENS, Colonel,
Principal Ordnance Officer.

Steevens 3. RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF BEDS SHIPPED EACH MONTH TO SOUTH AFRICA, INCLUDING HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT FOR GENERAL AND STATIONARY HOSPITALS TAKEN OUT BY UNITS OF ARMY CORPS, &C.

MONTH.	Accommodation for	REMARKS.
1899.		
September - - - - -	100	1 stationary hospital (stretchers only).
October - - - - -	1,740	Includes 2 stationary hospitals, each of 100 beds (stretchers only), 2 hospital ships (accommodation for 220 men each), 2 general hospitals, each of 520 beds.
November - - - - -	1,900	Includes 1 stationary hospital of 100 beds (stretchers only), 3 general hospitals, each of 520 beds.
December - - - - -	120	Upkeep sent from home without demands.
1900.		
January - - - - -	1,540	Includes 1 stationary hospital of 100 beds (stretchers only), 2 general hospitals of 520 beds each, 1 field hospital (no beds) for 100 men.
February - - - - -	1,140	2 general hospitals, of 520 beds each, 1 field hospital (no beds) for 100 men.
March - - - - -	3,676	Includes 4 general hospitals of 520 beds each.
April - - - - -	2,164	Includes equipment of 2 hospital ships (accommodation for 220 men each, no beds.
May - - - - -	1,580	Includes 1 general hospital of 520 beds, 1 field hospital (no beds) for 100 men.
June - - - - -	2,740	Includes 1 general hospital of 520 beds.
July - - - - -	1,820	
TOTAL - - - - -	18,520	

(signed) J. STEEVENS, Colonel
Principal Ordnance Officer.



REPORT TO SIR GEORGE WHITE BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STONEMAN.

Ladysmith, 30-12-99.

A.A.G., B.

I have the honour to state that in accordance with orders I proceeded to Intombi on the 28th inst. for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the administration and management of the camp generally and the hospitals in particular.

Strength. 1. Through sickness, etc., the camp has grown to large dimensions, and the numbers are increasing daily, without an adequate staff of the R.A.M.C. to meet that increase. The numbers on the 27th inst. were about:—

Sick, &c.	Officers, N.C.O's., and sick and wounded	1,014
	Civilians	426
	Coolies, etc.	730
	S.A. Natives	375
	White and coloured drivers	12
	Total	2,557

and the increase is from 50 to 70, I am informed, daily.

It is, therefore, obvious that the medical supply, store, water, and sanitary services require proper organisation and careful forethought to prevent a breakdown.

There are four (4) hospitals, viz., the General Hospital, No. 12 and No. 26 Field Hospitals, and the Volunteer Hospital.

The first has already grown too large for proper management, having about 650 patients, with an insufficient staff as well as insufficient equipment. It exceeds the General Hospital as laid down on page 114 War Establishments* by 130 beds, and it has about half of the staff for a general hospital of 520 beds.

Equipment. 2. The equipment was insufficient. Tentage, bedding, bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, sheets, shirts, utensils of all kinds, were much wanted, and inconvenience and suffering resulted from these deficiencies. There were many cases of men with enteric, dysentery, etc., without bedsteads or mattresses, and many other articles not enumerated were wanted. Large quantities of the above were sent out by me on the 28th, 29th, and to-day, and every effort is now being made (by those whose duty it is) to supply the necessary equipment. In very many cases the necessary changes of personal or bed linen could not be made, owing to the small amount of bedding and clothing in hand there.

Supply, &c. 3. Without being able to cast the blame on any individuals, there can be no doubt that there has been—especially during the first month—a considerable amount of waste and pilfering, and the result of that waste, etc., is that now there is want, for, owing to the rapid diminution of the medical comforts, the consumption has now to be most carefully restricted. Lieut.-Col. Mapleton has now introduced a system under which I do not think there will be much pilfering.

This husbanding of the medical comforts leads now in some instances to complaints which are difficult to avoid or remedy.

Milk. (4) The milk supply for so many cases of enteric and dysentery is inadequate; but I have requisitioned all the milk from the cows and goats that are there, and every effort is being made to send as much as possible from here. The quantity supplied is increasing much daily.

Sanitation. (5) This is fairly satisfactory, but I am of opinion that more should be done to carry off the water. Whatever is done it will be very difficult during or after heavy and continued rains to prevent the camp from being more or less under water. This accentuates the necessity of putting all patients as far as possible on bedsteads or bed-boards. The surface drainage should, I think, be done under R.E. supervision. The 26th Field Hospital is best done, for the reason that a N.C.O. of R.E. directed the work.† Very large quantities of bedsteads, bedding, bed-boards, have been sent out by me since 25th inst., and more are being collected and sent.

Water supply. (6) Great efforts have been made by Lieut.-Col. Mapleton, R.A.M.C., and his staff to make this adequate and wholesome, and, generally speaking, it is so, and the water good, but the difficulties to contend with are very great, especially when the river rises, etc.

(7) The evils that have arisen are due—

(a) To want of proper organisation and distribution of duties. Organisation generally.

(b) To want of knowledge of army administration (on the part of those who administer), which has led to excessive centralisation.

(c) To insufficient staff R.A.M.C.

(d) To the fact that the R.A.M.C. officers have had to give some of their attention and time to work other than the care of the sick and wounded, which demands all their time.

(e) And to the fact that the General Hospital has become so large as to be almost unworkable, whilst most of the administrative work as regards supplies, stores, accounts, etc., has been superadded to this hospital, which has been overstrained for some time. There is no want of self-devotion, energy, activity, and sympathy with the sick and the suffering, especially on the part of the medical officers and the nursing sisters (who deserve the highest praise), but there is great want of system, organisation, foresight, and a proper distribution of duties.

(8) There was considerable discontent among the coolies, Kaffirs, etc., owing to want of food and to their receiving no pay. I had them all paraded, and addressed them, and I have arranged a scale of pay. I appointed gangers over the gangs, and these gangs have been detailed for the following duties:— Corps of Labourers.

(a)	Work at the General Hospital	50	650 Patients.
(b)	" " 12th Field Hospital	35	284 "
(c)	" " 26th " "	35	175 "
(d)	" " Volunteer " "	35	156 "
(e)	" as grave-diggers	40	
(f)	" as scavengers	18	Gangers, 25
(g)	" as latrine-diggers	14	
(h)	" as water-carriers, &c.	14	
(i)	Various	30	
		271	

There were certain indentured Indians to whom it was not advisable to give the same pay as to the others. I gave them half, and promised them a bonus if they gave satisfaction at the end. I place Mr. Bennett and Mr. Brereton in charge of above, to supervise, parade, pay them, and keep their pay lists.

(9) I arranged for native and other women to make shirts, which are much wanted; and the flannelette, with buttons, thread, etc., have by my orders been purchased and sent to them. All the sewing machines procurable are being obtained for this purpose, and I hope to have 2,000 shirts made in a week.

(10) I would recommend the following measures:—

(a) That an ordnance officer or good warrant or N.C.O. be sent out there to receive demands direct for equipment, clothing, bedding, etc., and to at once indent on the Army Ordnance Department here. This will save much "circumlocution" and delay, and will relieve the P.M.O. here of details and demands which should never have gone to him, but which should go direct from the executive officer who wanted to the executive officer who supplied. Recommendations.

(b) The same system for supplies has existed for some time, and has worked well. Equipment, clothing, bedding, &c.

(c) That, if possible, some officer (combatant) be appointed, with a Quartermaster, or acting-Quartermaster, etc., to carry out the water, sanitary, labour, and other administrative duties of the camp, and thus relieve the Principal Medical Officer there of these very onerous duties. Commandant.

(d) That no more sick and wounded be sent out there for the present, the number being already too great, and more than they have tentage accommodation for; stop for a few days. Sick and wounded.

* Note.—For War Establishment of a general hospital, vide Jameson 6, page 271.

† I ordered proper trenches to be dug round the tents, and the earth to be thrown inwards to prevent water coming in.—J. A. S.

Stoneman 1
—continued.

Report to Sir George White by Lieutenant-Colonel Stoneman as to Intombi—*continued*.

(e) And that as much assistance be sent out from here as possible from the R.A.M.C. Major Bruce, who is in charge of the general hospital, and who, with his officers, is much overworked, is much in need of help.

(f) I am impressing all civilians I can get to go out as assistant - orderlies, gangers, cooks, etc., etc.

J. A. STONEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel, A.S.C.,
D.A.A.G.

P.S.—Notes.

Sheep and goat
shearing.

(1) I am having all the sheep and goats shorn, in order to provide wool and hair for the purpose of stuffing beds for the sick, and this work is going on well.

Beds and tents
to be ready.

(2) Tents, beds, bedding, clothing, etc., should be sent out there ready for the reception of the sick *before* the latter are sent, and not vice-versa, as has frequently happened.

Trains.

(3) One train to go out in the morning and one in the evening, if possible. There is only one a day now, which starts too early, 6 a.m.

Thefts.
Civil camp.

(4) That a barrier be made between the civil camp and the hospitals, to prevent thefts and purchases by the civilians, who again sell to officers and others the same articles at exorbitant prices; e.g., the 36 tins of milk, etc., etc., by Mr. Donaldson, N.G.R.

Loss of Milk, &c.

N.C.O.'s, &c.

(5) That immediate steps be taken to prevent N.C.O.'s and men and assistant-orderlies (civil em-

ployé) from robbing the sick and wounded. A detective or two

(6) Was sent out there with Mr. Lyons, to try to discover the thieves, and to put a stop to the iniquity. Ludlow.

(7) I gave Lieut.-Colonel Mapleton a positive order not to send his demands through Colonel Exham, as he had been ordered by him, but direct to the A.O. Department. Demands.

(8) I had them up before me, and gave them explicit orders to sleep in the train, and to see that there was nothing stolen from it. They had always done so. Sgt. Morris
Mr. Kirby.

(9) Again I gave them most distinct orders to give prompt attention to the wants of Intombi. (*See letters*.) Doherty and
Savile supply,
A.O. Dept.

(10) Both tried and punished for malpractices. Sgts. Judge and
Jackson.

(11) I found that Sergeant Judge had many so-called surpluses; no man can make surpluses without robbing the men. Surpluses.

(12) He was very grateful, and said matters would go much better now, and had enormously improved. I told him to apply to me if they did not, or if he required anything. Lt.-Col. Mapleton.

(13) I placed Mr. Brereton, of the N.G.R., in charge of the labour gang, to supervise them, pay them, and keep their pay-lists. Mr. Brereton.

(14) All cows, poultry, and eggs were requisitioned by me. A large dairy and poultry-yard were started; all available fish were caught in the Klip, and sent to the sick; officers and all people were in orders asked to give up all milk for the sick, and no efforts were spared by me to help them in every way. Milk, poultry,
eggs, fish.

Directly we were relieved, I at once supplied the sick with everything possible.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING INTOMBI.

Stoneman 2.

20-12-99, 4 p.m.

Dear Mapleton,—I am sending out to you to-day—
 250lbs. rice flour.
 100 pots jam,
 400lbs. chocolate,
 2,000lbs. rice,

together with your usual demand. I am most eager as far as my supplies allow to assist you in providing for all the wants of the sick and wounded, and I shall be glad to receive a private note from you at any time, and will give it immediate attention. I can send you sheep or mutton whenever you please for some time yet. I am arranging to supply as much milk as possible. In addition Lieutenant Doherty, who is our best supply officer, will do all he can for you and the sick under your care. If you or your officers will tell me what you want I will spare no pains or efforts to give it to you promptly. I fear many things have gone astray through the dishonesty of certain individuals, but I have no doubt that you take every measure out there to see that the things that go from here really reach the sick. The P.M.O. tells me he is sending you a list of the medical comforts in Doherty's possession.

Yours sincerely,
 J. A. STONEMAN.

Intombi.

20-12-99.

Dear Mr. Bennett,—I hear there are many oxen at Intombi. Could you please tell me how many there are, also yearlings, etc.—i.e., anything but milch cows?

Yours truly,
 J. A. STONEMAN.

21-12-99.

S.O.O., N.F.F.,—Please do not forget that there are now at Intombi some 1,000 poor sick and wounded men dependent upon you for receipt clothing, bedding, utensils. Do not forget to comply with demands at once, and deal direct, not through Colonel Exham. I am giving special attention to the supply question.

J. A. STONEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel, D.A.A.G.

Medical Comforts.

22-12-99, 8 a.m.

P.M.O.,—I receive so many applications from civilian practitioners' patients for spirits and medical comforts that I think it time to organise the service in some way. These applications come in for detail issues from early morning until late at night, and, in addition to the enormous amount of work it gives me and the O.C. Supplies, there is no control of the issue. It may thus follow that the troops will suffer. If the civilians must have these things I suggest (a) that a bulk issue be made to one of your hospitals or medical officer, and that (b) one officer, R.A.M.C., should control the issue of medical comforts to the civilian medical practitioners, or (c) that a bulk issue be made to one of the latter, and that he should so control the issue (knowing that he will get no more) as to do the most good with it.

Please let me know early.

J. A. STONEMAN.

P.S.—The number of babies or women wanting brandy or whiskey, for example, is on the increase!

(Telegram.)

Intombi.—Important.

From Lieut.-Colonel Stoneman, A.S.C., D.A.A.G.,
 Ladysmith.

To Lieutenant Doherty, A.S.C., O.C. Supplies.

Please do not omit to give the greatest attention to the wants of Intombi, and promptly. There are some 600 cases of enteric there, and their lives depend largely on the supplies sent to them, as well as on medical attendance.

J. A. STONEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel, A.S.C., D.A.A.G.

D.A.A.G., A.D.,—The greatest attention has always been given, and will continue so while I have to do with the duty of sending stores out there.

F. DOHERTY, Lieutenant, A.S.C., Supplies.

(Copy of Telegram.)

Beds.

From Lieut.-Colonel Stoneman, A.S.C., D.A.A.G., B.
 To P.M.O., Intombi.

Please let me know if you require beds, bedsteads, blankets, etc., and how many. Although this is not my job, I am most eager to help you, and can do so if I know what you want.

J. A. STONEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel, D.A.A.G., B., A.S.C.
 8 p.m., 25-12-99.

Milk.

From D.A.A.G., B., Ladysmith.

To P.M.O., Intombi.

With reference to the notice published on 11-11-99, regarding the requisition of food, etc., you are hereby requested to requisition all the milk obtainable from cows at Intombi for the sick alone. All the cows should be collected in one place, milked in the presence of someone appointed by you and a civilian appointed by Mr. Bennett, and the milk should be given to the sick alone. One shilling a quart will be paid.

By order,

J. A. STONEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel, D.A.A.G., A.S.C.

D.A.A.G., B.,—This is already being done.

R. W. MAPLETON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M.C.

26-12-99.

(a) 300 bedsteads from barracks; as many (hospital) as possible.

(b) 300 mattresses, either from barracks or Dunton's store.

(c) 600 blankets, either from barrack store (laager) or O.S.D.

600 sheets, ditto, ditto.

(e) 300 pillows.

Intombi Camp, 26-12-99.

Dear Stoneman,—Many thanks for your memo. I want 276 narrow barrack bedsteads. I have written to the P.M.O. for them, but if you see your way to telling him that you have them it may expedite matters. A great want is tents, but the P.M.O. says that he has sent about all he can manage to get. Mattresses and blankets I have enough of pro tem. I much appreciate your kind offers of help. I shall not hesitate to write to you if I am cornered.

Yours sincerely,

R. W. MAPLETON.

In the event of my wanting them, I wonder if you could get me three large tarpaulins to rig up shelters for native followers, so that I can take their tents for sick. P.M.O. has done his best to get them, but has not been able to. Possibly you may know of some he has not heard of. If I want them I'll write to you.

R. W. M.

(Copy of Telegram.)

Bedsteads, Tarpaulins.

27-12-99.

From Lieut.-Colonel Stoneman, A.S.C., D.A.A.G., B.
 To Lieut.-Col. Mapleton, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Intombi.

Dear Mapleton,—I am sending you 300 bedsteads of the kind asked for and six tarpaulins, and if you want timber to fix the latter please say. The tents will then be available for the sick, etc. Please do not stand any nonsense from the natives, etc. You understand you have the power of requisition both as regards labour, milk, etc., and that you are in command, not Bennett. I have plenty of bedcots, blankets, sheets, pillows, and I can much increase the milk. I am now trying to send two trains a day—one morning, one evening.

Yours,

J. A. STONEMAN.

P.S.—How much milk do you get

(a) At Intombi.

(b) From Ladysmith.

Could you not establish a barrier between the military part of the camp and the civilian, so as to keep the latter in their own compound?

J. A. S.

Copy of Correspondence regarding Intombi—continued.

Stoneham 2—
continued.

Stores—Intombi.
The D.A.A.G., B.

Intombi—P.Q.

December 30, 1899.

27-12-'99.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the following stores were forwarded to Intombi by the train leaving this morning:—

- 600 blankets.
- 600 sheets (barrack).
- 180 palliasses (filled).
- 195 bolsters (filled).
- 157 bedsteads (barrack).

The remainder of the stores required will be sent by next train.

No transport could be obtained until 9 p.m. last night.

Yours respectfully,
E. CROSBY.

My Dear Stoneman,—The Chief of the Staff wishes to know whether you think that there is sufficient equipment at Intombi now and with what goes to-morrow morning to meet the requirements of to-morrow's sick. This is with reference to your recommendation not to send any more out for a day or two. He thinks that it may be rather late to-night to stop the arrangements. However if you think that it would be advisable, we can manage it.

Yours ever,
E. M. WARD.

Supple 1.

STATISTICS REGARDING TRANSIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED BY HOSPITAL AND ORDINARY TRAINS.

From commencement of CAMPAIGN to 1st SEPTEMBER 1900.

I. Number of deaths in ambulance trains in transit	- - - - -	14
II. Total number of sick and wounded sent down from the front in ambulance trains	- -	11,865
III. Total number of sick and wounded sent down from the front in ordinary trains	- -	10,867
IV. Number of deaths in ordinary trains in transit	- - - - -	Nil.
V. Number of deaths within 2 days of arrival at the base hospitals, in ambulance trains	-	20
VI. Number of deaths within 2 days of arrival at the base hospitals, in ordinary trains	-	1

Supple 2.

RETURN SHOWING OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS IN CAPE MEDICAL STAFF CORPS AT COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES, AND ALSO STRENGTH RECRUITED TO.

Company.	Commencement of Hostilities.		Strength recruited to.		REMARKS.
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	
A Company -	3	54	3	54	
B „ -	3	68	3	75	
C „ -	—	18	—	113	
D „ -	—	—	—	54	
E „ -	—	—	2	51	
F „ -	—	—	2	17	
G „ -	—	—	—	60	
H „ -	—	—	—	100	
Lately recruited -	—	—	—	150	
Colonial Division -	—	—	—	50	
Carrington's force -	—	—	—	25	Enrolled by P.M.O., Colonial forces.
Jewish section -	—	—	—	19	
TOTAL -	6	140	10	768	

STATEMENT REFERRING TO DESPATCH OF REQUISITIONS FROM BASE MEDICAL STORES, CAPE TOWN
OVER THREE DAYS.

Thacker 1.

Requisition No.	SERVICE.	Date of Receipt.	Date of Despatch.
166	M. O. Troops, Langberg - - - - -	13 January 1900	17 January 1900
195	Non-dieted hospital, Green Point - - - - -	23 " "	26 " "
235	Medical stores, De Aar - - - - -	31 " "	5 February "
237	No. 3 General Hospital, Rondebosch - - - - -	3 February "	6 " "
299	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	16 " "	20 " "
303	Non-dieted hospital, Green Point - - - - -	18 " "	21 " "
309	No. 1 General Hospital, Wynberg - - - - -	17 " "	21 " "
320	Queenstown - - - - -	20 " "	24 " "
361	Stellenbosch - - - - -	2 March "	5 March "
385	Portland hospital, Rondebosch - - - - -	6 " "	9 " "
395	No. 1 General Hospital, Wynberg - - - - -	10 " "	13 " "
467	Ditto - ditto - - - - -	24 " "	27 " "
472	Fulbagh Road - - - - -	24 " "	27 " "
540	Medical stores, Bloemfontein - - - - -	4 April "	9 April "
549	Medical stores, De Aar - - - - -	5 " "	10 " "
582	No. 1 General Hospital, Wynberg - - - - -	13 " "	16 " "
683	Non-dieted Hospital, Maitland - - - - -	29 " "	2 May "
698	Palace Hospital, Simon's Town - - - - -	1 May "	4 " "
777	Medical stores, Bloemfontein - - - - -	19 " "	26 " "
818	No. 2 General Hospital, Wynberg - - - - -	27 " "	30 " "
934	Troops, Victoria Road - - - - -	26 June "	29 June "
1,038	Pretoria - - - - -	25 July "	30 July "
1,043	No. 6 General Hospital, Naauwpoort - - - - -	27 " "	30 " "

1.—With the exception of the Requisitions specified all the others have been complied with and despatched within three days or under (number 1,125).

2.—Many of these Requisitions, though ready for despatch, were detained for a few days to await the departure of an ambulance train when available. This mode of conveying stores to the front was found to be the safest and most expeditious, as the ambulance trains had practically a clear line, and ran right through when returning.

3.—Occasionally the completion of local requisitions not of an "urgent nature" had to be postponed for a time owing to severe pressure at the front, the demands for which had to be met by prompt action in despatch.

4.—The *personnel* allowed at present according to regulation for a Base Medical Store might with advantage be doubled with 200,000 men in the field.

R. C. THACKER,
Major R.A.M.C.,
Officer Commanding Base Medical Stores.

Cape Town, 25 August 1900.

Thacker 2.

LIST OF REQUISITIONS RECEIVED FROM MAITLAND.

Date of Requisition.	Date Supplied.	By whom Received.	Articles.	Remarks.
27th November 1899	27th November 1899	Major Hamilton	Drugs, &c.	
4th December	4th December	" "	" "	
16th "	16th "	" "	" "	
28th "	28th "	" "	" "	
3rd January 1900	4th January 1900	Dr. Ralston	Lint, &c.	
22nd "	23rd "	" "	" "	
7th February	8th February	" "	Drugs, &c.	
8th "	10th "	" "	" "	
23rd "	24th "	" "	Bandages	
1st March	3rd March	" "	Drugs, &c.	
10th "	10th "	" "	" "	
20th "	22nd "	" "	" "	
28th "	29th "	Major Manders	" "	
29th "	" "	Dr. House	" "	I. Y.
3rd April	3rd April	Captain Lea	" "	
8th "	10th "	" "	" "	
16th "	16th "	" Reynolds	" "	
" "	" "	Dr. Ralston	" "	
18th "	18th "	No signature	" "	16th Battalion I. Y.
20th "	23rd "	Captain Lea	" "	McKenzie's Farm.
" "	21st "	Major Manders	" "	I. Y.
24th "	24th "	Dr. Ralston	" "	
28th "	28th "	" Hopkins	" "	15th Battalion I. Y.
29th "	2nd May	" Ralston	" "	
5th May	5th "	" "	" "	
" "	" "	" Hopkinson	" "	
7th "	7th "	No signature	" "	13th "
8th "	8th "	" "	" "	16th "
10th "	10th "	Captain Lea	" "	
" "	" "	Dr. Ralston	" "	
11th "	" "	No signature	" "	14th "
22nd "	11th "	" "	" "	" "
21st "	22nd "	Dr. Ralston	Bandages	
23rd "	23rd "	Captain Lea	Drugs and Crutches	McKenzie's Farm.
" "	" "	" "	Drugs	" "
16th June	18th June	P.M.O., I. Y.	Truss	
20th "	20th "	Dr. Smith	Drugs, &c.	
25th "	25th "	Captain Mullen	Thermometers, &c.	
28th "	28th "	M.O. in Charge	S. H. and W. Bottles	
" "	30th "	" "	Drugs, &c.	Indian Hospital.
3rd July	3rd July	Captain Mullen	" "	McKenzie's Farm.
12th "	12th "	Dr. Gauday	" "	Indian Hospital.
14th "	14th "	" Smith	" "	
3rd August	6th August	" Turner	" "	McKenzie's Farm.
25th "	25th "	" Smith	Truss	
28th "	28th "	" "	Drugs, &c.	
30th "	31st "	" Turner	" "	" "
11th September	12th September	" Amer	" "	
19th "	19th "	" Smith	Truss	
23rd "	24th "	" Turner	Drugs, &c.	

51 Requisitions for Maitland, from commencement of campaign to date.

R. C. THACKER, Major R.A.M.C.,
In Charge Base Medical Stores.

LIST OF TELEGRAMS RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH HOSPITALS.

Trotter 1.

Date.	From Whom.	SUBJECT.	Action Taken.	Date of Sending up or Complying with Requisition.
24 December 1899	Buller, to General, Cape Town.	Code No., 0266. I must have General Hospital here, so send one as soon as possible. I understand a hospital train is coming from England; I should like to have it here also. (Disembark at Cape all sick of units which are being sent to Natal.)	No. 4 General Hospital ordered to go. * Complied with.	Left Cape Town in s.s. "Wakool," on 30 Dec. 1899.
31 December "	G.O.C., L. of C., Natal, to C. of S., Cape Town.	M 614. Will you send at once Hospital Ship, "Spartan," to Durban, where it is urgently required. Will you send at the same time nursing sisters belonging to No. 4 General Hospital who are not in remainder "Wakool."	Telegram from General, Cape Town, to General, C. in C., Natal. Reference my 1963 of yesterday, regret nurses cannot possibly be spared at present. More are on way from England, and those belonging to No. 4 General Hospital will be sent on as soon as possible.	Move Order 496 (1), 3 Jan. 1900. Left Cape Town 12 Jan. 1900.
12 March 1900	General, Maritzberg, to General, Cape Town.	No. 2211. Your B 19. Please send two suitable ships for conversion into hospital ships on at once; also six doctors, eight nurses for each ship. I am wiring to England for 40 more doctors.	"Nubia" and "Lismore Castle" detailed by P.T.O.	These vessels were already at Durban.
21 March "	C.S.O., L. of C., Cape Town, to Commdt., Naauwpoort.	Reference to the 20 nurses now being detained at Naauwpoort, please allow them to proceed across the river at Norval's Pont at once, in accordance with Lord Roberts' wishes.	—	Passed Norval's Pont 24 March.
29 April "	C. of S., Bloemfontein, to General, Cape Town.	Q 778. Send up half of No. 3 General Hospital from Cape Town to Springfontein as soon as possible.	—	First half No. 3 General Hospital left Cape Town by 511 down train on 1 May.
29 April "	Roberts, Bloemfontein, to General, Cape Town.	C 1366. Reference my C 1139 to R.S.O., 16 April. Red Cross complain eggs are not coming. Please give directions to prevent delay. They are essential for the sick here.	D. of S. wrote to Secretary of Good Hope Red Cross Committee in Cape Town, who said there had been a hitch, but they had remedied it. This was on the 1st May 1900. The R.T.O. was also notified as to watching the despatch of these eggs regularly.	—
20 May "	C. of S., Kroonstad, to G.O.C., Cape Town.	Q 1321. Chief approves of half a general field hospital being railed up from Cape Town to Kroonstad as soon as railway accommodation becomes available. Addressed G.O.C., L. of C., repeated A.D. of Railways and P.M.O. Army, Bloemfontein.	—	Second half No. 3 General Hospital left Cape Town by 501 down train on 20 May.
27 May "	A.I.G., Kimberley, to C.S.O., Cape Town.	368. Hunter asks for nurses for Mafeking; urgently required.	—	—
29 May "	A.I.G., Kimberley, to C.S.O., Cape Town.	29 May. 405. If two nurses and four hospital orderlies can be sent Mafeking at once it will greatly assist. Two nurses are proceeding forthwith from Kimberley Hospital.	Instructed Kimberley to send four men to Mafeking, and sent four nurses from here to Kimberley, 30 May 1900.	30 May 1900.
30 May "	Roberts, Germiston, to G.O.C., Cape Town.	C 1836. Please send the "Princess of Wales" five nurses, now at Wynberg, to Bloemfontein. Acknowledge receipt.	Two nurses sent to Bloemfontein, 1 June 1900.	1 June 1900.
31 May "	Surgn.-Genl. Wilson, Kroonstad, to G.O.C., Cape Town.	173. Chief of Staff has wired sanction for No. 2 General Hospital to Transvaal, but it is not to be despatched from Cape Town till it can be run right through. Please give necessary orders; it can come in halves together. Please ask Ordnance to comply with demands of Convalescent Camp. Pass this to Supple and Macnamara.	Move Order 817 (5). See No. 981, below. 1 June 1900. Great delay in sending up stores, owing to scarcity of trucks.	—
16 June "	P.M.O., Bloemfontein, to General, Cape Town.	955. Please warn No. 6 General Hospital, Naauwpoort, to have half its tents and equipment packed ready to proceed North at any time, and please tell C.R.E. huts for 300 only now required at Naauwpoort.	Complied with - - -	Left 11 July 1900.
20 June "	P.M.O. Army, Bloemfontein, to G.O.C., Cape Town.	981. Please expedite despatch of equipment 2 General Hospital from Wynberg. Line now open Pretoria. Priority was given some time ago. Consign to Pretoria.	Note.—The line was again broken after despatch of P.M.O.'s telegram, and equipment was delayed.	Ten trucks left Cape Town 16 July 1900.
26 June "	P.M.O. Army, Bloemfontein, to General, Cape Town.	1022. Please order up remainder of No. 2 Stationary Hospital from East London to Johannesburg. Urgent.	Passed P.M.O., Base, 27 June 1900.	Left East London 28 June 1900.
29 June "	P.M.O., Army, Bloemfontein, to General, Cape Town.	1048. Please order six nursing sisters from Kimberley to Bloemfontein and two specially enlisted compounders Kimberley to Wynberg, for No. 1 General Hospital.	Instructions issued to P.M.O., Kimberley, 30 June 1900.	Complied with 2 July 1900.
6 July "	C. of S., Pretoria, to General, Cape Town.	450. Please send up from Naauwpoort half personnel of No. 6 General Hospital, except nurses. Also four wagons to Johannesburg.	—	Complied with 11 July 1900.
9 July "	A.I.G., Naauwpoort, to C.S.O., Cape Town.	9 July. L 1212. Further to F 1209, and assuming your K 2419 authorises movements, have ordered No. 6 General Hospital to move to Johannesburg. They leave probably Tuesday night, and require five trucks for equipment.	—	Left Naauwpoort on 11 July 1900.

Cape Town, 6 September 1900.

J. N. TROTTER, Colonel, C.S.O., L. of C.

Trotter 2.

STATEMENT OF DEMAND MADE ON ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT FOR HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT, AND OF ACTION TAKEN BY ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Date of Demand and Service.	Particulars of Demand.	Action taken by Army Ordnance Department.
5th May, Telegram from D.A.G., Bloemfontein.	1,000 sets of bedsteads, beds, and bedding, complete.	On the 6th May 398 sets were issued, and, by 23rd May, 1,088 sets, complete, were sent to Bloemfontein. A further supply of 972 sets, complete, were sent by 7th June, making, altogether, 2,060 sets between 6th May and 7th June. A great portion of these had to be obtained locally by purchase.
23rd May, No. 2, General Hospital, Wynberg.	200 palliasses, 200 bolsters -	All were issued by 1st June. These stores had to be purchased locally.
28th May, No. 2, General Hospital, Wynberg.	800 palliasses - - - 800 bolsters - - - 400 bedsteads - - - 400 sets of bedsteads, beds, and bedding, complete.	All issued by 9th June. All issued by 9th June. All issued on 28th May. All issued by 10th June. All this bedding was purchased locally, and 400 bedsteads were made in A.O.D. workshops. It was known, however, that these stores were not required for actual use before the dates of issue.
16th May, Convalescent Depôt, Victoria Road.	500 palliasses, 1,500 blankets	Issued 19th May. The palliasses had to be purchased locally.
31st May, No. 2, General Hospital, Wynberg.	To complete the second half of this hospital before proceeding up country.	This demand, which was a very large one, was for hospital stores of all kinds. The major portion was met on 1st and 4th June. A few items had to be purchased, and the marquees required were not obtainable until the 14th, by which date the whole demand was completed. The hospital was not, however, delayed, as it was here for some time after the last issue was made by Army Ordnance Department.
1st June, Kroonstad. - -	300 sets bedsteads, beds, and bedding, complete. 50 bed-pans, 71 pans, 80 feeding cups, 100 cups.	300 complete sets were placed in trucks, on 1st June, by Army Ordnance Department, and were removed by railway on 2nd June.
1st June, Johannesburg -	150 bed-pans - - - 120 cups, feeding - - -	108 were issued on 4th and 5th June; 27 were issued on 14th June; 65 were issued on 29th June. 130 were issued on 6th June. There was great difficulty in complying with this demand as it practically denuded Capetown of those articles—local purchase having been resorted to.
1st June, Bloemfontein -	500 sets of bedsteads, beds, and bedding, complete.	These were sent up country daily, and, by 11th June, 488 sets of beds and bedding, complete, and 550 bedsteads had been supplied, and a further 267 sets of beds and bedding and 260 bedsteads by 12th July, making, in all, 755 sets of beds and bedding, complete, and 810 bedsteads. The beds were purchased locally, and 410 bedsteads made in Army Ordnance Department workshops.
5th June, No. 1, General Hospital, Wynberg.	600 sets of beds and bedding	120 were issued on 6th June. 480 were issued on 17th and 19th June. This had to be obtained locally, and 120 sets were obtained and sent off at once. In the interval between 6th June and 19th June, Bloemfontein, Kroonstad and Deelfontein applied for, and were supplied with, 1255 complete sets of bedding, and, on completion of these orders, the 480 sets still required for Wynberg were obtained and issued.
5th June, Hospital, Deelfontein.	200 sets of bedsteads, beds, and bedding, complete.	All despatched 6th June.
4th June, Hospital Train -	Complete equipment for -	This was a large demand for hospital equipment of all kinds which was required on 9th June. All was issued on that date except 100 lbs. of soap, which was issued on 10th.
7th June, Convalescent Depôt, Victoria Road.	30 tents, 300 palliasses -	All despatched on 8th June.
7th, Non-dieted Hospital, Green Point.	72 sets bedsteads, beds, and bedding, complete.	These were ready for immediate issue same day, but were not drawn by the unit until the 11th.

Date of Demand and Service.	Particulars of Demand.	Action taken by Army Ordnance Department.
8th June, Convalescent Depot, Victoria Road.	300 bolsters, 300 palliasses -	All despatched 8th June.
8th June, Welsh Hospital -	General equipment -	This was a large demand for equipment of all kinds. All was despatched on 10th June.
16th June, Hospitals at Wynberg.	500 bedsteads - - - 500 tables, bedside - -	299 were issued on 19th June. 180 We were then informed by Royal Army Medical Corps that these numbers would suffice for 10 days, that is up to 26th June. By the 25th June the whole demand was met. 210 bedsteads and 320 tables had to be manufactured in Ordnance workshops.

No demands were received by Army Ordnance Department, prior to 5th May, for hospital equipment for Orange River Colony.

Castle, Cape Town, 25th August 1900.
GEO. R. HOBBS, Lieut.-Colonel,
C.O.O., L. of C.

NOS. 9 AND 10 GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Trotter 3.

PARTICULARS REGARDING TRANSPORT.

A.

“No. 9 GENERAL HOSPITAL.”

Was pitched in Bloemfontein on the 8th April ; . . . it was a fortnight later that the equipment came up.
Answer.

Personnel left Port Elizabeth on 4th April 1900 ; left Norval's Pont 6th April 1900. Hospital equipment left Port Elizabeth in four trucks on 4th April 1900. Two of these four trucks left Norval's Pont on the 6th April, one on the 7th April, and one on the 10th April.

B.

“No. 10 GENERAL HOSPITAL.”

“Arrived at Bloemfontein from East London on the 11th April. It had only a staff ; no tents.”
Answer.

Personnel and some equipment left East London on 8th April 1900. All equipment destined for immediate despatch left East London after having been expeditiously lightered on the 10th April. Tents were not sent with this equipment as it had been decided to establish No. 10 General Hospital in buildings at Bloemfontein.

Cape Town, 6th September 1900.
J. N. TROTTER, Colonel, C.S.O., L. of C.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.

Trotter 4.

PARTICULARS REGARDING TRANSPORT.

(a.) The personnel and baggage left Port Elizabeth on 19th April 1900.
(b.) The stores and equipment and huts left as follows—Bogie trucks are counted as equal to two short trucks :—

17 trucks on 20th April 1900.
7 " 21st " "
3 " 22nd " "
2 " 25th " "

On 23rd April, Chief of Staff telegraphed to Commandant, Port Elizabeth (Q. 538) --

“It is reported that the huts of the Scottish Hospital are being loaded on trucks at Port Elizabeth for transmission to Norval's Pont. This will interfere with supplies. Under whose authority were these loaded ? Scottish Hospital will be supplied with tents and no huts are to be sent up at present.”

But only one truck remained at this date to be loaded. This was unloaded, but reloaded on receipt of the following telegram from Chief of Staff (Q. 561)—

“Hospital equipment may now be sent up.”

It will be seen that there was no delay in loading, and the delay en route was small and due to block of traffic existing at the time.

Cape Town, 29th October 1900.
A. G. MARRABLE,
Capt., D.A.A.G., L. of C.

Wilson 1.

HOSPITAL CASE BOOKS.

The PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER in charge of No. 1 GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WITH reference to paragraph 234, Regulations for Army Medical Services,* you will be good enough to issue instructions to the medical officers doing duty under you to the effect that when a pressure of work renders such a practice difficult to carry out, it will be unnecessary to enter up all cases for which it has been found advisable to issue extras, provided that it is distinctly understood that all serious cases, and all cases of either medical or surgical interest, are carefully and systematically recorded.

Army Headquarters, Cape Town,
14 November 1899.

(signed) W. D. WILSON,
Surgeon-General, P.M.O., Army Corps.

* *Extract from Regulations for Army Medical Services.*
Paragraph 234.

Entries in case
books.

Every case in which "extras" * * * * have been prescribed will be entered by the prescribing medical officer in the Medical Case Book (Army Book 187), together with the daily amount of extras and the reasons for giving them, so that the Principal Medical Officer may be enabled to satisfy himself as to the necessity of the issue. Medical officers will enter in the book the particulars of all important cases, taking notes of these in the wards, but will be careful that the Case Books are not left in the wards, or allowed to fall into the hands of the patients. They will attach their signatures to the first and last entries of a case, and will also attach their signatures when handing it over, stating the date and to whom the transfer is made.

DIET SHEET.

Wilson 2.

B. P. Co. 250,000. 6-99
183

Forms
I. 1202
20

Army Form I. 1202.

Hospital, at..... Month of.....1.....

DIET SHEET OF	Rank and Name.	Corps.	Regtl. No.	Squadron, Troop, Compy., or Battery.	Age.	Disease.
Ward No.	Number in Admission and Discharge Book.	Admitted into hospital. .....1.....	Discharged from hospital.....1.....	Case Book, Vol.	page	Religious denomination }

If allowed up, the hours, and if fit for light hospital duty, state so.	Date.	Diet first time name in full, afterwards by initials.	Diet Drinks.			Extras.								Initial of Medical Officer (First time, name in full). All spaces in which no entries have been made must be severally obliterated by the Medi- cal Officer thus— before he signs his name or initials.	
			Quantities in words.			Quantities in words.									
	1														
	2														
	3														
	4														
	5														
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	28														
	29														
	30														
	31														
Total in figures.															

I certify that the above Diets, Drinks, and Extras, were prescribed by me solely for the use of the above-named Patient, for whom I consider them absolutely necessary. Medical Officer in Charge.

Diets and Extras to be filled in daily by the prescribing Medical Officer, and on discharge of a patient a diagonal line to be ruled from last day's Diet to right hand lower corner. The date of discharge is invariably to be filled in by Prescribing Medical Officer. No erasures to be made on this Form; any alterations of Diet or Extras prescribed must be in the handwriting of the prescribing Medical Officer, and initialed by him.

* "Church of England," "Presbyterian," "Wesleyan," "other Protestants not included in the foregoing" "Roman Catholic," or "Jews," according to the class to which the patient belongs.

KROONSTAD HOSPITALS.

On May the 16th Major Ford, R.A.M.C., received orders to take his field hospital, equipment and *personnel*, to the Kroonstad Hotel, to take over charge, leaving a sectional field hospital under Mr. Low, civil surgeon, to accompany the brigade. Lieut. Wingate, R.A.M.C., was to go with Major Ford, and I was detailed for duty with the 18th Brigade Bearer Company. As Lieut. Wingate had gone sick, I accompanied Major Ford in his place.

There were at the time 18 N.C.O.'s and men available for duty in the field hospital. I believe the proper establishment to be 35 exclusive of officers. Of this number Major Ford took 11 to the Hotel, leaving 7 with Mr. Low.

On arriving at the hotel at about 9 p.m., we found 127 men and 16 officers had been admitted. The officers had been placed in separate bed-rooms, and the men in all the other available places, including the dining hall which contained 70, and a series of smaller rooms adjoining it. I think that the hotel was capable of holding about 75 men and 30 officers, and as instead of 105 there were 143 all told, the huddling together may be said to have been deplorable, but it did not reach the climax until three or four days later, when we had 150 men and 30 officers, making a total of 180 patients. This overcrowding was *necessary*, on account of the small number of men we had available for ward duties. Had other buildings been taken over their administration would have been impossible.

Besides this Major Ford had to take over charge of the Dutch Church containing 90 odd patients, and the Town Hall containing 60. This state of affairs lasted until the Saturday (four days), when another medical officer arriving was at once placed in charge of the Dutch Church. Tents were then pitched in the church compound, and the Town Hall evacuated as having insufficient latrine accommodation and nursing staff and no medical officer. On the following Saturday or Sunday, on account of a sick convoy failing to start for the railhead, an extra 200 cases were suddenly thrown upon us, and to meet this the Grand Hotel was requisitioned, and the majority of these cases sent to it. Dr. Manning, a civil practitioner in Kroonstad, took over charge, but with an insufficient and untrained staff consisting chiefly of untrained orderlies. There were also some 25 sick officers in this hotel; the worst of these later were moved to the Kroonstad Hotel. The main force moving forward on Tuesday 23rd, Major Ford was left as S.M.O. of the various temporary hospitals in the town, and below I give a rough estimate of the number of sick and the different hospitals:—

	Patients.	Medical Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.
Grand Hotel - -	174	1	6 (untrained).
Dutch Church and Compound.	200	1	15 (half being trained).
Russian-Dutch Hospital.	100	Their own staff	Including sisters and several orderlies lent them.
Kroonstad - -	170	2*	11 (all trained).
	644	4	32 (exclusive of the Russian-Dutch Hospital).

* Including Major Ford, who had general charge.

Major Ford as S.M.O. had all the various arrangements to make for all these institutions with the exception of the Russian-Dutch Hospital, which contained about 100 patients, excluding about 20 officers. Here they had their own medical and nursing staff, but even this hospital was supplied with medical comforts and stimulants through Major Ford's steward.

These duties also included the erection of latrines, the acquiring of beds, mattresses, blankets, buying of cooking utensils, &c., and the drawing of rations, all food being drawn by our steward. He obtained at once, through the supply officers, a large quantity of wine including champagne, port, &c., and spirits, jellies and other medical comforts. These things were collected into the steward's store he established at the Kroonstad Hotel, and were issued to the various hos-

pitals as they were required, any drugs which were wanted he at once obtained from the local chemists.

In addition to these duties, telegrams came in on four separate occasions advising him of sick coming down by train from the front, and asking for arrangements to be made for them to be fed. Major Ford, on each of these occasions sending up a N.C.O. and two men to light a fire at the station, and have milk and beef-tea, etc., ready. In addition to this, the cases were looked over by Major Ford and the medical officer in charge of the train, and any cases thought unfit to travel were removed to one of the hospitals in Kroonstad, the remainder proceeding by train.

In these various hospitals we received sick from not only our own (18th Brigade) and the Guards' Field Hospital and the other field hospitals in and around the town, but Canadians, Australians, cavalry, and mounted infantry arrived in batches of from four and five to as many as forty and fifty at a time. As we had only a small number of R.A.M.C. and regimental orderlies, and the overcrowding was so great, convoys with the slighter cases were sent away by bullock-wagons to the rail head. I should here have liked to say that for sick and wounded men the bullock-wagons are infinitely preferable to ambulances; this fact is well recognised in this country; the majority of the sick will bear this out, and I am sure a trial in both conveyances over rough ground will convince anybody.

On referring to the 18th Brigade Field Hospital admission and discharge book, I see cases went on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and a large convoy was to have gone on the 20th, which at the last moment could not be arranged, and led to the sudden influx of sick, and the taking over of the Grand Hotel as a hospital, above mentioned. It should be stated that the falling through of this sick convoy, and the overcrowding it led to, was in no way the fault of the medical authorities. I may mention that on this occasion, having sent out 32 cases (from the Kroonstad Hotel) to travel by this convoy, and having within an hour or so admitted 20 odd more cases, and so filled up most of their places, it was a matter of no small inconvenience to have the original cases brought back, and to have to reaccommodate them late at night.

Amongst these many difficulties, the unsuitability of the Grand Hotel and its insufficient staff, stood out as the most serious, and the S.M.O., recognising this, at once resolved to evacuate it; and the services of the Cape Bearer Company, an untrained and undisciplined body of men, who had arrived at Kroonstad, and were unable to proceed to the front for some days, were requisitioned, and the mild cases having been discharged, the more serious cases were transferred to the compound surrounding the Dutch Church, in which tents had been pitched (and it should be remembered that the ground surrounding the church was a plantation and quite the most suitable place within reach, and not as suggested in some English papers—a graveyard. There were no graves there).

The hotel then contained some 20 odd sick officers under the medical charge of Dr. Manning.

During the few days this hotel was used for sick men both Major Ford and myself assisted Dr. Manning as far as our time would permit.

Out of the 174 cases admitted there, between 30 and 40 were discharged to light garrison duty, these being cases which were not fit to proceed to the front, but at the same time were not seriously ill, or requiring any immediate treatment. A like number of cases were sent out of each of the other hospitals, in order to make room for the number of more serious cases constantly arriving, and in a few days 350 or more men were encamped outside the town, under the medical charge of Mr. Phillips, civil surgeon attached to the A. and S. Highlanders Militia, who had arrived in the meantime to garrison the town.

On or about the 25th Major McDonald, R.A.M.C., arrived with a sick convoy from Lindley, and Major Ford at once placed him in charge of the Dutch Church, with Captain Probyn to assist him, as this was where an extra medical officer was most urgently needed. He brought with him a corporal and two orderlies, who were likewise detailed for duty at the Church; that gave a total of two medical officers, six N.C.O.'s and men R.A.M.C. (i.e. trained) and 12 regimental orderlies, and close on 300 sick men at the Dutch Church. On referring to the indent for food for this day I find 421 sick men and 25 sick officers were on the books; this is taking the Kroon-

stad Hotel and the Dutch Church together, in tabular form : —

	Sick Men.	Sick Officers.	Medical Officers.	Orderlies.
Kroonstad Hotel - -	120	25	2	—
Dutch Church - -	301	—	2	18

Having briefly attempted to describe the situation from a medical standpoint at Kroonstad in general during the occupation of Lord Roberts' force, and the few days following their departure, I can give a few more details concerning the Kroonstad Hotel, with which I was more intimately associated. With regard to the figures mentioned in connection with the Grand Hotel, Town Hall, Russian-Dutch Hospital, and Dutch Church, they are approximate, though they can be roughly checked by the indents for rations, while the figures in connection with the Kroonstad Hotel I can speak with certainty, as an admission and discharge book was kept, which I have before me, in addition to some of the stewards' indents for rations, above mentioned.

On the evening of the 15th, arriving as late as we did, little could be done, but milk, beef-tea, etc., were made and given to the patients, and the more serious cases placed on the few available beds. Stimulants, etc., were administered when necessary, and night orderlies posted.

On the following morning every case was again examined, dieted, and prescribed for if necessary. Major Ford obtained a quantity of mattresses and a few more beds. The enteric cases were collected into the dining-hall, the few surgical cases put apart in a small ward. Some ten or twelve patients were discharged to duty or left by sick convoy, and 93 were admitted. Every patient then had a mattress, none being on the floor (as stated).

The sanitary question, a serious one, was then dealt with as far as possible, at once; the sudden admission into the building of some 140 cases, a great quantity of which were cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, necessitated a further supply of latrines. Two corrugated iron ones were erected in the grounds, and arrangements made for the removal of night soil twice in the twenty-four hours instead of once, and a large quantity of disinfectant obtained. Of the six orderlies available for duty, one being a cook, took over the kitchen and worked in conjunction with the hotel chef, whose services were found most useful. As this left only five orderlies to look after over 100 cases, Major Ford withdrew 1 non-com. officer and three more men from Mr. Low's sectional field hospital, leaving him with only two, one of whom, his cook, developed enteric two or three days later, and died in the Kroonstad Hotel on the 24th. These four men were again withdrawn when the sectional field hospital moved forward with the brigade on the 23rd.

As from the first the ward duties were so heavy, six regimental orderlies were obtained to assist, and well as some of these worked the bulk of the nursing duties fell on our own men; these duties were still further increase a few days later, when on account of delirious patients several special orderlies had to be posted, and when one considers that as an average 150 cases were nursed and attended by seven men, who, in-

cluding their day work, did night duty every other night, their steady and uncomplaining efforts to cope with such a task cannot be over-estimated.

On the 24th the Surgeon-General arrived with the Scotch hospital and staff, and some 15 nursing sisters, and from this moment the condition of affairs improved rapidly; the nursing sisters were at once detailed to the different hospitals, six to do duty at the Kroonstad Hotel, and the prompt way in which the nursing sisters set to work very soon brought about a great change in the comfort of the patients.

The Surgeon-General himself constantly visited the various hospitals, inquiring into the smallest details, and leaving nothing undone which could in any way improve the condition of the sick.

The Scotch Hospital, however, were very dilatory in taking over, and when they did so, after being in Kroonstad three days, the Surgeon-General asked Major Ford to stay a few days longer to help them. This should hardly have been necessary, and in the case of No. 3 General Hospital, who came up about the same time, it should be noted that with little or no delay they took over the Dutch Church, and so released the medical officers and staff, who were at once able to proceed to the front in order to rejoin their units. A supply of fresh milk was obtained on the fourth day of our opening the hospital, and a plentiful supply of mineral waters, manufactured locally, from the first.

There was never, as above shown, a lack of stimulants or drugs. During the few days before the main force moved on, we received great assistance from Captain Moore, R.A.M.C. (Warwick Regiment), whose help during this time of pressure was most valuable.

During the period from May 15th to the 29th there were 15 deaths, 11 enteric, including one officer, three from dysentery, one gunshot wound of abdomen. If I may venture a few criticisms on the position, I would first point out that I believe it to have been avoidable; a large force advancing in hostile territory many miles from the nearest base depôt, with all railway communication cut off, prevented for a time the much-needed hospital arrangements, which would have been necessary to deal with the sudden and unexpected influx of sick. And as soon as the line was repaired, the Surgeon-General arrived with ample personnel, etc. The various field hospitals, already so short in numbers, could be no further depleted, advancing as they were, with nobody could tell what chances of a big engagement. Though I think that some effort should have been made, during our seven weeks stay in Bloemfontein, to bring the personnel of the field hospitals and bearer companies, about to move forward, up to strength, but it should be remembered that from the beginning of the march into the Free State (February 13th), each division had been limited to two, instead of three, field hospitals, as laid down in the regulations. This would, I believe, have saved the whole position, as instead of half an already reduced field hospital having to cope with the whole difficulty, assisted by a local civilian and two medical officers on their way through, and a few orderlies, collected from anywhere. Two field hospitals, intact, would have dealt with the difficulty easily, and the responsibility for any deficiencies must fall on the shoulders of those who in the first instance cut down the field hospitals from three to two for each division.

BASIL PARES,
18th Brigade Field Hospital.

Note.—For statistics regarding Kroonstad Hotel vide following page.

Wilson 3—
continued.

Kroonstad Hospitals--continued.

THE following will show the Admissions and Discharges from day to day in the
KROONSTAD HOTEL.

Date.	Number Admitted.	Number Discharged to Duty.	To Sick Convoy.	Died.
16th May - - - -	127	13	11	—
17th „ - - - -	23	13	28	1
18th „ - - - -	11	—	15	—
19th „ - - - -	4	—	—	—
20th „ - - - -	28	6	—	—
21st „ - - - -	6	1	—	4
22nd „ - - - -	28	—	—	2
23rd „ - - - -	12	11	—	1
24th „ - - - -	10	5	—	2
25th „ - - - -	8	14	1	2
26th „ - - - -	10	3	18	1
27th „ - - - -	5	—	—	—
28th „ - - - -	—	1	10	1
29th „ - - - -	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	272	67	83	14

Taken over - - - -	127
Admissions - - - -	145
Total - - - -	272
Total all Discharges - - - -	164
Handed over - - - -	108

Deaths :
11 enterics, including 1 officer.
3 dysentery.
1 gunshot wound of abdomen.



SOUTH AFRICAN HOSPITALS.

RETURN OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED, AND DEATHS.

Wilson 4.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

MONTH AND YEAR, 1900.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.		No. 6.		No. 7.		No. 8.		No. 9.	
	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.
January - - -	720	1	610	3	448	2	540	2	548	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February - - -	992	6	760	3	995	4	1,154	10	865	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March - - -	1,254	12	1,096	17	1,464	7	1,845	36	1,234	18	370	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
April - - -	1,066	4	1,006	6	1,173	6	1,550	45	1,292	26	2,347	63	564	19	136	-	149	-
May - - -	2,155	13	2,447	5	637	6	1,753	40	1,052	24	2,158	40	853	28	3,201	98	4,505	124
June - - -	5,058	41	1,309	5	1,669	61	1,434	20	1,841	17	1,193	39	1,220	20	2,166	87	3,220	122
July - - -	3,274	14	289	-	1,905	36	1,813	5	1,369	19	706	3	957	7	1,630	19	1,525	27
August - - -	779	6	1,393	9	1,591	26	888	8	1,293	3	1,897	12	649	1	1,509	7	1,142	5
September - - -	1,274	1	1,553	6	1,411	13	440	-	1,060	4	1,505	9	359	-	1,298	-	902	1

GENERAL HOSPITALS—continued.

MONTH AND YEAR, 1900.	No. 10.		No. 11.		No. 13.		No. 14.		Maritzberg.		Springfontein.		Howick.		Ladysmith.	
	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.
January - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,152	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
February - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,643	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
March - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,989	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
April - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078	53	-	-	-	-	1,393	44
May - - -	1,481	65	1,394	48	-	-	-	-	2,319	44	426	28	-	-	1,926	63
June - - -	1,597	87	2,090	34	-	-	-	-	1,908	27	1,177	49	-	-	1,395	34
July - - -	1,342	33	1,519	17	1,746	2	-	-	1,331	8	1,193	25	414	2	153	-
August - - -	1,145	11	1,578	7	1,664	-	202	-	1,104	10	721	5	845	3	-	-
September - - -	1,214	8	1,533	6	1,067	5	511	1	1,571	3	655	1	572	3	-	-

STATIONARY HOSPITALS.

MONTH AND YEAR, 1900.	No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.		No. 5.	
	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.
January - - -	703	3	259	-	578	6	1,106	12	-	-
February - - -	1,978	13	330	2	732	9	1,661	30	-	-
March - - -	608	23	477	3	797	18	1,161	46	-	-
April - - -	315	41	719	3	707	21	656	27	264	10
May - - -	856	24	677	7	494	12	628	33	268	10
June - - -	810	13	298	1	412	8	868	16	229	12
July - - -	392	1	185	1	203	-	1,159	19	122	3
August - - -	541	10	330	2	264	1	536	6	187	2
September - - -	470	1	89	-	234	1	267	2	178	-

* This includes a large number of convalescents passing through to England. This work was next month also taken up by No. 13 General Hospital also at Wynberg.

(continued.)



Wilson 4—
continued.

HOSPITALS.—Return of Number of Patients Treated and Deaths—continued.

CIVIL HOSPITALS.

MONTH AND YEAR, 1900.	Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, Deelfontein.		Imperial Yeomanry Branch Hospital, Pretoria.		Langman.		Irish.		Edinburgh.		Welsh.		Scottish.		Portland.		
	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	Number under Treatment during the Month.	Deaths.	
January - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The "number under treat- ment" during each month is the sum of those remain- ing in hospital, those transferred to hospital, those admitted to hospital.
February		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
March - - -	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
April - - -	748	9	-	-	159	9	94	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	
May - - -	900	9	-	-	274	12	149	8	14	1	-	-	-	-	191	9	
June - - -	984	21	-	-	167	11	107	6	114	4	152	-	236	5	267	14	
July - - -	1,117	11	-	-	23	1	785	28	166	2	171	7	368	1	182	1	
August - - -	1,142	1	91	-	251	3	1,712	13	220	1	364	-	500	3	-	-	
September - - -	1,125	2	431	-	282	8	632	9	197	1	258	1	402	1	-	-	

Pretoria, 15 November 1900.

W. D. WILSON, Surgeon-General,
Principal Medical Officer, Army, South Africa.

